

CONTENTS

IN MEMORIAM: PEARL MARY SEGURA	2
SOLDIER, PATRIOT, CHRISTIAN, GENTLEMAN: A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN AVERY McILHENNY <i>By Shane K. Bernard</i>	3
SALE OF AN EARLY SUGAR PLANTATION IN THE TECHE COUNTRY <i>Submitted with annotations by Glenn R. Conrad</i>	22
A MAN, HIS CHURCH, HIS PEOPLE: A HISTORY OF THE EARLY YEARS OF ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, FRANKLIN, LOUISIANA <i>Compiled by William T. Shinn</i>	27
ON CHURCH HISTORY AT ATTAKAPAS POST: 1792 <i>By Winston De Ville</i>	62
WILLIAM DARBY'S DESCRIPTION OF THE ATTAKAPAS AND OPELOUSAS PRAIRIES	65
JACQUES FONTENETTE'S TECHE PLANTATION TO BE SOLD <i>Submitted by Glenn R. Conrad</i>	85
ALICE IN MARDI GRAS LAND: THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER VISITS THE McILHENNYS OF AVERY ISLAND <i>By Shane K. Bernard</i>	87
A CALCASIEU CLUE: NOTES ON THE ATTAKAPAS INDIANS IN 1777 <i>By Winston De Ville</i>	91
DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOONE FAMILY IN SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA <i>Translated and edited by Carl A. Brasseaux</i>	94
LETTERS OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER DURING THE FÉDÉRAL ARMY'S OCCUPATION OF NEW IBERIA, JUNE-NOVEMBER 1865 <i>Submitted by Glenn R. Conrad</i>	96
A GLIMPSE INTO THE BILLAUD/BILLEAUD FAMILY CRADLE <i>By Paul Raymond Breaux</i>	117

In Memoriam

Pearl Mary Segura

1909-1993

Charter Member
Attakapas Historical Association

SOLDIER, PATRIOT, CHRISTIAN, GENTLEMAN: A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN AVERY MCILHENNY

by
Shane K. Bernard

Son of Tabasco sauce inventor Edmund McIlhenny and Mary Eliza Avery, John Avery McIlhenny was born on October 29, 1867, at Avery Island, Louisiana. As a youth McIlhenny was educated in part at Avery Island—actually a salt dome rising above the surrounding coastal wetlands—where a Massachusetts tutor not only taught the McIlhenny children the fundamentals of learning, but also helped them to establish a newspaper, the *Petite Anse Amateur* (named for the nearby Petit Anse Bayou). In March 1879 McIlhenny wrote the feature story of the first issue, which records the origin of Tabasco sauce and extolls the family's locally grown peppers, "so improved in flavor, strength and aroma as to have become a new variety of red pepper, superior to all others." McIlhenny left the island at age fourteen to study from around 1882 to 1884 at Dr. [D. A.] Holbrook's Classical and Military School in Sing Sing (now Ossining), New York, where he joined the school's Banjo Club. He appears on the school's honor rolls at least five times, scoring his highest ranking for the four-week school period ending May 14, 1884, when he finished eighth in a class of about 60 students. McIlhenny went on to study for two years at the exclusive preparatory school Phillips Academy of Andover, Massachusetts, where he enrolled in the class of 1888. He then attended Tulane for one year, and also studied law at Harvard. He eventually returned to Avery Island to help out with the family business, travelling to Mexico in 1890 on an unsuccessful search for high-quality peppers to augment that year's failed crop at Avery Island. (The company survived the crisis on stockpiled seeds and pepper mash.) When Edmund McIlhenny died later that year, Mary Eliza McIlhenny appointed her son to manage their plantation and its sauce production, as well as to oversee the education of his siblings. McIlhenny later recalled this period of his career:

When my father died he left his books showing the customers that he then had. I immediately wrote to all those customers and acquainted them with the fact of my father's death and with the fact that I had assumed control of the business; and I asked for a continuance of the kindly relations which had existed with my father. Then as soon as I could get my business organized, I started out

on a trip through the United States and visited these different people who had been old and valued commercial friends of my father through many years. I met them and talked to them of the possibilities of the business, and I advised with them as to the best method of developing it because I was very young and inexperienced . . . I also studied the conditions in the country, as to putting a sauce of this kind more fully on the market. I studied the localities in which it would be apparently advantageous to advertise this sauce, and in every way in my power I sought to make myself familiar not only with my present trade, but with the trade which I must acquire if I hoped to increase my business to a more lucrative point.¹

In late April 1898, however, the Spanish-American War broke out and on May 19 John Avery McIlhenny, now thirty years old, put aside his familial duties to join the 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, better known as Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's "Rough Riders." According to one of the McIlhenny's two sons, Walter S. McIlhenny—who operated the McIlhenny Company for over a quarter-century—"the family ostracized him" for taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. In fact, John Avery McIlhenny was the first of his family to express his loyalty to the United States since the outbreak of the Civil War—a conflict in which the McIlhennys supported the South. Explains Walter: "My father impressed to me that in time of war your allegiance is to your country, and in time of peace, it's to your family." Already a five-year veteran of the Louisiana State Militia, McIlhenny passed inspection at the Rough Rider's enlistment site in San Antonio, Texas,² where Roosevelt's officers required him to display his skills with firearms and his prowess on horseback. McIlhenny's other son, eighty-four-year-old John S. "Jack" McIlhenny, recalls his father's induction into the Rough Riders:

His father [Edmund McIlhenny] had told him that he had to resign as president of the McIlhenny Company and let his brothers come in. Just at the time that he had to do this, he saw this advertisement in the *Times-Picayune* saying that Theodore Roosevelt, who had a ranch in Montana, was going to start a regiment of cavalry and he was going to call it the 1st Volunteer Cavalry. And he said the enlistment office was in [San Antonio, Texas] . . . and my father got on the Southern Pacific Railroad and he had his duffel bag with his clothes and everything and he got off in [San Antonio] . . . and went up and saw this man and he said he was a first sergeant and he said he was the one that enlisted [volunteers]. And he asked him what did he do, and my father told him what he did and he said, "Well, . . . do you know how to ride a horse?" And my father said,

¹John Avery McIlhenny's son, John S. "Jack" McIlhenny, states that his father suffered a serious stab wound while fighting with another student at Holbrook's, and recuperated from the wound at Avery Island before transferring to another school, possibly in Atlanta (apparently before he attended Phillips Academy). Also, the number of students enrolled at Holbrook's in 1884 is an estimate based on the previous year's enrollment of 58 students. John S. "Jack" McIlhenny, interview by author, April 6, 1993, Baton Rouge, La., tape recording; McIlhenny Archives, Avery Island, La.: *The New Iberia (La.) Weekly Iberian*, November 12, 1942; *The New Orleans Times-Picayune*, November 10, 1942; Albert Nelson Marquis, ed., *Who's Who in America: A Biographical Dictionary of Notable Living Men and Women of the United States*, vol. 5, 1908-1909 (Chicago: A. N. Marquis, 1908), s.v. "McIlhenny, John Avery"; 1882-83 Catalog, Dr. Holbrook's Classical and Military School, original in the McIlhenny Archives; Various Honor Rolls, Holbrook's School, December 9, 1882-May 14, 1884, photocopies in the McIlhenny Archives; Archival File on John Avery McIlhenny, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., photocopy in the McIlhenny Archives; McIlhenny Co., *The 100 Year History of Tabasco and 10 Recipes that Helped Make It Famous* (Avery Island, La.: McIlhenny Co., 1968), 12, 16-17.

²Jack McIlhenny identifies the enlistment site as Tucson, Arizona, but it was no doubt actually San Antonio, Texas. Jack McIlhenny, interview by author.

'Of course I do' And he told him the story about how he had to ride when he was five years old and his father put the nickels [behind his knees] . . . and told him to ride down to that dry oak tree. So they said 'Alright, here is a horse. Get on the horse and ride it around.' And he did. And this was an old nag that was at least sixteen years old and he had no trouble. So they said, 'Well, we'll try another one.' And they tried and he rode that and about the end of the first hour, the next one that they brought out for him to ride was a rodeo horse that they used in the bucking horse contest and he had to stay on that . . . Well, in those days the horse had to give up and this horse that they put him on, was a bucking bronco. Well, finally the horse gave up, and he rode him around and around like this [in a circle]. And they said, 'Well, we guess, yes, you are a good rider.' And then they said, 'We want to see how you do with weapons.' And they said, 'First thing we want you to do—have you got a revolver?' And he said, 'No—yes, I have, but I don't have it with me.' And they said, 'Well, we have plenty of them here,' and they said 'We want to see you fire a revolver at a target' . . . And they had one of those things that the FBI used, sort of a rough outline of a person. And he shot and all the shots were right in the bull's-eye. So they said, 'Now how about a rifle?' They had a Winchester forty-four rifle and he did just as well with the rifle. So they said, "Okay," and then they said 'Now, let's see, we want you to use a shotgun.' And they had a riot gun, and that's forty caliber or something like that and has a large shell. And he fired that . . . and he had ten seconds to fire his gun and he made a bull's-eye. So they said 'Okay, you're in now, and what we're going to do is to give you a rank of private first class, PFC.'³

Assigned to Troop F of the Rough Riders, McIlhenny trained with the cavalry unit at San Antonio, Texas, before shipping out from Tampa, Florida, for Cuba. He first distinguished himself at the Battle of Las Guasimas on June 24, 1893, prompting Roosevelt to record in his book *The Rough Riders* that "I have been particularly struck by the coolness and courage shown by Sergeants Dame and McIlhenny, and sent them out with small pickets to keep watch in front and to the left of the wing." A week later McIlhenny distinguished himself again during the famous charge at San Juan Hill and after the battle Roosevelt promoted him to second lieutenant. Roosevelt records his admiration for the young officer in *The Rough Riders*:

We could have filled up the whole regiment many times over from the South Atlantic and Gulf States, alone, but were only able to accept a very few applicants. One of them was John McIlhenny, of Louisiana; a planter and manufacturer, a big-game hunter and book-lover, who could have had a commission in the Louisiana troops, but who preferred to go as a trooper in the Rough Riders because he believed we would surely see fighting. He could have commanded any influence, social or political, he wished; but he never asked a favor of any kind. He went into one of the New Mexican troops, and by his high qualities and zealous attention to duty speedily rose to a serjeantry, and finally won his lieutenantcy for gallantry in action.⁴

³ John Avery McIlhenny's father died eight years before the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, but it is possible that his widow, Mary Eliza, asked John Avery McIlhenny to step aside in favor of her other sons. Jack McIlhenny, interview by author; *The New Columbia Encyclopedia*, 4th ed., s.v. "Spanish-American War"; McIlhenny Co., *100 Year History of Tabasco*, 20; *The Wall Street Journal*, January 10, 1975; *Who's Who in America*, vol. 10 (Chicago: A. N. Marquis, 1918), s.v. "McIlhenny, John Avery."

⁴ McIlhenny's military record is perhaps best summed up by an December 11, 1940, War Department memo written in response to Anita McIlhenny's request for a burial plot for her husband in Arlington National Cemetery. The memo reads (with corrections to punctuation): "The records of this office show that John A. McIlhenny was enrolled May 18, 1898, as a private, Troop F, 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, at San Antonio, Texas; was promoted

Although no published sources record the valorous deed that won McIlhenny his field promotion and his commander's friendship, Jack McIlhenny vividly recalls his father's account of the charge:

When they got down to Cuba, it was down at the other end from Havana and once they'd got on shore, they found out that, by damn!—it was just what the army always did—they separated them from their horses . . . And when they got to where they were going to attack San Juan Hill, the flag bearer was generally a boy who was about thirteen or fourteen years old and he had a long pole with a U. S. flag on it and he rushed up to the front and the Spaniards were up at the top of the hill and they had two sharpshooters looking down there and they saw that flag and they shot and hit the flagbearer and he dropped down dead. And Theodore Roosevelt was somewhere near there and he rushed up and grabbed hold of the flag pole and he hollered, "Follow me, men!" And he started up, he was going as fast as he could . . . and my father was behind Theodore Roosevelt, and he saw this sharpshooter taking bead [sic] on Theodore Roosevelt and he grabbed him [Roosevelt] by the ankle and pulled him down . . . And he fell down and the man shot. And he was furious and my father said to him, "Where's your hat?" and his hat had fallen off. And he said to Theodore Roosevelt, "Get your hat!" And he found his hat, picked it up and he [McIlhenny] said "Look—where is the hole?" And he [Roosevelt] looked and he said it would have gone right through the top of his head, and he said, "That was real good thinking, McIlhenny," and he said . . . "I'm going to give you a battlefield promotion."

After the battle McIlhenny and the other Rough Riders entrenched themselves around Santiago, leading to conditions that seriously affected the health of many soldiers in the campaign. This included McIlhenny, who was diagnosed with measles on June 15, 1898, and with malaria on July 7, 1898. He quickly overcame both ailments, however, and returned to duty. McIlhenny's resolution no doubt helped to endear him to Roosevelt, who invited the new officer into his circle of close military companions. Indeed, the future president immediately took to McIlhenny, and later recalled more peaceful moments near Montauk Point, New York—the site where the Rough Riders camped prior to their discharge—when "I would summon a number of the officers, Kane, Greenway, Goodrich, Church, Ferguson, McIlhenny . . . and we would gallop down to the beach and bathe in the surf, or else go for long rides over the beautiful rolling plains, thickly studded with pools which were white with water lilies." Following the Rough Riders' decommissioning ceremony on September 15, 1898, McIlhenny accompanied Roosevelt to Sagamore Hill his

to corporal; appointed lance sergeant July 5, 1898, and was discharged to date September 6, [1898], by reason of his acceptance of commission as 2nd lieutenant. He was mustered into service September 7, 1898, as 2nd Lieutenant, Troop E, 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, and mustered out and honorably discharged September 15, 1898, as 2nd Lieutenant, at Camp Wickoff, Long Island, New York." (Although McIlhenny's promotion to lance sergeant confusingly appears to fall after his promotion to 2nd lieutenant, bureaucratic delays, augmented by long distances between Washington and semi-isolated field headquarters, may account for this discrepancy—in short, he was probably recognized as a sergeant prior to his official date of promotion to that rank, and as a 2nd lieutenant immediately after his field promotion to that rank at San Juan Hill.) War Department Memo, December 11, 1940, photocopy in the McIlhenny Archives; Jack McIlhenny, interview by author; Theodore Roosevelt, *The Rough Riders* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1905), 41-42, 99, 153, 224, 252-54, see also photo on 146; Virgil Carrington Jones, *Roosevelt's Rough Riders* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday and Co., 1971), 136, 281, 315; Edward Marshall, *The Story of the Rough Riders* (New York: G. W. Dillingham, 1899), 254, 286, 291.

commander's home at Oyster Bay, New York, beginning a friendship that would continue long into their civilian lives.⁵

After the Spanish-American War, however, McIlhenny briefly retained his officer's commission and served during the Philippines Insurrection.⁶ A 1913 government report on McIlhenny reads: "In the fall of 1898 he started on a trip around the world, in the course of which he went to the Philippine Islands and was appointed an aid by General MacArthur [Arthur MacArthur, father of General Douglas MacArthur] on his staff and served for a short time in that capacity, being assigned to duty with Major Bell, afterwards Major-General Bell, Adjutant General of the United States." McIlhenny then returned to Louisiana to occupy a seat in the state House of Representatives from 1900 to 1904, and in the state Senate from 1904 to 1906. As a representative from Iberia Parish, McIlhenny sat on numerous committees: public works, lands, and levees; claims; militia, pensions, and artificial limbs; and labor and capital. As a senator from the thirteenth district, he served on the finance, militia, and education committees. Although McIlhenny sponsored only a handful of bills during his tenure in the legislature—a bill to increase the power of the state railroad commission, a bill to study and improve assessment and taxation, a bill to incorporate the city of New Iberia, a bill to hire an assistant state librarian for the secretary of state—all passed except one, which was withdrawn by McIlhenny before it went before the House or Senate—a bill to define vagrancy, to make it a misdemeanor, and to establish penalties for it.⁷

In addition to McIlhenny's duties as a legislator, he continued to operate the family business, and also frequently visited Roosevelt in Washington, D.C. Only two years after the Spanish-American War's conclusion, Roosevelt had become William McKinley's vice president and in 1901 had assumed the presidency upon McKinley's assassination. Like a medieval knight at court, McIlhenny appears repeatedly at the White House and elsewhere with his former commander and his commander's family. In March 1900, for instance, McIlhenny escorted Mrs. Roosevelt and her sister to Puerto Rico and Cuba, and apparently

⁵Jack McIlhenny, interview by author; Medical Records of John Avery McIlhenny, photocopies in the McIlhenny Archives; Roosevelt, *Rough Riders*, 224; Jones, *Roosevelt's Rough Riders*, 281; Marshall, *Story of the Rough Riders*, 254.

⁶Memorandum in Regard to Mr. John Avery McIlhenny, Who is Being Urged for Governor General of the Philippine Islands, [1913]. Typewritten manuscript, original in the U. S. National Archives, Washington, D.C., 1-2; Marquis, *Who's Who in America*, vol. 10, s.v. "McIlhenny, John Avery"; *Weekly Iberian*, November 12, 1942; *Times-Picayune*, November 10, 1942.

⁷McIlhenny won his house seat on April 17, 1900, coming in second with 1,036 votes to P. R. Burke's 1,045 votes; three other candidates drew a total of 1254 votes. (McIlhenny and Burke both assumed seats in the House.) McIlhenny won his senate seat on April 19, 1904, coming in second again with 689 votes to Joseph A. Provost's 692 votes. (Both candidates assumed seats in the Senate.) Marquis, *Who's Who in America*, vol. 10, s.v. "McIlhenny, John Avery"; *Weekly Iberian*, November 12, 1942; *Times-Picayune*, November 10, 1942; *The New Iberia (La.) Semi-Weekly Iberian*, April 21, 1900; *The Weekly Iberian*, April 23, 1904; Louisiana House of Representatives, *Official Journal of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana*, 1st reg. sess., May 14, 1900 (Baton Rouge: *The Advocate*, 1900), 3, 516-17, 520-21; 4 [in addendum]; _____. *Official Journal of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana*, 2nd reg. sess., May 12, 1902 (Baton Rouge: *The Advocate*, 1902), 3, list of members and standing committees [n.p.]; 4, 63 [in addendum]; Louisiana Senate, *Official Journal of the Proceedings of the Senate of the State of Louisiana*, 1st reg. sess., May 9, 1904 (Baton Rouge: *The Advocate*, 1904), 3, list of members and standing committees [n.p.], index to Senate bills [n.p.]; 17-18 [in addendum]; _____. *Official Journal of the Proceedings of the Senate of the State of Louisiana*, 2nd reg. sess., May 14, 1906 (Baton Rouge: *The Advocate*, 1906), 3, 635, 636-37, index to Senate bills [n.p.]; 19, 40 [in addendum].

toured San Juan Hill with them. In October 1905 he accompanied the president on a whirlwind speech-making tour of the South. In February 1903 the president writes to his son Kermit, "The last two or three nights I have had terrific pillow fights with Archie and Quentin, Mr. John McIlhenny, who has come to visit us [at the White House] occasionally joining in." (Later that month McIlhenny and his family hosted Alice Roosevelt—the President's rambunctious daughter—during her visit to the annual New Orleans Mardi Gras celebration.) Roosevelt even subjected McIlhenny to his famous "obstacle walks"—which, according to presidential historian Wilson Sullivan, "went through, over, and under things, but never around." In February 1904, for instance, the president writes "Mr. John McIlhenny spent a couple of days with us. I took him a long walk [*sic*] in the snow and as he was out of condition he got very puffy indeed." Again, in February 1907, he records "One afternoon I took a brisk tramp through the snow with . . . Mr. McIlhenny. Poor Mr. McIlhenny must have been out of condition for he fell by the wayside and had to return home."⁸

McIlhenny also accompanied outdoorsman Roosevelt on numerous hunting trips. At the foot of one typewritten letter from June 1901 Roosevelt records in his own handwriting: "I have a friend, John McIlhenny, of my regiment, who will send Goff all the dogs he wants for seizers if he (the friend) can go with us when the time comes; he has given me a bully hunting knife, and thinks that with enough seizers we could kill a big grizzly or silver tip with our knives, which would be great sport." From Tensas Bayou, Louisiana, in October 1907, the president writes: "There are no bear here. I have seen one deer, running like a racehorse thru the cane; and by a lucky, and difficult shot I killed it—delighting the dear doctor John McIlhenny. . . ." Roosevelt later recorded his adventures at Tensas Bayou in his 1908 *Scribner's* article, "In the Louisiana Canebrakes," writing "In October, 1907, I spent a fortnight in the canebrakes of northern Louisiana, my hosts being Messrs. John M. Parker [future Louisiana governor and vice-presidential candidate on Roosevelt's Bull Moose ticket] and John A. McIlhenny." Roosevelt goes on to record:

Around Avery Island, John McIlhenny's plantation, the bears only appear from June to November; there they never kill hogs, but feed at first on corn and then on sugar-cane, doing immense damage in the fields, quite as much as hogs would do . . . John McIlhenny had killed a she-bear about the size of this [bear, killed at Tensas, about two hundred pounds,] on his plantation at Avery's Island [*sic*] the previous June. Several bear had been raiding his corn-fields, and one evening he determined to try to waylay them. After dinner he left the ladies of his party on the gallery of his house while he rode down in a hollow and concealed himself on the lower side of the corn-field. Before he had waited ten minutes a she-bear and her cub came into the field. Then she rose on her hind legs, tearing down an armful of ears of corn which she seemingly gave to the cub, and then

⁸Will Irwin, ed., *Letters to Kermit from Theodore Roosevelt, 1902-1908* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1946), 26-27, 56, 117-21, 179-80; Elting E. Morison, ed. and comp., *The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt*, vol. 2, *The Years of Preparation, 1898-1900* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1951), 1272-73; _____, *The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt*, vol. 2, *The Square Deal, 1901-1903* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1951), 414-15; *The New Orleans Daily Picayune*, February 26, 1903, March 3, 1903; Shane K. Bernard, "Alice in Mardi Gras Land: The President's Daughter Visits the McIlhennys of Avery Island," Unpublished manuscript in the McIlhenny Archives; Wilson Sullivan, *The American Heritage Book of Presidents and Famous Americans*, vol. 8 (New York: Dell, 1967), 687.

rose for another armful. McIlhenny shot her; tried in vain to catch the cub; and rejoined the party on the veranda, having been absent but one hour.⁹

Roosevelt clearly admired McIlhenny, calling him "a splendid young fellow" and, as a Rough Rider, "one of our best men." Indeed, in March 1911 the former president writes current President William Howard Taft:

If by any remote chance—and I know how remote it is—there should be a serious war, a war in which Mexico was backed by Japan or some other big power, then I would wish immediately to apply for permission to raise a division of cavalry, such as the regiment I commanded in Cuba . . . My nine colonels would include men like Fitzhugh Lee and Gordon Johnson of the regular army, and among others John Greenway, Seth Bullock, Harry Stimson and John McIlhenny.

Taft replied that he would gladly call on Roosevelt if needed, but nothing came of his proposal, just as with Roosevelt's later request of Woodrow Wilson to lead a division against the kaiser.¹⁰

Roosevelt no doubt first introduced McIlhenny to the world of Washington politics, for although McIlhenny remained a Democrat at heart, he had championed his former commander in the presidential elections of 1904 and 1912. In fact, the *New York Times* describes McIlhenny in 1913 as "a Democrat, but supported Col. Roosevelt for the Presidency last year . . . and is regarded as a member of the Bull Moose Party." In exchange for his support Roosevelt overlooked McIlhenny's political views and on November 30, 1906, appointed him a U. S. Civil Service Commissioner. "There is a vacancy in the Civil Service Commission," Roosevelt informed McIlhenny in late October. "It is the same position that I once held. . . . From the public standpoint I feel that yours would be an ideal choice. . . . Moreover, my dear John, I shall not attempt to say that I am actuated solely by the public feeling in the matter. Mrs. Roosevelt and I would so like to have you up here." Accepting the appointment, McIlhenny told reporters: "There is nothing for me to say at this stage. I went to Washington, talked over the matter with the President, received the appointment and was sworn into office before I left there. That is about all. I find that my friends endorse my acceptance, and it seems that most everyone I know in the State [of Louisiana] is glad." The appointment greatly influenced McIlhenny's life and career: Permanently leaving South Louisiana to reside in Washington and its vicinity, he turned over control of the family plantation and Tabasco operation to his brothers Ned and Rufus. Then, a year to the day of his federal appointment, he married Anita Vincent Stauffer, daughter of Colonel W. R. Stauffer of New Orleans, obtaining a papal dispensation through Roosevelt's friend, Cardinal Gibbons, for the Episcopalian-Catholic wedding. (McIlhenny was reared as an Episcopalian.) The couple began a new

⁹Roosevelt's punctuation has been altered for clarity in the excerpt from his June 1901 letter. Elting E. Morison, ed. and comp., *Letters of Theodore Roosevelt*, vol. 3, 90-91; Sylvia Jukes Morris, *Edith Kermit Roosevelt: Portrait of a First Lady* (New York: Coward, McCann and Geoghegan, 1980), 323-24; Theodore Roosevelt, "In the Louisiana Canebrakes," *Scribner's Magazine*, 43 (January 1908): 47, 51, 58.

¹⁰Morison, *Letters of Theodore Roosevelt*, vol. 2, 1216-18, 1251; _____, *Letters of Theodore Roosevelt*, vol. 7, *The Days of Armageddon, 1909-1914* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1954), 243-44; Sullivan, *American Heritage Book of Presidents*, vol. 8, 674.

family in Washington, moving around the capital several times during the next five years as McIlhenny's career advanced. During this period he joined exclusive social organizations like the Alibi, Metropolitan, and Chevy Chase clubs, and Anita and he hobnobbed with an international set of diplomats, politicians, and Old World aristocrats. It was not unusual for them to attend a reception at the White House with Andrew Carnegie, or to dine with Justice and Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, or to take tea with Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill.¹¹

Remaining on the Commission under President Taft—who succeeded Roosevelt in 1908—McIlhenny went on to serve under Democrat Woodrow Wilson, who came to power 1912. Political favors and McIlhenny's own Democratic views prevented his elimination by Wilson; indeed, of the three Roosevelt/Taft-era Civil Service commissioners only McIlhenny survived the change of administrations. By then McIlhenny had so impressed his peers with his ability to cut through bureaucratic tangles that in the spring of 1913 the U. S. War Department seriously considered him for the position of Governor-General of the Philippines and for membership on the Philippine Commission, which administered the island (now a U. S. protectorate). Government officials collected information on McIlhenny from various sources, including his former commander, Theodore Roosevelt, now an editor for *The Outlook* magazine. Roosevelt wrote: "I believe that McIlhenny would be a most admirable man in the Philippines. He is a gentleman, a singularly upright and honest man, of distinctive courtesy and refinement, no less than of efficiency. I believe he would be a first-class man for membership on the Philippines Commission, possibly because on June 12, 1913, Wilson appointed the forty-three-year-old McIlhenny president of the Civil Service Commission. McIlhenny presided over the commission during the hectic years before and during World War I, when the process of gearing-up for war and the war itself strained the Commission's capacity to hire, train, and provide for thousands of extra wartime workers. This was also a period of rapid social change, as indicated by Wilson's letter to McIlhenny on March 4, 1914:

My dear Mr. Chairman:

¹¹Louisiana House of Representatives, *Proceedings of the House of Representatives*, May 14, 1900, 516-17; Louisiana Senate, *Proceedings of the Senate*, May 14, 1906, 635; *The New York Times*, May 23, 1913; Irwin, *Letters to Kermit*, 173; Marquis, *Who's Who in America*, vol. 5, s.v. "McIlhenny, John Avery"; _____, *Who's Who in America: A Biographical Dictionary of Notable Living Men and Women of the United States*, vol. 6, 1910-1911 (A. N. Marquis and Co., 1910), s.v. "McIlhenny, John Avery"; _____, *Who's Who in America: A Biographical Dictionary of Notable Living Men and Women of the United States*, vol. 7, 1912-1913 (A. N. Marquis and Co., 1912), s.v. "McIlhenny, John Avery"; Theodore Roosevelt, [Washington, D.C.?], October 27, 1906, to John Avery McIlhenny, [Avery Island, La.?], Typewritten letter unsigned, Theodore Roosevelt Papers, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; John S. "Jack" McIlhenny, interview by author, May 9, 1993, Baton Rouge, La., tape recording; A. J. Halford, *Official Congressional Directory*, 61st Cong., 1st sess. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1909), 273, 409; *Times-Picayune*, November 10, 1942; *Weekly Iberian*, December 8, 1906, November 12, 1942; *Wall Street Journal*, January 10, 1975; Darrell Hevenor Smith, *The United States Civil Service Commission: Its History, Activities, and Organization*, Service Monographs of the United States Government No. 49 (Baltimore: Institute for Government Research/John Hopkins Press, 1928), 40; United States Civil Service Commission, *Twenty-Eight Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the Year Ended June 20, 1911* (Washington, D.C.: [Government Printing Office?], 1912), 107; *The New Columbia Encyclopedia*, s.v. "Roosevelt, Theodore"; Anita Vincent Stauffer McIlhenny Diaries, January 14, February 2, December 8, 1908, and various volumes between 1908 and 1919, photocopies in the McIlhenny Archives.

I have been giving a good deal of thought recently to the matter of the women employees joining in the agitation for woman suffrage. It seems to me that we ought to be as liberal as possible in this matter, and I very respectfully suggest a ruling like this:

If the employees in a department conform to the regulations of the Civil Service governing such action, there is no reason why they should not join a suffrage society or take part in the work organized by such society.

I am, of course, not suggesting the form but only the substance.

I am sure that you will pardon the candor with which I speak upon this matter of importance and that you will understand the liberty I am taking in making this recommendation.

Sincerely yours, Woodrow Wilson¹²

Once the U. S. entered the conflict in Europe, however, the Commission turned its attention to assisting the war effort. For instance, in April 1917 a letter drafted by McIlhenny was submitted to the president concerning the nation's wartime security. "The Commission considers it to be its duty," writes McIlhenny, "to suggest to you the desirability of an order intended to safeguard the public interest in the present national crisis, by excluding from the Government service any person of whose loyalty to the Government there is reasonable doubt." McIlhenny and the other commissioners, Charles M. Galloway and Hermon W. Craven, included for Wilson's consideration two drafts of an executive order, the first—preferred by the Commission—more stringent than the second. Two days later the president signed the second draft, stating "I trust that the Commission will not think that my choice casts any reflection upon their judgements . . . [but] I think that the more inclusive measure is probably in the circumstances the best."¹³

In a December 1917 letter McIlhenny again addressed the president on the war effort. He and his subordinate Civil Service commissioners advised the president:

The great influx of war workers is overtaking the living accommodations of the city of Washington. Since a state of war was declared approximately 20,000 clerks and other employees have been added to the civil service in Washington. . . . Reports of unpleasant experiences met by newly appointed Government employees in their efforts to obtain rooming and boarding places are being circulated broadcast throughout the country, with the result that the Government's work is being hampered. . . . [T]he situation is so serious that the Commission feels it to be its duty to call it to your attention with the suggestion that the whole matter be placed in the hands of the Council of National Defense. . . .

Wilson replied that he would look into the matter, and apparently acted on McIlhenny's request.¹⁴

¹²Anita McIlhenny notes in her diary of 1913 that her husband was appointed president of the Civil Service Commission on June 10, 1913. Anita Vincent Stauffer McIlhenny Diaries, June 10, 1913; Various papers regarding John Avery McIlhenny's Candidacy for governor-general of the Philippines or for membership on the Philippine Commission [Spring 1913], originals in the U. S. National Archives; Arthur S. Link, ed., *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson*, vol. 29 (Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1979), 309-10.

¹³Link, ed., *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson*, 41:546-48; 42:3.

¹⁴*Ibid.*, 45:336-37.

Not only did the demands of war continually test the Commission's resolve, but so, too, did the National Civil Service Reform League, a public watchdog group founded a quarter-century before McIlhenny arrived in Washington. During the pre-war years it heavily criticized the Commission, mainly for its lack of economy and efficiency and for its reliance on the spoils system (which the League wished to replace with a merit system). McIlhenny's troubles with the League began shortly before U. S. intervention in Europe, when the League petitioned McIlhenny to inspect the Commission's records. McIlhenny refused, and according to the League stated frankly that an inspection might embarrass the Wilson administration. (McIlhenny wrote to his friend, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, that "I need not say to you, of course, that it is impossible that I would have said that access to the records might lead to such criticism of the administration as would seriously embarrass it, and the members of the League should not have repeated the statement in the press after my denial communicated to them by the President.") A lengthy dialogue ensued between the Reform League, Wilson, and McIlhenny, and although in the end Wilson promised to consider the League's request, he never allowed it to inspect the Commission's records. Nevertheless, under McIlhenny the Commission enacted numerous reforms aimed at streamlining its operations, and during a nineteen-month period it examined almost a million candidates and hired about four hundred thousand of these to assist the government during wartime. During the first half of his tenure on the Commission, praises a 1913 U. S. government report, McIlhenny "made a careful and detailed study of every branch of the Government service, as a result of which he has rewritten all of the regulations governing the civil service in the different departments in force at the time he came on the Commission, which by growth of the service had become inoperative and obsolete. . . ." Despite the League's criticism, Paul P. Van Riper notes in his *History of the United States Civil Service* that "Almost all of the public criticism of the Commission's efforts came from the Reform League, which, in light of its earlier controversies with the Commission, . . . cannot be considered an entirely unprejudiced source . . . The only reasonable conclusion in terms of the information now available is that the Commission did quite acceptable work under unprecedented conditions."¹⁵

Yet criticism also issued from within the Commission, as McIlhenny and his subordinates, Commissioners Galloway and Craven, "engaged in a quarrel of at least two years' standing and . . . were at the point of throwing paper weights at each other." Van Riper adds that although the Commissioners often argued before the war, their dislike for each other increased dramatically during the conflict. He also observes that:

At least twice during 1917 Commissioners Craven and Galloway together obtained interviews with President Wilson . . . Presumably they had to do with Commissioner McIlhenny, President of the Commission, for he was conspicuously absent from these two conferences. An original appointee and personal friend of Theodore Roosevelt, a long-time and well-informed commissioner, a man of

¹⁵New York Times, November 11, 1916; Paul P. Van Riper, *History of the United States Civil Service* (Evanston, Ill.: Peterson and Co., 1958), 78, 237, 239, 255-59; John Avery McIlhenny, Washington, D. C., to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Washington, D. C., August 16, 1916, Typewritten letter signed, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Papers, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N.Y.; "Memorandum in Regard to Mr. John Avery McIlhenny," 2.

extensive political and social connections who fully knew his way around official Washington, McIlhenny seems to have 'run' the Commission sometimes in a dictatorial manner not always fully appreciated by his colleagues.¹⁶

Fueled by the Reform League's increasing criticism and by public knowledge of the Commission's internal strife, rumors began to circulate about the fate of McIlhenny and the other commissioners. In February 1918, for instance, the League announced in its official publication that a new commissioner would replace McIlhenny. Then, in April 1918, Wilson allegedly intimated to League members that McIlhenny would resign in the near future. Yet another report claims that Wilson offered the Commission's presidency to several candidates during this period, all of whom declined to accept the position. On February 28, 1919, McIlhenny ended speculation by tendering his resignation. Wilson accepted it that same day "in a gracious letter of appreciation" and immediately wrote to Galloway: "In view of the resignation of Mr. McIlhenny . . . I have definitely reached the conclusion that it is in the interest of the public service that the Civil Service Commission be reorganized. I shall be glad, therefore, if you will send me your resignation." Wilson also demanded Craven's resignation; he complied, but Galloway refused to resign, stating that a forced resignation would "follow as a reflection on me through life." Galloway then used his plea for leniency to lash out at McIlhenny, writing to Wilson:

but knowing that I was in nowise responsible for the factional differences [within the Commission] . . . I can not but feel that, with all the facts fairly laid before you, you will most cheerfully reconsider your request for my resignation.

I am all the more fully convinced of that belief by the fact that Mr. McIlhenny, who was a Roosevelt appointee and who was wholly responsible for the divisions which made harmonious work with him impossible, has been given an appointment, through the State Department, which I am informed pays him \$10,000 a year. In view of that favor bestowed upon him it does not seem possible that you will permit the only undisputed Democrat on the Commission to be dismissed . . . and especially since that Democrat held his commission by your favor and has done nothing to forfeit the good will which called him to his present position.

Wilson permitted Galloway to remain on the Civil Service Commission until the fall of that year, then forced him to relinquish his post.¹⁷

McIlhenny's voluntary departure from the Commission hardly constituted a personal setback. As Galloway indicates, McIlhenny had received a new high-paying appointment almost immediately upon his resignation¹⁸—in fact, it paid twice as much as his former

¹⁶Van Riper, *History of the United States Civil Service*, 239, 258-59.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, 271-72; Link, ed., *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson*, 57:348-49.

¹⁸Historian Roger Gaillard states that McIlhenny obtained his appointment as financial adviser to Haiti on January 27, 1919, a month before he resigned from the Civil Service Commission. Anita McIlhenny records in her diary of 1919, however, that her husband's new position was confirmed by the president on January 23, exactly three weeks after the Chief of the Latin American Division of the U. S. State Department first asked McIlhenny to consider the appointment. (Gaillard's book, written from the point-of-view of a Haitian, paints an extremely poor picture of McIlhenny, and does this so vehemently that it often loses its objectivity.) Roger Gaillard, *Les blancs débarquent* [1919-1934], tome VII, *La guerre de Batraville* (Port-au-Prince, Haiti: Imprimerie Le Natal, 1982), 174; Anita Vincent Stauffer McIlhenny Diaries, January 2, 8, 23, 1919.

salary. Specifically, McIlhenny had been appointed financial adviser to Haiti, a nation occupied by the U. S. in 1915 after the collapse of the island's government. The appointment seems to have derived from McIlhenny's friendship with F. D. R., with whom McIlhenny became acquainted during the years predating World War I. Their relationship appears to have been purely social at first. On July 19, 1914, for instance, F. D. R. wrote to Eleanor "Yesterday p. m. I golfed and went to the Dept. in the evening, today I have played 45 holes and am nearly dead! I am just in after dining with Paymaster and Mrs. Heap and John McIlhenny." F. D. R.'s son, Elliot, who edited his father's personal papers, notes regarding this letter that "during his years in Washington . . . [McIlhenny] was one of F. D. R.'s favorite golf partners." Indeed, McIlhenny is often identified in works about F. D. R. as the future President's "frequent golf partner," and in a 1919 letter F. D. R. confesses to McIlhenny: "we are all looking forward to seeing you up here some time next month, and I am keeping all my golf engagements open until that moment. As a matter of fact, I have only played once since you left, and I do not need to tell you that I miss you tremendously." More than once, however, McIlhenny accompanied F. D. R. on the *Sylph*, a 124-foot yacht maintained by the Office of the Secretary of the Navy. In August 1915, for instance, F. D. R. writes:

Yesterday we had a most successful trip on the 'Sylph' to Indian Head or rather Camp Winthrop, the rifle range just below there. General Barnett, Capt. McKean, Capt. Harlee and John McIlhenny went with me and we spent an hour going over the range and watching the rifle and machine gun drill. Then we drove over the reservation and had supper with Capt. & Mrs. Price and returned in the cool of the evening.

Again, in June 1916, McIlhenny boarded the *Sylph* with F. D. R. and friends for a cruise down the Potomac to Wakefield, Virginia, the birthplace of George Washington, where the group went ashore to look around and to pick cherries.¹⁹

McIlhenny accompanied F. D. R. on a more important "cruise," however, from late January to early February 1917, when F. D. R. conducted a fact-finding tour of the Caribbean—of Haiti and Santo Domingo in particular (occupied by the U. S. in 1915 and

¹⁹ Anita McIlhenny first refers to F. D. R. and wife Eleanor in her diary of 1914, when the future president and first lady began to frequently socialize with the McIlhennys. F. D. R. and McIlhenny seemed to have shared an appreciation for liquor. In 1918 F. D. R. received four cases of "Old Reserve" as a gift from John Avery McIlhenny, boasting on the eve of prohibition that his residence "is for the time being at least on the 'wet' list!" In 1919 F. D. R. wrote to McIlhenny in Haiti: "The enclosed from L[ivingston]. Davis is characteristic. He is thinking of very mundane things when you and I have our thoughts above (the throat). However, if you are able through your vast political influence to bring in a whole key of rum for Davis, I fully expect you, by virtue of our longstanding friendship[,] to bring me at least six kegs. (Mr. Howe [Louis Howe, F. D. R.'s secretary and political adviser] also asked to be remembered.)" Franklin D. Roosevelt, [Washington, D.C.?], to John Avery McIlhenny, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, September 10, 1919, Typewritten letter, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Papers, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library; _____, [Washington, D.C.?], to John Avery McIlhenny, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, May 23, 1919, Typewritten letter, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Papers, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library; Anita Vincent Stauffer McIlhenny Diaries, various volumes between 1908 and 1919; Van Riper, *History of the United States Civil Service*, 272; Theodore Roosevelt, *An Autobiography* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929), 368; Elliot Roosevelt, ed., *F. D. R.: His Personal Letters, 1905-1928* (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1948), 228-30, 283; _____ and James Brough, *An Untold Story: The Roosevelts of Hyde Park* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1973), 86; Jonathan Daniels, *The End of Innocence* (New York: J. B. Lippencott, 1954), 208; Geoffrey C. Ward, *A First-Class Temperament: The Emergence of Franklin Roosevelt* (New York: Harper and Row, 1989), 326, 362-63.

1916, respectively). Travelling by destroyer to Cuba, F. D. R., McIlhenny, and a small group of U. S. officials met with Cuban president Mario García Menocal, then steamed on to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, where they were greeted by the entire U. S. Atlantic fleet. They met repeatedly with Haitian president Philippe Sudre Dartiguenave, his ministers, and other high-ranking government officials on a largely ceremonial basis before striking out on a four-day tour on horseback of the island's interior. Escorted by one hundred and fifty gendarmes, the party slept in a jail, heard sniper bullets whizzing by overhead, swam "in a state of nature" in a tropical stream, and visited Fort Rivière, the Palace of Sans Souci, and the Citadelle Laferrière. After winding along from Port-au-Prince to Cap Haïtien, they boarded a steamer for Santo Domingo, where on February 3 during a dinner at Santiago de los Caballeros F. D. R. was handed a coded message from the Secretary of the Navy reading: "BECAUSE OF POLITICAL SITUATION [WITH GERMANY] PLEASE RETURN WASHINGTON AT ONCE. AM SENDING SHIP TO MEET YOU AND PARTY AT PUERTO PLATA TOMORROW MORNING."²⁰

Two months later the U. S. entered World War I, temporarily drawing most official concerns away from Haiti. Yet the natural beauty of the island had greatly impressed Roosevelt—so much so, in fact, that on his return to Washington he announced to Eleanor his intention of purchasing the island of La Gonâve in Port-au-Prince Bay, which he would convert into a huge cattle ranch and winter vacation spot for the Roosevelt family. Indeed, Hans Schmidt claims in *The United States Occupation of Haiti* that Roosevelt used his official fact-finding tour of Haiti to investigate "a private investment scheme" involving a plantation, a cotton gin and oil milling plant, a trading company, and a chain of general stores—the latter of which F. D. R. called "five and ten cent" stores. The success of Roosevelt's scheme relied on the passage of the Haitian Constitution of 1918—a document which he supposedly drafted—which would legalize foreign investment and foreign ownership in Haiti. F. D. R. enlisted as his assistant both McIlhenny and a distant Roosevelt cousin, Colonel Henry L. (Harry) Roosevelt, and office in the Gendarmerie d'Haïti. At F. D. R.'s request, Colonel Roosevelt examined several islands suitable for his cousin's plantation—including La Gonâve, La Tortue, and Ile à Vache—and submitted his findings to F. D. R. and McIlhenny. Schmidt notes that F. D. R.'s plans came close to realization: "In 1922 Roosevelt and McIlhenny, in consultation with [banker] Roger L. Farnham, made specific plans for the founding of a trading company with a paid-in capital of \$500,000 but the venture was delayed because McIlhenny apparently felt that he could not enter a concrete business deal while he was still employed as a financial adviser to the

²⁰Anita McIlhenny's diaries show that her husband had earlier visited another U. S. occupation area—from October 14 to October 31, 1910 he travelled to Panama in his capacity as Civil Service Commissioner, albeit for unknown reasons. Anita Vincent Stauffer McIlhenny Diaries, October 14, 31, 1910; see also January 21, February 3, 8, 1917; Daniels, *End of Innocence*, 208; Frank Freidel, *Franklin D. Roosevelt: The Apprenticeship* (Boston: Little, Brown, and Co., 1952), 276-77; Eleanor Roosevelt, *This Is My Story* (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1937), 242-43; Elliot Roosevelt, *F. D. R.: His Personal Letters, 1905-1928*, 342-45; Hans Schmidt, *The United States Occupation of Haiti, 1915-1934* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1971), 110-11; Ward, *First-Class Temperament*, 326-35; Livingston Davis, "Log of the Trip to Haiti and Santo Domingo, [1917]." Typewritten manuscript, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Papers, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library; Franklin D. Roosevelt, "Trip to Haiti and Santo Domingo, 1917 [1917]." Typewritten manuscript, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Papers, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library; George Marvin, "Notes on Franklin D. Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1913-1920, [ca. 1946]." Typewritten manuscript, Frank Freidel Papers, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library; see also Shane K. Bernard, "A Grand Tour of the Caribbean: F. D. R. and Friends in Cuba, Haiti, and Santo Domingo, 1917." Unpublished manuscript in the McIlhenny Archives.

Haitian government." In addition, McIlhenny was highly critical of F. D. R.'s plans to open a chain of general stores throughout Haiti, and in reply F. D. R. wrote to McIlhenny: "I cannot agree . . . that just because the Haytian [*sic*] native population does not use knives, forks, cups, etc. that they will never use them. As a matter of fact I am convinced that during the next generation the Haytian population will adopt the living standards more generally in vogue."²¹

Despite his misgivings about a general store chain, McIlhenny still wanted to assist F. D. R.'s business endeavor, and in July 1922 he wrote to F. D. R. that "It is my intention to resign as Financial Adviser . . . and I will therefore be available to assist you in any way that you may desire." Nothing ever issued from F. D. R.'s investment scheme, however, yet both he and McIlhenny have been accused of using their power and influence for personal gain. For instance, F. D. R. biographer Geoffrey C. Ward states that "Franklin's own enthusiasm for Haiti took the form of plans for personal investment. (So did that of his friend McIlhenny, who soon left his Washington job to become 'financial advisor' [*sic*] to the Haitian government with an eye to profiting personally from the [U. S.] occupation.)" And Robert I. Rotberg claims in *Haiti: The Politics of Squander* that McIlhenny "seems to have been more concerned with making successful personal investments than in developing Haiti." Yet although historians Robert Debs Heinl, Jr., and Nancy Gordon Heinl point out that "it is surprising to find an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, expressly charged with Haitian responsibilities of his department, collaborating with the incumbent U. S. financial adviser to promote plans . . . to make money out of Haiti," they nevertheless observe that "No evidence was to appear that either partner acted, let alone profited, improperly." In the end McIlhenny stood on principle and refused to assist F. D. R. until he had resigned as Haiti's financial adviser, an action delayed so long by diplomatic complications that by the time McIlhenny did resign F. D. R. no longer wished to invest in the island.²²

Yet F. D. R.'s interst in Haiti accounts for only a small portion of McIlhenny's own experience with the island. Even before his appointment as financial adviser, McIlhenny appears to have taken an interest in the U. S. occupation of Haiti, writing as president of the Civil Service Commission to Smedley Darlington Butler—the discouraged American Commandant of the Gendarmerie d'Haiti, who wanted a transfer to the Western Front—that "Secretary Roosevelt and I are of the same opinion that the work which you have in hand should not be interfered with or disturbed because it is the most potent factor in maintaining a peaceful occupation." On June 23, 1917, Butler wrote to McIlhenny that the Haitian National Assembly—which had gathered to adopt a new American-backed constitution—had become "so impudent that the Gendarmerie had to dissolve them, which dissolution was effected by genuinely Marine Corps methods." Butler then confided to

²¹Schmidt, *United States Occupation of Haiti*, 111-12; Gaillard, *La guerilla de Batraville*, 174; Robert Debs Heinl, Jr., and Nancy Gordon Heinl, *Written in Blood: The Story of the Haitian People, 1492-1971* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1978), 447-48; Prospectus for F. D. R.'s proposed financial investments in Haiti, prepared by John Avery McIlhenny, n.d. [Summer 1922?], Typewritten document, Family, Business, and Personal Papers, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library; Franklin D. Roosevelt, [Washington, D.C.?], to John Avery McIlhenny, [Washington, D.C.?], December 24 (147), 1922, Typewritten letter, Family, Business, and Personal Papers, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

²²Ward, *First-Class Temperament*, 334; Schmidt, *United States Occupation of Haiti*, 111-12; Robert I. Rotberg with Christopher K. Clague, *Haiti: The Politics of Squander* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1971), 126; Heinl and Heinl, *Written in Blood*, 448.

McIlhenny that he would later offer a "mouth to ear account of the dissolution, [as I] am afraid to write it, for fear the Department of State might get hold of this letter by means of the censors."²³

As financial adviser to Haiti, McIlhenny arrived with his family in Port-au-Prince harbor aboard the *Alliancia* on March 29, 1919.²⁴ Despite a friendly greeting from local officials, McIlhenny would soon learn first-hand the Haitians' contempt for their occupiers. Shortly after his arrival McIlhenny described Haitian President Sudre Dartiguenave as "fully imbued with the belief in the absolute necessity for American Occupation, and in accord with all that the Occupation is seeking to do." Any objections to U. S. recommendations, McIlhenny added, were "all due to their effort to have it appear to the people of Haiti that they are in fact the government of Haiti . . . but when it comes to the last show-down, they are perfectly willing, upon proper show of firmness by the Occupation, to do that thing which is deemed necessary by the Occupation." Yet within a year McIlhenny's relations with the Haitian government deteriorated drastically over three financial issues: the American purchase from French investors of the Banque Nationale d'Haïti, American assumption of Haitian foreign-exchange controls to prevent speculation in *gourdes* (the Haitian monetary unit), and the floatation of an American loan to liquidate Haiti's prewar debt to France. McIlhenny was instrumental in arranging these transactions,

²³Jules Archer, *The Plot to Seize the White House* (New York: Hawthorn, 1973), 73; Schmidt, *United States Occupation of Haiti*, 97.

²⁴Shortly after his arrival McIlhenny reported to F. D. R. that "I had a hard job in locating [a house] . . . that would be at all satisfactory. Of course, everything that was good had been taken. The one I have taken is large and I think will be comfortable, but the grounds are comparatively small and it is not well located. I am glad to say that Anita and the boys have been well and are very much pleased and interested in the novelty of life here. The rainy season has started and the humidity is very great and trying for a part of each day, but in the evening breezes come out of the mountain[s] and the whole thing clears and it is delightfully cool." McIlhenny resided only intermittently in Haiti while financial adviser; according to his own account, he was on the island from March 27 to October 15, 1919; December 27, 1919 to January 15, 1920; and May 31 to October 18, 1920. Gaillard supplies identical dates except for McIlhenny's January 1920 return, which the historian states occurred on the 13th. In addition, Anita McIlhenny records in her 1919 diary that the family arrived in Haiti on March 29, 1919, and that her husband left the island on October 14, 1919. (It is unknown if she kept diaries for the years 1920-22, the remainder of her husband's advisership.) Regardless, Haitians and historians alike have criticized McIlhenny for spending too little time in Haiti during his tenure as financial adviser, only about 360 days in Port-au-Prince compared to about 985 days in Washington. McIlhenny claimed that his first two absences were necessary, however, to secure Haiti's sizable loan for American banks, and that his third absence, which also concerned the Haitian loan, was ordered by the U. S. State Department. A U. S. Senate Select Committee also questioned the need for McIlhenny's lengthy absences from Haiti, prompting McIlhenny to reply, "Remaining here [in the U. S.] has been in opposition entirely to my own wishes . . . when I was called to the United States by the State Department I had no idea that I should be in the United States more than two or three weeks. I brought my family, principally to do Christmas shopping, and I made all arrangements and invited my guests for a Thanksgiving dinner in Haiti. I left Admiral Knapp in my house, to occupy it in my absence, because I left everything—servants, silver, and everything. Since I have been out of Haiti I have maintained my corps of servants and have maintained my household ready to step into the house tomorrow, at considerable expense. I have a stable of horses; I have a corps of servants—that is, there are four servants; one of them from smallpox. And I have been ready at any moment to go back to Haiti and live my comfortable life there . . . [Here] I have been obliged to live with my family at a hotel. That has added greatly to my cost of living, and my salary, with my allowance, is scarcely adequate to maintain me here in Washington. It has been a serious hardship, rather than a boon, for me to remain here." John Avery McIlhenny, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Washington, D.C., May 2, 1919, Typewritten letter signed, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Papers, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library; U. S. Senate, *Inquiry into Occupation and Administration of Haiti and Santo Domingo: Hearings before a Select Committee on Haiti and Santo Domingo*, 67th Cong. 1st and 2nd sess., vol. 2 (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1922), 1396-97, 1404, 1410, 1442; Gaillard, *La guerilla de Batraville*, 174; Heint and Heint, *Written in Blood*, 44; Anita Vincent Stauffer McIlhenny Diaries, March 22, 29, October 14, 1919.

which due to numerous legal intricacies required the close cooperation of the Haitian government. Indignant over increasingly strict U. S. control of their internal affairs, however, the Haitians not only refused to cooperate, but passed a series of laws without consulting the proper U. S. officials—namely, McIlhenny and friend-of-the-family Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, who happened to have been appointed U. S. Minister to Haiti. "We came to a point," complained McIlhenny, "where I found I was getting nowhere, that I was simply pleading to an opposition which yielded and then denied the yield, and then yielded again and denied that. I was getting no action at all." In a letter to the U. S. State Department written on July 21, 1920, McIlhenny reports an incident stemming from this dilemma, an incident that would quickly bring about a crisis between the occupiers and the occupied. "I have not heretofore reported to you as to conditions in Haiti," he writes,

for the simple reason that up to ten days ago matters seemed to be in a process of favorable settlement. Immediately upon my coming to Haiti I called upon the President [of Haiti] . . . and laid before him the several matters which were decided while I was still in Washington were necessary to have established either by law or by *arrêté* [i.e., decree] . . .

The next day the Minister of the United States [Bailly-Blanchard] went to call upon the President and was informed by the President that in his interview with me at the time I laid before him the different measures . . . and requested that they be immediately acted upon, he had spoken in a private and unofficial capacity and that he now found that his government was strongly opposed to [the list of measures] . . . and that he could not and would not approve it. Immediately upon returning from his interview with the President the Minister sent for me and informed of the changed attitude of the government, and after giving the matter careful consideration I wrote to the Minister of Finance informing him that the further discussions of the budget, then three-fourths completed, would be suspended . . . As I expected, the government has taken violent exception to my action and in a formal letter has stated that I must assume all the responsibility for the delay in the enactment of the budget. . .

I am sorry to say that I find the government at this time definitely and strongly anti-American, and I am of the opinion that the cabinet must be reorganized and the government made to understand that it must cooperate with the Occupation both in administration of the government and in the enactment of such laws as are necessary to assure the welfare and prosperity of the country.²⁵

By refusing to consider the Haitian government's new budget, McIlhenny had in effect pulled the purse strings shut on all government spending, and that included paying the salaries of the Haitian president, his ministers, and his Conseil d'Etat. Dartiguenave, the Haitian president, wrote to President Wilson on August 6, 1920: "On behalf of the nation, I protest to Your Excellency against this measure of violence, which is an assault against the dignity of the Haitian Government and people." The U. S. State Department replied

²⁵Heintz and Heintz, *Written in Blood*, 448-49; Ludwell Lee Montague, *Haiti and the United States, 1714-1938* (New York: Russell and Russell, 1966), 231-32; Dana G. Munro, *The United States and the Caribbean Republics, 1921-1933* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1974), 74-75; Schmidt, *United States Occupation of Haiti*, 129-31; Daniel M. Smith, *Aftermath of War: Bainbridge Colby and Wilsonian Diplomacy* (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1970), 123; U. S. Senate, *Inquiry into Occupation of Haiti and Santo Domingo*, 1428; U. S. State Department, *Papers Relating to the Foreign Affairs of the United States, 1920*, vol. 2 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1936), 762-67.

with a letter supporting McIlhenny and Bailly-Blanchard, but informed the Haitian government that it had advised the U. S. Minister to Haiti "that he may, as an act of deference, if he believes that such a step would be conducive to a better understanding, suspend the action which has taken in directing that the salaries . . . be withheld, for a period of 30 days, in the hope that before the conclusion of that period the Government of Haiti may once more manifest its desire to cooperate cordially with the Government of the United States. . . ."26

Despite this show of support, the U. S. State Department actually despaired over the incident, at first blaming Bailly-Blanchard for an action that McIlhenny—in his July 21, 1920, letter to the U. S. State Department—clearly claimed at his own. U. S. Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby wired Bailly-Blanchard on August 6, 1920: "Department is surprised that you have taken action which is likely to commit this Government or to prevent the Department from acting freely on its own judgement of the situation, without previous instructions." Colby then complained to McIlhenny that "arbitrary and radical steps taken by treaty officials without authorization from the Department have committed the Department to an extreme position." Yet when blame for the incident focused on the Financial Adviser, McIlhenny made it clear that he had merely acted as instructed, testifying before a congressional investigating committee in 1922 that former U. S. Secretary of State Robert Lansing had advised him in early 1920 to suspend government salaries as a weapon against uncooperative Haitian officials. Sumner Welles, Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs in the U. S. State Department, backed up McIlhenny's testimony, and historians Hans Schmidt notes that "When McIlhenny was about to appear before the 1922 Senate Inquiry, Sumner Welles . . . informed Secretary of State [Charles Evans] Hughes that McIlhenny's stoppage of Haitian salaries in 1920 had been 'based upon certain confidential and oral instructions given to him by the then Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing' and that, since 'the publication of these instructions would be harmful at this time,' it would be best if Hughes persuaded McIlhenny not to disclose the conflict in orders [from Secretaries of State Lansing and Colby]." Because of the controversy surrounding his "paycheck embargo," however, the U. S. State Department finally prohibited McIlhenny from pigeonholing future Haitian budgets.²⁷

Needless to say, McIlhenny's relations with the Haitian government only worsened after this impasse, and President Dartiguenave went so far as to petition President Warren G. Harding—who succeeded Wilson in 1920—to appoint a new financial adviser. (The request went unanswered after the U. S. State Department tried unsuccessfully to have the Haitian president withdraw it.) Dartiguenave even lashed out in public at McIlhenny and U. S. Minister Bailly-Blanchard. For instance, the *New York Times* of November 23, 1920, reports:

²⁶Heinl and Heinl, *Written in Blood*, 448-49; Munro, *United States and the Caribbean Republics*, 74-75; Schmidt, *United States Occupation of Haiti*, 130-31; Smith, *Aftermath of War*, 123-24; U. S. State Department, *Papers Relating to the Foreign Affairs of the United States*, 1920, vol. 2, 771, 774-76.

²⁷Heinl and Heinl, *Written in Blood*, 448-49; Munro, *United States and the Caribbean Republics*, 75; Schmidt, *United States Occupation of Haiti*, 130-31; Smith, *Aftermath of War*, 123-24; U. S. State Department, *Papers Relating to the Foreign Affairs of the United States*, 1920, vol. 2, 771-72.

The American civil administration in Haiti is 'more oppressive than the military,' President Dartiguenave declared in a 3,000-word statement today attacking the public service of Minister Blanchard and John McIlhenny, financial adviser of the Black Republic . . . Calling attention to the fact that the financial adviser, as named by him on the proposal of President Wilson, is in effect a Haitian official who is paid \$10,000 a year from Haitian funds, the President said:

'In reality, the financial adviser does not report to the Haitian Government, it is the Haitian Government that he pretends to submit to his sovereign will. The facts are numerous which show the omnipotence which the financial adviser attributes to himself . . .

The Haitian president also criticized McIlhenny's skills as a financial adviser, claiming that

The functions of the adviser . . . required great financial experience, which 'seems not to have been considered in the choice,' and he added:

The proof is the unhappy operation which he [McIlhenny] conducted last year for the accounts of the republic, despite contrary instructions by the Haitian Government, he having converted into francs three million American dollars 'for the best interest of Haiti,' he explained in conversation, in October, 1919, just at the moment when the tendency of the franc to fall was most marked . . . This caused us a loss of several million francs.

Historian Emily Greene Balch defends McIlhenny's actions as financial adviser in *Occupied Haiti*, as does historian Ludwell Lee Montague in *Haiti and the United States, 1714-1938*. McIlhenny's critics, observes Montague, "enjoyed the benefit of hindsight" and "neglected to consider the reasons for delay at first and for immediate action [later]" in refunding Haiti's debt to France. "As it was, the depreciation of the franc was a valuable windfall for Haiti," concludes Montague.²⁸

Yet the Haitian president had become so displeased with McIlhenny that he refused to authorize him to sign for Haiti's badly needed loan, an act of defiance that merely delayed the loan's acquisition. As historian Dana G. Munro writes in *The United States Occupation of Haiti*, "Dartiguenave wanted a loan but he did not want one negotiated by McIlhenny. He resented the financial adviser's high-handed action in suspending government salaries and he felt that McIlhenny had treated him with gross discourtesy on other occasions." McIlhenny continued to negotiate for Haiti's loan, however, which he finalized in 1922 after Dartiguenave had been replaced by Client-President Louis Borno. By obtaining the loan McIlhenny had finally accomplished his primary goal in Haiti—shifting the island's traditional financial reliance on France to a new financial reliance on the U. S. On October 12, 1922, McIlhenny, now a few weeks short of his fifty-fifth birthday, wired the U. S. chargé in Haiti via Secretary of State Hughes: "Mr. McIlhenny asks you to communicate following message to President Borno: 'Please accept my resignation as Financial Adviser to be effective this date October 11th.'"²⁹

²⁸Emily Greene Balch, *Occupied Haiti* (New York: Writers Publishing Co., 1927), 42; Munro, *United States and the Caribbean Republics*, 82; *New York Times*, November 23, 1920; Montague, *Haiti and the United States*, 245; U. S. State Department, *Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1922*, vol. 2 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1938), 471.

²⁹Munro, *United States and the Caribbean Republics*, 82; Schmidt, *United States Occupation of Haiti*, 133.

McIlhenny retired to a life of playing golf at the Chevy Chase Country Club and visiting old friends around Washington. He apparently retained a degree of political influence in the Capital, however, helping his old friend, former New Hampshire senator and current U. S. [War Surplus] Liquidation Commissioner Henry French Hollis to secure the sale of U. S. battleships to foreign buyers. Then, on October 18, 1926, he and his family purchased "Key West," a farm in the Virginia countryside near Charlottesville, where they settled down to a more peaceful life outside the capital. McIlhenny's health was now in decline, and may have been worsening for several years, perhaps prompting his resignation as financial adviser. In August, 1925, however, he contracted herpes zoster (also called shingles), which attacks the nervous system and causes painful blistering along nerve paths. The disease left him weakened for at least the remainder of the year, and no doubt contributed to his slow decline. In a letter of August 1, 1931, F. D. R. (now second-term governor of New York) wrote to former Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels that "After visiting [Thomas Jefferson's home, Monticello] . . . I had a delightful visit with old John McIlhenny who lives only two miles away. As you know *he has not been well for a number of years* but is happily settled on a farm and his two boys are at the University [of Virginia]." (The italics are mine.) F. D. R. now calls him "old John McIlhenny" in the same adoring tone that his cousin, Theodore, had called him "young John McIlhenny" only a few years earlier.

By the late 1930s McIlhenny was practically bed-ridden, yet at this time he appears to have revived his interest in the McIlhenny Company, assisting with its reorganization and manufacturing operations by mail and telegram. From 1938 to late 1942, however, he suffered no less than five "heart attacks" or instances of "heart failure," as his wife describes the seizures in her diaries. Knowing that he approached death, Anita McIlhenny informed the U. S. War Department on November 26, 1940: "My husband, John Avery McIlhenny, is in very bad health, and some time ago told me that he wished to be buried in Arlington Cemetery . . . The information I would like to have is whether there is a special section for the 'Rough Riders,' [and] if so whether my husband could be buried [next to them] . . . My husband's condition is such that he cannot be consulted and I will be very grateful to you for giving me all information possible as to how I must proceed to carry out his wishes for burial in Arlington Cemetery." McIlhenny lingered for nearly two more years, and suffered a final heart attack at five thirty p. m. on November 8, 1942. He died at eleven fifty that night on his Virginia farm, survived by four brothers and sisters, his sons Jack and Walter, and his widow. As he wished, McIlhenny was buried in Arlington National Cemetery, where Franklin D. Roosevelt, now president, sent his aide-de-camp to place a wreath at the grave site. Although buried far from his birthplace in rural South Louisiana, a marker in the McIlhenny family cemetery now helps to preserve his memory at Avery Island, reading "John Avery McIlhenny—Soldier, Patriot, Christian, Gentleman."³⁰

³⁰Anita Vincent Stauffer McIlhenny Diaries, October 14, November 11, 1924, various dates throughout volumes for 1925, 1938, 1941, 1942; Obituary for Henry French Hollis, July 14, 1949, reprint from previous day's [*New York?*] *Times*, Selected Loose Items Found in Diaries, Anita Vincent Stauffer McIlhenny Papers, photocopy in the McIlhenny Archives; Newspaper article regarding sale of "Key West" from twenty years earlier, unknown source, October 18, 1946, Selected Loose Items Found in Diaries, Anita Vincent Stauffer McIlhenny Papers; *New Columbia Encyclopedia*, s.v. "Herpes zoster"; Elliot Roosevelt, ed., *F. D. R.: His Personal Letters*, vol. 1, 1928-1945 (New York: Duell, Sloan, and Pearce, 1950), 208-9; Morison, *Letters of Theodore Roosevelt*, vol. 2, 1272-73; Letter from Anita Vincent Stauffer McIlhenny to U. S. War Department, November 26, 1940, original in the U. S. National Archives; *Weekly Iberian*, November 12, 1942; *Times-Picayune*, November 10, 1942.

SALE OF AN EARLY SUGAR PLANTATION IN THE TECHE COUNTRY

(From the New Orleans *Courrier de la Louisiane*, January 6, 1817)

*submitted with annotations by
Glenn R. Conrad*

On the 20th of January next [1817], will be sold by the judge of the parish of St. Martin (Attakapas) to the last and highest bidder

The following property,

to wit:

A fine plantation situated two leagues below the church of said parish, consisting of 27 arpents front on the western bank of the river Teche, having 40 arpents in depth, 29 arpents in front on the opposite bank, having ten arpents in depth.

There stand on said plantation a beautiful new Dwelling House, a large new store and hospital, overseer's house, a large and well conditioned sugar house, a water mill propelled by Lake Tasse, the machinery of which has been of late entirely repaired and may supply to sugar equipages.

also

A DISTILLERY,

in complete order, capable of distilling sixty gallons a day.

An entirely new Draining House,

capable of containing 300 hogsheads, and the cisterns of which are new, negro cabins, &c., and an inclosed tract of about three hundred superficial arpents.

The said plantation is well provided with wood, and there are besides sixty superficial arpents of woodland which never was touched, and is detached from the plantation, lying about 13 arpents from the inferior line.

The above mentioned water mill may be used as a grist or saw mill, &c.

Moreover

100 ARPENTS OF CANE TRUNKS

last year, and twenty five arpents of the cane in mattresses.

A _____ capable of carrying twenty cords of wood.

The conditions of the sale are: one third cash, one third payable at one year from the sale, and the other third at two years, of the said plantation remaining mortgaged until final payment, and the purchaser further giving his notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendors.

Persons wishing to purchase said property at private sale may apply on the premises to Messrs. Pelletier De La Houssaye and Pierre Dabon who will give further information as to the advantages offered by said land.

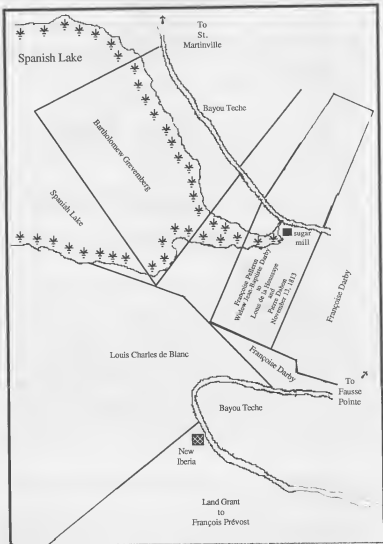
Attakapas, December 17, 1816.

NOTES ON THE SALE OF THIS PLANTATION

Pelletier De La Houssaye was Alexandre Pelletier de la Houssaye, the son of Louis Pelletier de la Houssaye and Louise Charlotte Pellerin, and paternal grandson of Paul Pelletier de la Houssaye and Magdelaine Victoire Petit de Livilliers. Paul Pelletier de la Houssaye had been a pioneer of the Attakapas District and before his death he was the recipient of several Spanish land grants. Upon his death and the subsequent death of Madame De La Houssaye, their sons, Alexandre (uncle of Alexandre Pelletier) and Louis, inherited these lands. Then, in their own right, Alexandre and Louis began acquiring land which they held in partnership until May, 1806, when they decided that it was best for them and their heirs to effect an amicable partition of the lands held in partnership.¹ After the partition the two men continued to buy and sell land individually and in partnership with others until their deaths.² Louis de la Houssaye was married to Louise Charlotte Pellerin and they had several children in addition to Alexandre Pelletier.

¹For the partition of lands between Alexandre and Louis de la Houssaye, see Glenn R. Conrad, *Land Records of the Attakapas District*, vol. II, part 1, *Conveyance Records of Attakapas County, 1804-1818* (Lafayette, La.: Center for Louisiana Studies, USL, 1992), pp. 41-43.

²Alexandre de la Houssaye died on October 20, 1822. For details of his succession, see Estate No 86 in Glenn R. Conrad, *Land Records of the Attakapas District*, vol II, part 2, *Attakapas-St. Martin Estates, 1804-1818* (Lafayette, La.: Center for Louisiana Studies, USL, 1993), p. 53. Louis de la Houssaye died on September 16, 1814. Rev. Donald J. Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, vol. II, *Church and Civil Records, 1811-1830* (Eunice, La.: Rev. Donald Hebert, 1974), 248.



Pierre Dabon is something of a mystery person in the civil and ecclesiastical records of Louisiana. He does not appear in the records of St. Martin Parish (or the earlier Attakapas records) until he and Louis de la Houssaye bought the Darby plantation (described above) in November 1813. Then in February 1817, a year before the sale of the plantation, Dabon recorded in the St. Martin Parish archives that he was removing to Pointe Coupée Parish.³ This he did, but apparently not for long. For on May 9, 1818, he purchased from Vincent Ternant of Pointe Coupee Parish a farm and two slaves for \$6100. The farm was located on Bayou Lafourche.⁴ The published Catholic Church records for the parishes along Bayou Lafourche do not have an entry for Pierre Dabon or any other Dabon.⁵ Also, Pierre Dabon does not appear in the 1820 or 1830 federal censuses.⁶

Now, with regard to the plantation described above, Louis de la Houssaye and Pierre Dabon purchased it from the estate of Françoise Pellerin, Widow Jean-Baptiste St. Marc Darby on November 13, 1813, and gave the Darby heirs a mortgage for the \$12,000 price. The purchase was made about 17 months after the outbreak of the War of 1812. Whether or not the strained economic conditions brought on by the war were to blame, the fact is that nothing had been paid on the purchase price of the plantation by the time Louis de la Houssaye died in September, 1814.⁷

Then, on April 12, 1816, Widow Louis de la Houssaye and her son Alexandre Pelletier de la Houssaye, acting for the heirs of Louis de la Houssaye, acknowledged that they owed \$13,440 to Vincent Ternant of Pointe Coupee Parish. As security for the loan, the Delahoussayes mortgaged the old Darby plantation, other lands, and numerous slaves. They acknowledged that the Darby heirs still held their \$12,000 mortgage on the plantation.⁸

Beginning in 1817, the De La Houssaye family began liquidating certain assets. On January 16, they sold to Dr. Ramus Davis of St. Martinville one half of all land owned by Louis de la Houssaye in St. Mary Parish at the place called Chicot Noir (Chicot Noir was about 2 miles west of present-day Jeanerette and today would be in Iberia Parish). Sale price was \$3,000.⁹ Then, on January 27, they sold a large plantation, located just south of present-day St. Martinville and on the west bank of Bayou Teche to Jean-Baptiste Thomas de Blanc for \$12,000. They asked that De Blanc make final payment on the plantation by December 1, 1818; however, full payment was received by the De La Houssayes on

³Conrad, *Conveyances of Attakapas, 1804-1818*, p. 253.

⁴Winston De Ville, ed., *Slaves and Masters of Pointe Coupee, Louisiana: A Calendar of Civil Records, 1726-1823* (Ville Platte, La.: Winston De Ville, 1988), p. 43.

⁵I have not checked the civil records of the parishes along Bayou Lafourche for references to Pierre Dabon.

⁶Interestingly enough, Louis de la Houssaye's daughter Françoise Adèle married Pierre Delino on June 20, 1824 (Hebert, II, 248); however, I could find no connection between Delino and Dabon.

⁷Conrad, *Conveyances of Attakapas, 1804-1818*, p. 228.

⁸*Ibid.*, 226-28. Dabon is not mentioned in connection with the mortgage, but apparently he agreed to it because he is later mentioned when the mortgage is cancelled. *Ibid.*, p. 299.

⁹*Ibid.*, p. 250.

November 14, 1817.¹⁰ Finally, on January 29, they sold the remaining half of the lands at Chicot Noir to Dr. Davis for \$8,000.¹¹ Later, in October, 1817, the De La Houssayes sold a small tract of land on the lower Teche, near Berwick Bay to Jean Nopper of St. Mary Parish. Sale price was \$600.¹²

The sale of the old Darby plantation which Louis de la Houssaye and Pierre Dabon acquired jointly in 1813 finally came about in 1818. On February 14, the De La Houssaye heirs acting for themselves and the attorney John Brownson of St. Martinville acting for Pierre Dabon sold the plantation to Barthelemy Octave Delahoussaye. The instrument of sale states that "the plantation was sold to Barthelemy Octave De La Houssaye at the public sale of the community property" held the day before, February 13.¹³ Sale price was \$11,600, payable one half in March 1819 and one half in March 1820.

The same day, February 14, 1818, Barthelemy Octave Delahoussaye officially recorded in St. Martin Parish that he owed the Darby heirs the sum of \$7,711, which he promised to repay by May 1, 1818. As security for the loan he mortgaged in favor of the Darbys the plantation he had just acquired.¹⁴

On April 27, 1818, Vincent Ternant, Jr., acting for himself and his widowed mother, recorded in St. Martin Parish that he had received from the heirs of Louis de la Houssaye full repayment of the loan made by his father to the De La Houssayes. All mortgages held by Ternant were cancelled.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 251. There is a discrepancy in the matter of the date of final payment. Act No. 3533, dated May 16, 1818, records that De Blanc made final payment on this plantation on April 8, 1817. The instrument also states that "the plantation was sold in partial payment of the debts of the succession." Ibid., p. 314.

¹¹Ibid., p. 252. The motives of the De La Houssayes in selling these lands is not precisely known. True, they did have a large debt owing to Vincent Ternant. Another factor, however, should be taken into consideration. The De La Houssaye family was one of the largest landholding families in Attakapas, and it made good business sense for them to sell off some of these lands in 1817, the boom period after the War of 1812, when land values were rising rapidly.

¹²Ibid., p. 292.

¹³Ibid., p. 299-300. The quoted passage is interesting because it clearly suggests that the succession of Louis de la Houssaye was recorded in St. Martin Parish; however, I could not locate it.

¹⁴Ibid., p. 300. The Darby Heirs acknowledged receipt of full payment of the loan on October 4, 1819. See St. Martin Parish Conveyances, Act. No. 3961.

A MAN, HIS CHURCH, HIS PEOPLE A HISTORY OF THE EARLY YEARS OF ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH FRANKLIN, LOUISIANA

compiled by
William T. Shinn

I

On an aging marble slab in the Franklin Cemetery are carved these words:

Rev. SAML. GEO. LITTON
Died 19 Aug. A.D. 1849
Aged 38 Years

He was the Founder and Rector 13 years of Immanuel Church, La Grange, Tenn. The Founder and Rector 3 Years of St. Mary's Church, Franklin, La.

He was an able, earnest and successful minister of the Prot. Episcopal Church and in all the relations of life exemplary and beloved.

"He being dead yet speaketh"

Well done, good and faithful Servant enter thou in the joy of thy Lord."

Mat. XXX 14

It is the purpose of this article to find and record the history of a man and his church.

Rev. Mr. Litton was a native of Ireland, born in the city of Dublin in 1812.¹

He was a graduate of Dublin University. The earliest record on him is that he was ordained deacon June 29, 1832, in Tennessee by Bishop Ives. In the same year the Immanuel Church was organized at LaGrange, Tennessee, and Litton was appointed missionary-in-charge. He was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Otey in 1835. Litton

¹The Planters' Banner, August 23, 1849.

extended the Church in Fayette County and built Immanuel Church at LaGrange, a substantial brick church, consecrated in 1843.

In failing health he left the diocese in 1846 and died in Louisiana three years later. Ten years after his death Bishop Otey spoke of him as "the loved and loving Litton."²

The dates in Rev. Noll's book would be a variance with the statement that Litton was Rector for 13 years of Immanuel Church at LaGrange, Tennessee.

The early history of St. Mary's Church is written thus:

In 1830 by the advice of Bishop Brownell, then in New Orleans, the Rev. Spenser Wall went to Franklin. He held services in the courthouse. He resigned in 1834. Then there is a long period without service—ten years, until May 19, 1844—when the Bishop officiated, baptizing two infants. He takes note that "in Franklin and vicinity, there are many persons who prefer the services of our Church to those of any other; and who have resolved to take measures to erect a church edifice and provide means for the support of a clergyman. The character of the population warrants the expectation, that the day is not distant when a flourishing congregation may, under the Lord's blessing, be established."

In that year, the Rev. Edward A. Renouf, of Massachusetts, officiated for about six months, supported by the Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society. In this year, also, the Rev. John Burke held several services.

In 1846, the Rev. Samuel G. Litton settled in Franklin.³

Rev. Renouf was in Franklin in 1843. There is recorded in Book F page 115 No. 5016, conveyance records of the Parish, the following certificate:

Thibodeaux Apl 14th 1843

This is to certify that the Revd. Edward A. Renouf, a Clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States has been appointed by me from the 21 January 1843 to exercise the functions of the ministry according to the rites & usages of said Church in the town of Franklin & vicinity.

Witness my hand

Leonidas Polk

Bishop of the Diocese of Louisiana

Recorded 16th April 1843

The scant early history of St. Mary's Episcopal Church is spelled out in these words from their register:

The incompleteness of the early records & the entire absence of historical data & facts, makes it difficult to give anything more than a very concise & imperfect history of the Parish.

²Arthur Howard Noll, *History of the Church in the Diocese of Tennessee* (James Pott & Co., Publishers, 1900), pp. 69, 70, 102, 104, 126, 127.

³Herman Cope Duncan, M.A. comp., *The Diocese of Louisiana: Some of Its History, 1838-1888* (New Orleans, A. W. Hyatt, Printer, 1888), p. 74. Hereinafter cited as Duncan.

The Parish of St. Mary's was organized in 1846 under the Rev. Sam. Geo. Lytton (*sic*); it was admitted into Union with the Diocese in 1847.

The first celebration of the Holy Communion was on Whit-Sunday, May 31st, 1846, at which time the following persons communed: Isaac Trowbridge, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Dwight (illegible), Mrs. S. G. Lytton. (*sic*)

The Church building of brick, was commenced under the Rectorship of Mr. Lytton, but was not entirely finished till the next rectorship. Mr. Lytton died, of consumption, Aug. 19th (*sic*) 1849, & was buried in the Cemetery.⁴

Robert Wilson, editor of the local paper, made a stirring plea on January 3, 1846 for erection of an Episcopal Church:

PUBLIC WORSHIP - The erection of an edifice in Franklin for the services of the Episcopal Church has often been suggested in past years; but nothing has been accomplished. There has been no lack of good wishes in its behalf, but zeal in this cause heretofore, has proved intermittent. The attention of the people of St. Mary is again called to the subject, by the church. There is no convenient place for public worship and only a small congregation can be assembled. There is therefore immediate and urgent necessity for building a sanctuary. But this will cost effort and self-denial, for we are taught that God cannot be worshipped with "that which costs nothing." Guilty man, the pensioner of God's bounty and the subject of His sparing mercy, must testify his gratitude by suitable offering—must honor Him, with his substance, and with the first fruits of all his increase. This is to be applied to the support of Divine worship and the extension of the blessings of Religion in the world.

It is a positive duty, binding upon all, to do "according to their ability," and with a faithful heart—a willing mind. It is the free-will offering that is accepted. It is the "cheerful giver" that the Lord loveth.

The Bible, from first to last, inculcates the duty by precept and encourages it by the example of those who have found favor in the sight of God.

The erection of an Episcopal church in Franklin, as now proposed, would doubtless contribute greatly to the moral and social improvement of the place. It would secure to the people and to their children after them, blessings which cannot be too highly prized. The advantages of such a work are too numerous to be reckoned. Its consequences extend not to this life only, but to "that which is to come." If all duly felt the importance of this matter, the means would not be wanting. May we not then appeal to the people of this vicinity in behalf of this good work? Let them consider well its importance. Let them think of its advantages, both temporal and spiritual. Let them show both an interest in the welfare of society and a gratitude to God. Let them exhibit not only a commendable public spirit, but a proper respect for the institutions of the Gospel. Success, in other places, should stimulate to exertions here.

Perserverance is required, in the face of every difficulty and discouragement. Will the work impoverish our people? When accomplished, will they regret its cost? It cannot be.⁵

⁴Register of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Franklin, Louisiana, p. 1.

⁵The Planter's Banner and Louisiana Agriculturist, January 3, 1846.

Apparently more pledges than ready money were given, for months later an advertisement was placed in the same paper:

NOTICE

The subscription list for the building of an Episcopal Church in this place, being placed in the hands of Daniel Dwight, Esq., for collection, all those persons who have subscribed are requested to call upon him and pay their subscriptions. The money is needed in order that the materials necessary may be procured. It is hoped therefore that this call will be promptly and generously responded to.

In behalf of the committee,
Apl. 15

S. G. Litton⁶

Lacking a building of his own, Rev. Litton was "performing" divine services at the "new Methodist Church in Franklin."⁷

Finally, on September 2, 1847, news was given about construction:

The Episcopal Church - The building of the Episcopal Church has been commenced, under the direction of Mr. Minor, a very excellent practical mechanic. We hope that none of the difficulties and delays which have always been experienced, for the want of funds, in building churches in this Parish, will occur. Those who have subscribed should pay promptly. The Episcopal Church, we hope, will be a credit to Mr. Litton's congregation.⁸

The builder was John W. Minor. He came into the parish in September 1845 and advertised his services:

Wood-Pecker Saw Mill

The undersigned begs leave to inform the public, that he has just arrived in this place for the purpose of building the Wood Pecker SAW MILL or attending to MILL WORK generally. As he has had several years experience in Northern manufactories, he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction. A lithograph of the Wood Pecker SAW MILL may be seen at the office of the PLANTER' BANNER, and every information as to terms, &c., will be given by the Editor.

John W. Minor

Franklin, Lou., Sept. 20, 1845.

In the same issue the editor praised the mill idea:

WOOD PECKER SAW MILL - This is the very thing for our Attakapas planters. The common steam saw mill is too expensive and the up and down saw is too slow. The Wood Pecker Mill costs but little, and with horsepower, will run 1500 feet of lumber per day. Any planters wishing

⁶Ibid., April 22, 1847.

⁷Ibid., July 1, 1847 and August 26, 1847.

⁸Ibid., September 2, 1847.

to have a full description, with the terms on which they will be put up by Mr. Minor, will please apply in person or through the Post Office to the Editor of the Banner.⁹

Despite the hopes of the editor, monetary troubles lingered. Rev. Litton was again forced to plead for payment of subscriptions:

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The undersigned begs to inform the subscribers to the building of the Episcopal Church, that funds are needed to carry on the work, and hopes therefore that those who have not paid will with delay (*sic*) pay their several subscriptions to the treasurer, Isaac Trowbridge, Esq.

Signed

SM. G. LITTON,

In behalf of the building committee of the St. Mary's Church.
November 8th, 1847.¹⁰

Robert Wilson no doubt felt a follow-up story was necessary, for in his next issue he wrote these editorial comments:

The Episcopal Church - We called round the other day, to see this building and found Mr. Minor engaged in putting up the roof. Mr. M. is a most excellent scientific workman, and we hope he will not be cramped in his means. Churches are seldom put up, without disagreement, unchristian-like wranglings. One reason for this is, that some Christians promise money which they never pay. We hope that in the present case nothing unpleasant will occur.¹¹

In the same issue notice was given that divine service of the Episcopal Church would be held at the Court House on Sunday next.

The matter of financing the new building was becoming a greater problem. The minutes of a meeting of the Vestry held November 16, 1847, were given out for publication:

The Episcopal Church

At a meeting of the Vestry of the Episcopal Church, held in the town of Franklin on Tuesday the 16th of Nov. 1847, a statement was submitted by the treasurer Mr. Trowbridge, by which it appears that a sum of about eight hundred and seventy eight dollars is now due for work done, and materials furnished on the Church now in process of being built in Franklin; and that the amount remaining on the subscription list not yet collected, is about five hundred and sixty-five dollars; leaving a deficiency of three hundred and thirteen dollars.

It is herby resolved, that an appeal be made to the original subscribers to said Church to make an additional subscription for the purpose of raising a further sum to meet said deficiency, and also to enable the building committee to cover in the Church, if not to finish it.

⁹Ibid., September 20, 1845.

¹⁰Ibid., November 11, 1847.

¹¹Ibid., November 18, 1847.

That the Treasurer be hereby required to collect the amount of the original subscriptions now due, and obtain such other subscriptions as possible.

It is also resolved that the Committee through their agents, be authorized to cause the building to be immediately covered in, and paid for out of the first moneys collected.

A true copy from the minutes.

(Attest)

John Barnard, Clerk

All persons who may be disposed to contribute towards the fund for the building of the church are informed that a subscription list has been left at the Franklin Post Office.¹²

In the midst of these financial convulsions Rev. Litton purchased a home for himself and his family November 30, 1847:

A certain town lot situated in the Town of Franklin, Parish of St. Mary aforesaid, measuring one hundred & seventy feet front on Second Street by three hundred feet in depth and having on the Back Line two hundred & fifty two feet bounded on the North by the Public Road, East by Second Street and West by the lot formerly belonging to John M. Bateman, together with all the buildings & improvements thereon.

The purchase was from Bryce Elliott, for \$2800, all on credit, payable in eight equal annual payments, with eight per cent annum interest.¹³

Robert Wilson was concerned months later in his issue of March 9, 1848. In one portion of his editorial column he gave out this word:

We are requested to state that the service of the Episcopal Church will be performed on Sunday morning next, by the Right Rev. Bishop Polk, at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Franklin.

Further down in the same column he was again pleading for public support of the stalled building project:

The Episcopal Church - We take the liberty, once more, of calling attention to the unfinished state of the Episcopal Church, in this place, and soliciting co-operation and immediate action, in the way of contributions, to enable the Building Committee to progress with the work. St. Mary is proverbial for the liberality of her citizens and we are confident that this appeal will not be unheeded; especially when it is made in behalf of so holy a cause. It would be a matter of regret to witness the abandonment of the work, after progressing thus far. The Church itself would then, indeed, be a monument to disgrace the memory of our Christian citizens of 1848. Mr. Minor, we are sorry to say, was compelled to abandon the work. Cannot a new contract be made? One thing we would mention to the Building Committee. It is their duty to publish a full statement of subscriptions, receipts and expenditures. This statement we will publish free of charge.

What say the ladies to another Fancy Fair?¹⁴

¹²Ibid., November 25, 1847.

¹³Mortgage Book 13 page 163 No. 7193, St. Mary Parish Records.

¹⁴*Planters' Banner*, March 9, 1848.

March 23, 1848, Wilson placed this notice in his editorial column:

Episcopal Church - We are requested to state that Capt. Isaac Trowbridge has been authorized by the Vestry, to receive subscriptions for the completion of the Church. Those who have not paid will please hand in their subscriptions.*¹⁵

Although the church was not yet completed, a notice was published April 6, 1848:

Episcopal Church - We are requested to state that the Episcopal service will be held in the new Episcopal Church, on Sunday morning next.¹⁶

Rev. Litton established a school at his residence. The advertisement he used tells much of education in those early days:

EDUCATION

Female Boarding and Day School
Number Limited.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, intending to conduct the education of his own children he is desirous to receive a limited number of Boarding and Day Scholars; and hopes by the strict attention paid to the advancement as well as to the manners and deportment of his pupils, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

A competent French and Music teacher will be engaged as soon as practicable.

Terms made known by applying to the undersigned at his residence.

Saml. Geo. Litton

Rector of St. Mary's church

Franklin, June 12th 1848.¹⁷

The Vestry of the church were apparently greatly optimistic about their new church. They gave a notice, dated December 10, 1848, spelling out their intent:

NOTICE

The Vestry of St. Mary Episcopal Church at a meeting held 28th ult., voted "to also to procure a plan of the pews and rent them out to the highest bidder, for one year, the Lessees to give their notes one year after the pews are ready for occupancy.

All persons interested are requested to meet at the church on Tuesday January 2d, 1849 10 o'clock A. M. when the pews will be Rented in accordance with the above regulation.

It will be understood that the rent of the pews will be appropriated to the support of the Rector.

¹⁵Ibid., March 23, 1848.

¹⁶Ibid., April 6, 1848.

¹⁷Ibid., June 15, 1848.

By order of the Vestry
G. N. Seagrave
Asst. Secretary

Franklin Dec. 10th, 1848.¹⁸

The advertisement was repeated the following week. Robert Wilson gave his editorial support to the endeavor of the Vestry:

The Episcopal Church - We wish to call the attention of the public to the notice in this week's Banner, of the sale of pews in the Episcopal Church of this place. The pews, ready made, have been ordered from the north, and will be here in due season. The church, when finished, will be an ornament to the village and a credit to those by whose liberality it has been built. The pastor, Mr. Litton, is a man of highly respectable talents, and has secured the warmest esteem of those who attend his church and the public generally. As the proceeds of the sale of the pews are to go towards the support the (*sic*) pastor, we hope that the people of this village and its vicinity may show their respect for whatever pertains to the spread of christianity by using the means which are offered for that purpose.¹⁹

Rev. Litton's school was evidently going well, for on December 13, 1848, he published a notice concerning the operation:

Card

Mr. Litton respectfully informs the parents and guardians of his pupils, that the duties of his school will recommence on Monday, January 1st, 1849.
N. B. There are now but three vacancies for boarders.
Franklin, Dec. 13, 1848.²⁰

Completion work on the church disrupted services, as indicated by this notice:

Notice

The members and congregation of the Episcopal church are informed, that service will be held next Sabbath morning in the Odd Fellows Hall, at the usual hour, and probably every Sabbath thereafter until the Church is completed.

Dec. 28.²¹

As set out subsequently herein, Rev. Litton had four children in his home. Although his advertisement concerning establishment of his school declared he was educating his children, the following editorial item published March 1, 1849, is intriguing:

¹⁸*Ibid.*, December 14, 1848.

¹⁹*Ibid.*, December 21, 1848.

²⁰*Ibid.*, December 21, 1848.

²¹*Ibid.*, December 28, 1848.

We have now three superior teachers in this village, viz, Mr. Pooley, Mr. Rust and Mr. Litton. Mr. Pooley's school is composed of boys, Mr. Litton's of girls, and Mr. Rust admits into his school both male and female scholars. We can cordially recommend them all to the public as three worthy men entitled to high respect and liberal patronage.²²

The completion work on the church building was contracted to be done by Charles E. Johnson. An unexecuted copy of the contract was filed in evidence April 26, 1859, when Johnson sued the Vestry of St. Mary's Church.²³

Agreement entered into between the vestry of St. Marys Episcopal Church at Franklin, on the first part, and _____ Chapman, or others, on the second part, for the purpose of completing the outside and inside wood work of said church and painting said work as herein specified -

First to complete the Tower according to plan material to be of good seasoned cypress, and to receive three coats of white paint.

Second to complete the ceiling or arch and its cornice on both sides and both ends, material to be of good seasoned cypress, and to correspond with the size and style of the building.

Third to make and put up facings and mouldings around all the Doors and Windows both outside and inside wherever required, material to be of good seasoned cypress and in proportion to size and style of building.

Fourth to lay gallery floor, tongued and grooved, bannisters with railing, make staircase with bannisters and railing, box pillars, make and put up moveing (*sic*) screen of Venetian blinds, fit in window sash, pulleys &c., hang doors, find butt hinges, screws locks &c.

Fifth to lay platform or pulpit floor with steps to correspond and also to be of good seasoned cypress.

Sixth - to make and put up front and back door steps of good seasoned cypress at least one and a half inches thick and not less than one foot wide, nor more than six inches wide. Front steps to have three approaches.

Seventh - to make and put up outside cornice, on both sides and gable ends with three coats of white paint.

The party of the second part agrees and binds himself to execute in a substantial and workman like manner the whole of the above specified work to the satisfaction of two competent carpenters, one of which shall be appointed by the vestry, the other by the contractor, the work to be completed within _____ months, the Party of the second part also agrees to employ competent workmen to assist in executing said work in order that the whole may be done in a workman like manner and in proportion to the size and style of the building, the contractor to furnish all materials, less what is now the property of the Church and twenty five dollars worth of paint being the subscription of Dr. William Rabe, it is also understood between the contracting parties that the material now belonging to the church shall be used by the contractor and their value deducted from the amount of contract, it is understood between the Parties that those persons who have subscribed work and materials and have not yet paid but may pay during the execution of the work,

²²*Planters' Banner*, March 1, 1849.

²³Suit 5353, 14th Judicial District Court, St. Mary Parish records, filed April 1, 1858.

shall also be deducted from the amount of the contract, the whole to be done and executed for the sum of _____ dollars payable in the following terms and conditions:

To wit after paying all the Debts now due by the church the balance that may be collected during the year from the subscription list to be paid to the contractor in part of contract or what is thought preferable, give him the subscription list with proper authority to collect - taking his receipt for the amount as part payment of the work the balance payable on the first of March eighteen hundred and forty nine, by note signed in solido by the members of the vestry and others friendly towards the completion of the church.

Thus done & unsigned (*sic*) in duplicate.

The subscription list referred to in the contract was filed in evidence:

Franklin 28 Jany 1849

Received from B. Elliott the following drafts & notes as payment in part of Carpenter work done by me on the Episcopal Church of this place, which when paid to be credited by me or it not paid to be returned to said Elliott - viz

a draft on Stephen Duncan for one hundred dollars

a draft on Mr. Vanbergen forty five dollars

a draft on P. C. Bethell seventy five dollars

a draft on Henry Gibbon twenty dollars

a draft on Mrs. Adams twenty dollars

a draft on Jules G. Olivier ten dollars

a draft on A. Barlow ten dollars

a draft on Samuel Cary ten dollars

a draft on Joshua B. Cary twenty five dollars

a draft on Robt. Hare five dollars

a note on E. Carlin ten dollars

a note on R. E. Caffery eight dollars

a draft on John Barnard four dollars 50/100

a draft on Dr. William Kilgore twenty five dollars

a draft on Mrs. Eppy Stirling ten dollars

Making in all the sum of three hundred & seventy seven dollars & 50/100

Charles E. Johnson

Johnson could not collect on some of these and returned them as per receipt July 13, 1849, in the record:

July 13, 1849

Received of Mr. Chas. E. Johnson the following drafts not collected by him, viz:

Draft on J. B. Cary	\$ 25
---------------------	-------

Draft on Saml. Cary	10
---------------------	----

Note of R. E. Caffery for 8 dols 4 paid	4
---	---

Draft on P. C. Bethell	75
------------------------	----

Draft on J. G. Olivier	10
------------------------	----

Draft on A. Barlow	10
--------------------	----

Draft on Mrs. Sterling (<i>sic</i>)	10
---------------------------------------	----

Draft on Wm. Kilgore

25

\$169

Wm. C. Dwight

Johnson sued for

the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars besides legal interest thereon from 1st March 1849 for the work labor and service of your petitioner as carpenter done and performed in and upon the house of worship or meeting house of said church situate in the Town of Franklin in said parish and for materials furnished by your petitioner for the construction of said work and for the making of the wood work in and upon the said house, in the years 1848 and 1849, subject to credits to the amount of four hundred dollars heretofore received by your petitioner on account of the said work and materials - And your petitioner says that although a portion of said work was verbally stipulated and agreed by and between him and the vestrymen of said church to be made for the price and sum of six hundred dollars to be paid to him in cash by said vestrymen as said work progressed or was completing as your petitioner might require, yet the said vestrymen wholly neglected to pay the same as stipulated although often thereunto requested and your petitioner did a large amount of work and furnished a large quantity of materials for the work upon said house, not embraced in said verbal stipulation by agreement, all which work and materials your petitioner avers to be fairly and reasonably worth the said sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars.

He alleged that

the present vestrymen of said church each and all residing in the parish of St. Mary are Isaac Trowbridge Senior, Alfred Gates, A. McWilliams, J. G. Parkerson, W. T. Palfrey Senior, James Todd, H. J. Smith, R. A. Wilkins, C. M. Smith, J. T. Hawkins and Watson McKerrall.

The defendants filed answer

For further answer Defendants say that plaintiff entered into a contract and agreed with defendants or their predecessors or the representatives of the latter to do all the Carpenter's and Wood work necessary to the entire completion of said Church for the sum of five hundred dollars, that notwithstanding said contract, he failed to comply with the same and the Vestrymen of said Church were compelled to employ other workmen to complete the work and for which they have paid them at least four hundred dollars, and they have also paid the said Johnson a large amount of money say about five hundred and forty dollars, from all of which payments it results that said Johnson is indebted unto your Petitioners in the sum of about four hundred and fifty dollars, the precise amount of which will be shown on the trial of this cause. . . .

Evidence in the record shows that Bryce Elliott, J. B. Murphy, Isaac Trowbridge, Sr., and William C. Dwight were vestrymen at the time of the contracting.

Judgement was rendered in favor of plaintiff for \$200 with legal interest from demand and costs of suit. Alfred Gates paid on behalf of defendants \$276.47 in full of the judgement.

In explanation by use of the absence of Robert Wilson from the list of subscribers, although he had been always champion of the building, he transferred ownership of his paper to Daniel Dennett January 5, 1849, and left for the gold fields of California January 18, 1849.²⁴

James Porter, of Oaklawn Plantation, brother of Judge Alexander Porter, died March 21. His obituary sets out a moving incident in the life of Rev. Litton:

The death of Mr. James Porter, of Oaklawn, has already been announced. Mr. Porter was one of the most wealthy and intellectual of our citizens. He was the brother of the late deeply lamented Judge Porter, and though dissimilar in many points, there existed in many, also a strong resemblance of character between the brothers.

Judge Porter was remarkable for his affability, and the ease with which he could accomodate himself to the various classes of the world. Mr. James Porter, on the contrary, kept at arms length from the world and kept the world at arms length from him. Yet in the intimacies of his friendships, he was kind, generous, affectionate and most gentle.

Heavy as the blow falls upon the heart of the living, it is yet no little consolation to know that the last act of the deceased was not one of pride or vanity, or strife, but one of benevolence, and goodness.

Knowing that his friend, the deservedly respected curate of St. Mary, was indisposed, yet from devotion to his clerical duties, felt inclined to use exertions in their discharge which endangered his actual existence, he had sent his carriage for him and the last words he uttered were - "My Friend, I sent for you not on my account, but yours; and to prevent your lecturing tomorrow. It is too much for you. You will injure yourself. You must remain here with us in peace and in quietness - I know you will feel the better for it."²⁵

It was a custom in those days that most letters to the editor were signed with an assumed, disguised name. No doubt the editor knew the identity. We have seen in print some cases where the editor refused to place in his paper some letters submitted because of doubtful character of the writer and more doubtful value of the content. A delightful letter, however, was published May 24, 1849, and we show it in its entirety:

(Communicated)

We understand that there has been a request of Bishop Polk of Louisiana, made to the Episcopal Church of St. Mary, that she should contribute her portion of his stipend which it seems is in arrear, for the purpose of enabling him to proceed to the East in order to re-establish his health which it seems, is at present delicate.

Now considering that the health of the curate of St. Mary is in a state far more delicate than that of the Bishop of Louisiana, and that the curate is quite as erudite in his matter, and far more elegant in his manner of contributing religious information to the people, we do think that this contribution had better be made for the purpose of re-establishing the health of the curate of St. Mary than that of the Bishop of Louisiana.

²⁴*Planter's Banner*, January 5, 1849 and January 18, 1849.

²⁵*Ibid.*, March 29, 1849.

We say this the more advisedly, because Bishop Polk is known to be one of the very richest men in this State, being the owner of about 600 slaves and a proportionate quantity of land, and that unfortunately the curate of St. Mary, though a man of unsullied reputation, of excellent capacity, of elegant tastes, and a gentle, though firm and brave supporter of the cross, has found it at times difficult to provide the means of supplying the wants of the day that was passing over his head.

The Bishop's health of body may be very delicate indeed, and we sincerely and devoutly hope that a trip to the East may repair it; but we cannot help thinking that the health of the Bishop's conscience is in a far more delicate state still.

Pope says, wickedly, and perhaps the quotation may not be very applicable in the present instance,

"The papmer'd prelate's poison'd with his cheet,

"The curate starves on twenty pounds a year."

and Virgil -

"Sic vos non vobis melifacatis apos

Sic vos non vobis lunaleats oves."

Should the bishop live for the next year as the curate has done for the last, and the curate take the Bishop's trip to the East, we suppose to consult the wise men of it on the state of his body, we have no doubt that their health would be mutually benefitted by the exchange.

Sagittarius.²⁶

The religion business was apparently getting back to normal, for on May 31, 1849, Daniel Dennett, editor, placed these two items in his column:

We are requested to give notice that religious service will be held in the Episcopal Church in this place, next Sabbath, at the usual hour, by the Rev. Mr. Burton. The new pews are not fitted up in good order in the church.

The Franklin Episcopal Church - This church which has been erected by the liberality of our citizens, is now so far completed that religious services may hereafter be held in it every Sabbath. It is a fine building, and is both an ornament and a credit to our village. We hope that the health of our worthy curate, the Rev. Mr. Litton, may yet be improved and that he may be enabled to fill the station which he has heretofore filled in this place so much to his own credit and to the benefit of the community. With such a church and such a minister, our citizens would be inexcusable not to attend religious services every Sabbath, and throw their influence, and make liberal contributions in favor of the due observance of the Sabbath day, and for the support of the promulgators of religious truths, and the advocates of good order and sound morality.²⁷

Dennett was as much a crusader as Wilson had been. In an article in his paper he gave his views on school situations in St. Mary Parish. In a scathing denunciation he wrote, in part:

²⁶Ibid., May 24, 1849.

²⁷Ibid., May 31, 1849.

Mr. Litton manages a school for a while, with much ability and small profits, his health fails and he leaves the field.²⁸

It is a mystery why Rev. Litton, suffering from consumption, left Tennessee in 1846 and came to St. Mary Parish. Certainly the climate and humidity in southern Louisiana were not the best environment for the disease. Perhaps it was his zeal for establishing new churches which made him answer a call. This part of his life is unknown and we have not been able to establish any reason. Be all that as it may, in the short time he was there he endeared himself to all about him. He died August 19, 1849, and his obituary was printed in the local paper:

Obituary

Died, on the 19th inst., at his residence in Franklin, the Rev. SAMUEL G. LITTON, Rector of the Episcopal Church in this Parish.

Mr. Litton has for some time been in a delicate state of health; and though the shock of such an one going from among us was great, yet it was not unexpected.

The deceased as universally respected, and though but a brief notice of his interment was given, we have seldom seen a more numerous congregation of all persuasions gather together, most respectfully to perform the last honors which beings of clay can perform to those about to become dust.

Mr. Litton was removed from his residence at a little past five o'clock, to the Episcopal Church, where the service of the Church was read over him. His particular friend, the Rev. Mr. Burton, being from indisposition unable to render the proper services on the occasion, the Rev. Mr. Gibbs, of the Baptist Church, was requested by Mrs. Litton to read the service of the church of the departed over him.

On the request being made, Mr. Gibbs, with that toleration so becoming a christian, a citizen and a true gentleman, immediately consented to read the Episcopal service over him who had lived and died in that particular conviction and faith.

We have many little separations in our religious ideas, but we should never forget that the great Vicar of the Church has provided for the infirmities of our nature, for he says "In my father's house there are many mansions."

The Rev. Mr. Litton was a native of Ireland, born in the city of Dublin, in the year 1812. He had remained but a few years in our community, and yet he had in that brief period attracted the universal respect of all denominations of christians in it. Besides being a person of the highest order of intellect, most accomplished in the knowledge of the history of his Church as a minister, he was yet most tolerant towards all other denominations of christians. He was also so pure in his high calling, that even when we have heard the unworthy spoken evil of in his presence, he never failed to suggest that they, like the prodigal son, would in time return unto their father's house.

Those who knew him best most loved him; and we have only to say to them, if you desire to show your respect for him, follow his example.

"And I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, 'Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, from henceforth; yea' saith the spirit, 'that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them.'"²⁹

²⁸Ibid., June 14, 1849.

²⁹Ibid., August 23, 1849.

The same issue of the paper carried the minutes of a meeting of the Vestry of St. Mary's Church:

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Mary's Church, Franklin, convened for the occasion, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas we are met to record in the death of our Pastor, the late Reverend SAMUEL G. LITTON, and event which occasions profound sorrow and regret. Therefore

Resolved, That in this dispensation we lament a sore bereavement, and one that will be felt not only by his family and friends, but by the entire community of which he was a member; That the Episcopal Church has lost a zealous, but unostentatious supporter—the cause of religion at large a sincere, able and successful advocate.

Resolved, That during his too brief sojourn among us, his intelligence and sound judgment, obtained our exalted respect, while his amiability and gentleness of deportment (eminations *sic*) from a delicately refined mind and pure principles) secured for him a place in our warmest affections, where may the memory of his many virtues be ever cherished.

Resolved, That as friends of the deceased we offer to his bereaved Widow our sincere condolence with the hope that those consolations which he sought and found may be hers in this hour of deep affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of this humble tribute of our regard may be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and also in addition to entering the same in the Vestry Book a copy be likewise furnished for publication in the Planters' Banner.

Geo. N. Seagrave
Ass't. Secretary

Franklin, La., Aug. 22d, 1849.

The family of Rev. Litton was not mentioned in the obituary. He had been preceded in death by an infant son, Alexander H. Litton:

Litton, Alexander H. Infant son of Rev. Samuel G. Litton. Died in La Grange, Tenn. on Friday June 30th.

Nashville Whig. (Sat., July 8, 1843)³⁰

The succession of the deceased rector was opened September 3, 1849, on the petition of Mary Jane Litton. She alleged death of her husband, leaving community property and several minor children; she prayed for appointment as administratrix and tutrix. Although the record continuously refers to her as "Mary Jane Litton" she always signed only "Mary Litton."

The record names the minor children as Lanston L., Caroline M., James P. and Mary A. Litton. She signed bond as administratrix October 1, 1849, for a blank amount, with B. Elliott as security. She signed oath and received letters of administration the same day.³¹

³⁰Obituaries from Early Tennessee Newspapers 1794-1851"; Edited by Rev. Silas Emmett Lucas, Jr.; Page 221.

³¹Succession 679, St. Mary Parish records.

Perhaps Mrs. Litton wished to leave Franklin. On December 20, 1849, she placed this advertisement in the local paper:

For Rent

Dwelling house in the upper end of Franklin, occupied at present by Mrs. Litton.³²

A sudden change in plans is indicated by an advertisement January 17, 1850:

Education

MRS. BASSETT who has had much experience in teaching young ladies, will open a school at Mrs. Litton's on Monday next. Mrs. Litton is also prepared to receive ten or twelve boarders. The classes will be arranged in the following order:

Primary Class, including Reading, Spelling,	
Writing and Arithmetic	\$10
Junior Class, including the above with Geography	
and Grammar	12
Senior Class, Including History, Philosophy, Botany,	
Rhetoric, Astronomy, Composition and Chemistry	15
French	6
Perspective drawing and pencil shading	6
Music on the Piano	15
No extra charges	

Board \$10 per month, without washing, which can be done at the house or in the village.³³

Evidently plans for the school did not go well, for June 13, 1850, Mrs. Litton was again advertising:

To Rent

The house in which the subscriber now resides, being a comfortable and convenient dwelling, with suitable outhouses &c. Terms reasonable.

M. Litton.³⁴

The inventory in Rev. Litton's estate was, for some reason, not taken until July 7, 1851, by Lewis R. Curtis, Notary, although it had been ordered taken October 1, 1849. John E. Carson and James Sanders were the appraisers. The document shows the following:

³²Planters' Banner, December 20, 1849.

³³Ibid., January 17, 1850.

³⁴Ibid., June 13, 1850.

First 1 Lot & improvements, lot bounded below by Wm. P. Allen and North by the New Town Road, East by 2d Street, for the price and sum of three thousand dollars \$3000.00.

Second Francis negro man aged 35 years valued at six hundred dollars 600.00.

Third Aza negro woman aged 32 years & her three children Washington, Jim & Patsy, valued at twelve hundred dollars 1200.00.

Fourth Joannah girl aged 18 years valued at six hundred dollars 600.00.

Fifth Leon (*sic*) girl aged 18 years valued at six hundred dollars 600.00.

Sixth Edy girl aged 12 valued at three hundred dollars 300.00.

Seventh household & kitchen furniture valued at fifty dollars 50.00.

Total amount of this inventory six thousand three hundred fifty dollars.

Mrs. Litton took oath as natural tutrix September 10, 1851, with William P. Allen as under tutor, and letters as such were issued the same day. She filed petition for a family meeting to decide on disposition of the minors' property. It was held the same day, with Bryce Elliott, Thomas J. Jones, Simeon Smith, Joseph H. Baldrige and James B. Birdsall composing the members.

The meeting recommended sale of estate property, the house lot & improvements one third payable March 1, 1852, one third March 1, 1853 and one third March 1, 1854, with eight per cent interest. The negroes to be sold one half payable March 1, 1852, the other half March 1, 1853. The proceedings were homologated the next day.

However, she was back in court September 24, 1851, stating that the meeting was flawed because the members had not given reasons for selling the property. Another meeting was ordered.

The new meeting was held September 25, 1851, by L. R. Curtis, Notary, with James B. Birdsall, Simeon Smith, Joseph H. Baldrige, George B. Shepherd and Henry Humble comprising the members. They advised the sale on same terms giving as reasons the paying off of the estate debts.

The probate sale was made November 6, 1851. At the sale Mrs. Litton (who now signed Mary J. Litton) purchased the lot and improvements for \$3,000; the negro girl Joannah aged 18 years for \$835; the negro girl Edy aged 12 years for \$150 (sold subject to the disease of scrofula); 1 work table for \$5; and 1 pair andirons for fifty cents.

The negro man Frances, aged 35, his wife Aza, aged 32, and their three children Washington aged 9, Jim aged 6 and Patsey, aged 3, sold together to Hiram Anderson for \$2250. The negro girl Lea, aged 18, was sold to Oatho L. Pumphrey for \$820. All the other household furniture and movables were sold to various purchasers. Among these purchasers was C. S. Hedges, the new Episcopal minister, who purchased an armoire for \$6, a sett (*sic*) of shelves for \$1, and a lot of wooden ware for \$3.25.³⁵

After this sale Mrs. Litton returned to Tennessee, leaving Joseph A. McClarty as her authorised agent and attorney in fact. On January 11, 1856, Homer H. Smith, Administrator of the Estate of Simeon Smith, sued Mrs. Litton. Suit was brought on two of the notes originally given by Rev. Litton November 30, 1847, in his purchase of his house and lot. Judgement was rendered January 17, 1856.³⁶

³⁵Mortgage Book 15 page 203 No. 8397, St. Mary Parish records.

³⁶Suit 5004, 14th Judicial District Court, St. Mary Parish records.

The sheriff made the public sale April 5, 1856, at which time the adjudication was made to Homer H. Smith for the sum of \$1800 cash.³⁷

This ends the story of the Littons in Franklin.

It is very hard to believe that the departure of the widow and her four orphaned children from Franklin did not merit a line in a paper after this probate sale November 6, 1851.

Mary Jane Lanston Litton, widow of Samuel George Litton, was one of three children of John Lanston, as shown in Deed Book L page 318, Fayette County, Tennessee, dated June 20, 1844. It is interesting to read one witness was William H. Burton, who may or may not be the same Burton who served in Franklin.

On the 1860 census of Fayette County, Tennessee, two of the Litton children are enumerated as residing in the home of a T. G. Anderson. They are listed

Mary Litton, 11, born Louisiana

James Litton, 14, born Louisiana

We find nothing on the other two children, nor on the widow Litton.

II

Rev. W. H. Burton was Episcopal minister at New Iberia. After the death of Rev. Litton he began at once occasional visits; in January, 1850, regular services were held on alternate Sundays.³⁸

His first services documented were September 23, 1849.³⁹

The new minister found a bride in St. Mary Parish. The following announcement was printed in the local paper January 24, 1850:

Married:

On Tuesday evening, 15th inst., at the residence of T. Hord, Esq., of this place, by D. Edward Crosland, Esq., Rev. William H. Burton, of Virginia, to Miss Ellen D. Hord.⁴⁰

Daniel Edward Crosland was a local attorney and justice of the peace. Thomas Hord was a planter, owner of a plantation on lower Bayou Sale, which is now embraced in the holdings of St. Mary Parish Land Company.

Religious services were held on alternate Sundays. That situation brought on criticism from the editor of the local paper:

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH - We hear much dissatisfaction expressed of late with reference to the want of attention exhibited towards the members of our Episcopal Church. There has been no clergyman appointed by the bishop to officiate regularly. Mr. Burton, it is true, sometimes

³⁷Conveyance Book L page 228 No. 8407, St. Mary Parish records.

³⁸Duncan, page 75.

³⁹*Planters' Banner*, September 20, 1849.

⁴⁰*Ibid.*, January 24, 1850.

preaches here; but the field of his labors is so wide-spread, and he has so much travelling to perform, that it is impossible for him to fulfil (*sic*) all the duties required at his hands. We think the members of this church are sufficiently numerous to have a pastor of their own. There is one thing very certain - they will not increase in number under the present arrangement, if we may use this work with any kind of propriety under existing circumstances. For several months past we have heard "the bishop is coming!"—we would like to see him come, for his presence is badly needed.

Since the above was in type we have seen the Rev. Mr. Burton, who requested us to announce that there will be divine service next Sabbath, at the usual hour, when the Rev. Mr. Hedges will officiate.⁴¹

Reverend Hedges came as promised and made a very favorable impression:

The Rev. Mr. Hedges delivered a discourse on Sunday last in our Episcopal Church, for the first time, and favorably impressed the congregation as to his theological abilities. The Episcopallians of this section have long needed a resident pastor; and as we understand this gentleman is desirous to change his present location for one more healthy, on account of sickness in his family, we think arrangements might be made suitable to both parties, whereby the desire of many of our citizens might be fulfilled, and the interest of the church be upheld.

Mr. Hedges will preach again on Sunday next, at half-past 10 o'clock, in the same church, where our citizens generally are invited to attend.⁴²

In this period of transition, with Rev. Hedges planning for his position as new Rector of the church, there was a lack of services. The editor wrote his feelings on the matter:

We have been very unfortunate in our church arrangements for the last three or four weeks—both places of worship being closed on the Sabbath. Prior to this divine service was performed in both the Episcopal and Methodist churches on the same day, which proves what we previously said, that with respect to food for the soul, we are either treated with a feast or punished with a famine. We have not expected service in the Episcopal church, as our new pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hedges, announced his intention of being absent for some four or five weeks, in order to make arrangements for the removal of his family here, but what has become of the Rev. Mr. Goodwin we are at a loss to determine. The Rev. Mr. Hedges is expected here in the course of next week.⁴³

The service of Rev. Hedges, as given by Rev. Duncan, is that he became rector in October 1850 and resigned June 5, 1853, at which time there were sixteen communicants.⁴⁴

Rev. Hedges was having difficulties getting to his new charge. A news item in the local paper gave this information:

⁴¹Ibid., August 22, 1850.

⁴²Ibid., August 29, 1850.

⁴³Ibid., September 26, 1850.

⁴⁴Duncan, page 75.

We have received a letter on Tuesday last, through the hands of Mr. B. Elliott, from the Rev. Mr. Hedges, stating the reason for his long absence. As the gentleman's own words will best explain the cause, we make an extract. He says:

"I have no doubt but that you will be much surprised to hear that I am writing to you from my sick bed. My wife and myself are now down with the dengue, which has been raging here as an epidemic for about two weeks. I have been very sick indeed, but am now a little better. I have not yet sat up any, but am propped up, in order to write you these few lines. I think that I will be able to start for Franklin in about ten days, as my physician says that I am relieved, and am now only weak.

"With best respects, truly yours,

C. S. HEDGES.⁴⁵

The following week the editor published this news item:

A letter received from the Rev. Mr. Hedges announces his intention of officiating in our Episcopal church on Sunday next, the 20th inst., at the usual hour.⁴⁶

True to his word, Rev. Hedges did come and began his curateship vigorously:

SABBATH SCHOOL—On Sunday last the Rev. Mr. Hedges announced his intention of immediately establishing a Sabbath School in our town, and in furtherance of this object he earnestly requested that parents wishing religious instruction imparted to their offspring would send them to the church at 9 o'clock every Sabbath morning. He also expressed a wish that such persons as were desirous of teaching themselves at that time and place on next Sunday. Hereafter the bell will toll three times each Sabbath morning, namely—at 9 o'clock, for school, at 10 o'clock, to prepare for church; and again at a few minutes before 11 o'clock, at which hour the service will commence.⁴⁷

The vestry placed an advertisement the following week:

CHURCH PEWS

Persons wishing to rent Pews in the Episcopal Church are requested to make early applications to Dr. G. N. Seagrave or Bryce Elliott, Esq.

By order of the Vestry:

C. M. Smith, Secretary.⁴⁸

Rev. Hedges was also promptly involved with the local Masonic organization, as is set out in a published notice December 12, 1850:

⁴⁵*Planters' Banner*, October 10, 1850.

⁴⁶*Ibid.*, October 17, 1850.

⁴⁷*Ibid.*, October 24, 1850.

⁴⁸*Ibid.*, October 31, 1850.

MASONIC CELEBRATION

The R. A. and A. Y. Masons of this place will celebrate the Anniversary of their patron saint, St. John the evangelist, on FRIDAY, the 27th inst., in which all regular Masons are invited to participate. At halfpast 10 o'clock the procession will march from the Masonic Hall to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where an address will be delivered by Bro. Joseph A. McClarty; after which the installation of officers for the ensuing year will take place publicly in the church, the Rev. Companion C. S. Hedges officiating as Chaplain.

By order:

R. L. Curtis, Secretary⁴⁹

We find no church news of consequence until November 15, 1851, when the editor placed this item in his column:

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH - It has been for a long time the desire of a number of the friends of the Episcopal Church of this town, to erect a parsonage house, as a permanent residence for the minister of the parish. We are happy to learn that efforts are about to be made that will, we believe, result in the accomplishment of the wishes of the friends of the church alluded to. Two or three ladies, remarkable alike for their zeal in all matters of benevolence, as well as for their possession of every accomplishment that adorns the sex, have determined, in the course of three or four weeks, to give an entertainment for the gratification of the belles and beaux of Franklin, the pecuniary proceeds of which is to be promptly appropriated to the purchase of a lot of ground, on which is to be erected the contemplated parsonage.

Franklin, for a long time past, has been rather deficient in amusements, and we believe a little party, such as is contemplated by the kind ladies referred to above, will be hailed by our citizens with uncommon pleasure, while the object, so laudable, will add additional zest to the occasion. We are not at liberty to give the programme, but we understand that the young people will have an opportunity to meet together and mingle in the fascinations of the dance, while all, young and old, will be treated to a splendid supper.⁵⁰

The supper and ball were to be given December 8, 1851.⁵¹

The event took place as scheduled, but was less than a success:

THE BALL - The ball and supper gotten up by the ladies of this parish, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the purchase of a lot of ground whereon to erect a parsonage for the Episcopal clergyman, took place on Monday evening last at Union Hall. The weather was delightful—more like that of spring than icy winter—and had been so for many days, in consequence of which, together with the extensive preparations made, a full, if not a crowded attendance, was confidently expected. The result, however, did not keep pace with the anticipations indulged in, as the heavily laden supper tables showed at a glance. We might say that the ball was "respectably attended," but

⁴⁹Ibid., December 12, 1850.

⁵⁰Ibid., November 15, 1851.

⁵¹Ibid., November 29, 1851.

this is far short of what we looked for—we thought it would be crowded, and so did many others, who, like ourself, were doomed to be disappointed. Our winter balls are usually very well attended—the anticipation of an evening's amusement inducing some to travel many miles for the purpose; but this time, either in consequence of our planters being occupied in the manufacture of sugar, or for some other cause unknown, our last ball failed to create the usual attraction, although it was by far the best given here within the last two years. Independent of this, however, we would have supposed that the object for which it was got up would have stimulated persons in its behalf, and induced many to attend, in furtherance of its views; but it does not appear that such was the case, for we did not notice that many of those residing at a distance were present on the occasion. Enough, however, were present to make the evening agreeable, though under the circumstances we would much rather have been incommoded for want of seats or standing room. But the supper tables, which formed a Maltese cross, were the great features of the evening. They were arranged in the most tasteful style, and well laden with the choicest viands. The sight of these tables alone was worth a dollar, and to partake of their luxurious burdens was certainly worth the other dollar and a half—besides basking in the smiles of the fair sex, and enjoying the amusements of the dance! At what hour the ball broke up we are unable to say, as we took the occasion, along with a few others, about half an hour after midnight, to slip out and seek the couch of Morpheus, there to dream of balls, suppers and beautiful girls, until the morning sun danced along our eyelids, and we awoke.

We hear something of another ball being got up for the same purpose; but if so, we presume it will not take place for some time after the sugar-making season is well over, that all may have a chance to be present—at least the gentlemen, who on such occasions are always the profitable portion of the community. If such be the case we trust that inability to attend will not prevent persons from other wise countenancing the object contemplated.⁵²

The ladies, whether members of the Episcopal congregation or otherwise (for it is not stated), did not give up. February 7, 1852, the editor gave notice in his weekly column of another effort:

Such ladies as may feel an interest in the church are requested to meet at the Odd-Fellows' Hall at 11 o'clock on Thursday next, the 12th instant, for the purpose of adopting some plan to raise funds to be appropriated towards the building of a parsonage for the resident minister of the Episcopal Church at this place.

In making the above announcement we would state the paucity of Episcopalians in our immediate neighborhood makes it a matter of much difficulty to afford even a scanty support to their minister. The salary of the present incumbent is extremely small—much less than his absolute necessities require; yet even from this pittance his house rent must be paid—leaving a balance totally inadequate to meet his necessary expenses. With a view, therefore, of ameliorating somewhat the condition of our present pastor, as also those who may succeed him, the ladies (who are ever foremost in such a cause) have taken the matter in hand, to whose earnest appeal we hope our citizens generally, without distinction of sect, will heartily respond. All that is required is the erection of a very plain and moderate-sized building, on the lot and in the rear of the church, for which a few hundred dollars will suffice. This is surely a very moderate request—one greatly

⁵²*Ibid.*, December 13, 1851.

needed—and in such a cause all should lend a cooperating hand. As the ladies have taken an interest in this matter, we are sanguine of success; for in all they undertake they exhibit a praiseworthy perseverance which seldom fails to accomplish the purpose desired.⁵³

The ladies involved went forward with their plans and published this notice March 20:

NOTICE—The ladies of the Episcopal Church will hold a FAIR on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of April next, commencing at 7 o'clock, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, for the purpose of raising funds to build a parsonage for the resident minister of that Church. All persons are respectfully solicited to come forward and contribute their mite towards so desirable an object.⁵⁴

They realized the date was an unfortunate choice and changed it to Monday evening, April 12:

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the ladies of the Episcopal Church have changed the time of holding their Fair until Monday, the 12th inst. The time was originally fixed for Tuesday, the 6th, without taking into consideration that it would come in Passion week, and has been changed in deference to those whose convictions of conscience might be opposed to the displace of worldly gait (sic), however innocent in itself, during the penitential season commemorative of the sufferings and death of the Saviour of the world.⁵⁵

This time the ladies scored a resounding success:

The Fair

The ladies of the Episcopal church, according to the announcement previously made, held their Fair at the assembly rooms in the Odd-Fellows' building, on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, and if success in attaining the desired end may be taken as the measure of merit, this Fair is worthy of the highest commendation. The amount of funds realized must have exceeded the most sanguine anticipations. The business tact evinced by the ladies on this occasion shows in them a fertility of expedient (sic) in devising the ways and means "to raise the wind" equal to almost any emergency—but it is no new discovery that what they undertake is bound to succeed.

The Hall was every night filled with a joyous throng, each contributing to the general fund of gossip and merrymaking, as their various humors might suggest, not forgetting the tribute due to that more substantial fund of "material aid" which was the principal object of the brilliant devices and cunning handiwork of the fair artists, were so many separate points of attraction at which every visitor was expected to pay tribute, as an acceptable compliment to the gentle goddess that sat at "the receipt of customs," and many an empty purse bespoke the "arts of trade" and the utter fallacy of prudential resolves when at a Fair.

⁵³Ibid., February 7, 1852.

⁵⁴Ibid., March 20, 1852.

⁵⁵Ibid., April 3, 1852.

Although there were some appliances used which, savoring somewhat of the subtleties of worldly craft, would, in a less worthy cause, scarcely have met the approval of fastidious morality, yet, in the main, the doings of the occasion were above all criticism, and reflect the highest credit on the good taste of the lady managers, as upon the liberality of the community.

The nett (*sic*) proceeds of the occasion, we are informed, amount to between \$600 and \$700.⁵⁶

The amount realized is astounding. We cannot wonder if some of the words in the article indicate the ladies separated some persons of their purse by means of games of chance. Still, much seems to be between the lines.

In spite of the success, no immediate moves were made for the parsonage project. This caused the editor to become somewhat disturbed:

THE EPISCOPAL PARSONAGE - Before this time we had anticipated the pleasure of announcing to our readers that the ladies of the Episcopal Church had taken the earliest steps to complete their contract with the patrons of the late Fair; but, from all that we can learn, the so-much-needed parsonage for the resident minister of that church remains an airy, intangible picture of the fancy—an undeveloped idea. No steps have been taken to purchase a suitable lot of ground, enter into contracts for lumber, or secure the services of workmen, and for all practical purposes the funds which have been raised had as well remained in the hands of the individual contributors. We are not willing for one moment to tolerate the idea that the ladies have grown "wearied in well doing," or that they are now less alive to the importance of the work in which they so generously and so heartily engaged a few weeks since, but we fear that their noble enthusiasm has been somewhat chilled by the prospect of the dry details of business, which must perforce exact their attention before this most Christian charity attains a complete triumph. This should not be so. We submit to them with the greatest deference, and certainly without the desire of wounding the feelings of the most sensitive, that in this matter they have elected to become the trustees of a charitable fund, raised from the liberality of the public, to be expended in a way previously designated by themselves, and that a prompt execution of the trust would commend itself to public favor, and relieve them of responsibilities and anxieties which doubtless are increased rather than lessened by being divided among so many.

No time can possibly arrive when a parsonage for the "resident minister" will be more needed than it is now, and precisely because now there is no parsonage; and nothing can be gained by delay, because now there are funds enough, if judiciously administered to secure a modest home for the minister, and were the sum five times as great it could still only procure a home. The amount of comforts by which a minister of the Gospel should be surrounded is a question upon which there will always be differences of opinion, but it will be conceded by common consent that he must be provided at least with the necessities of life.

If the ladies who were so zealous in the enterprise will appoint some one as their agent to sound the owners of town lots, the lumber merchants and builders of the place in reference to this matter, we have no doubt that these gentlemen would manifest a spirit of liberality, worthy of the occasion, and public expectation, which earnestly awaits the expenditure of the fund in the way for which it was created, receive its quietus.⁵⁷

⁵⁶Ibid., April 17, 1852.

⁵⁷Ibid., May 15, 1852.

We cannot help but wonder, as we read the lengthy article, if the editor could have compressed it all into several short sentences: Now, ladies, you raised the money which we could not and did not raise. But, don't you think a man or men must now take over and show you how it should be spent? Women are not gifted with business sense in such difficult matters, so step aside, hand us the purse, and stay home.

However, the ladies did not give up control. They named the building committee:

To Contractors.

NOTICE - Proposals will be received by the committee appointed by the Ladies of the Episcopal Church for the furnishing of the lumber necessary for building a Parsonage, and also for the erection and completion of the same. Communications to be addressed to Mrs. Alfred Gates, one of the committee. Plans and specifications may be seen at her house.

Franklin, June 19, 1852.⁵⁸

Apparently the committee was composed of the ladies of the church. Be that as it may, however, the building of the parsonage was not to be accomplished until three more years passed.

In order to augment his income, Rev. Hedges and his wife, Mary R. Lee, made plans for a female seminary in Franklin. They made a public announcement September 11, 1852:

Female Seminary

Mrs. Mary R. Hedges Principal

This institution, for the education of Boarding and Day Pupils, will be opened on the 1st of October next, in the town of Franklin. A suitable house and grounds have been obtained, and no labor or pains will be spared in placing this Seminary among the very first in the country. Well qualified assistants will be employed in the departments of French and Music. For terms and other particulars apply to the Principal, or to the Rev. C. S. Hedges.

Franklin, Sept. 11, 1852.⁵⁹

On October 16 they gave notice the school would open on Monday next (the 18th) at the house formerly occupied by Mr. Talbot. They had not purchased the house, but had made arrangements with the owner, Richard E. Talbot, to rent his property in the rear of the village of Franklin.⁶⁰

The newspaper issue of November 20 contained two notices concerning the Hedges in the editor's column:

The Rev. Mr. Hedges having returned from New Orleans, there will be service in the Episcopal Church tomorrow as usual.

⁵⁸Ibid., June 19, 1852.

⁵⁹Ibid., September 11, 1852.

⁶⁰Ibid., October 16, 1852.

Education—Mrs. Hedges having engaged the services of a highly qualified lady, a native of France, but for several years connected with the first institutions of this country, now offers peculiar advantages for the acquisition of a complete female education. The lady in question (Mrs. Maxwell) has arrived, and will take the entire charge of the French, Music and Drawing departments, for which she is preeminently qualified, and under her auspices parents may confidently depend on their daughters receiving all the necessary instruction in these popular and polite branches.⁶¹

More information on the school was in the issue of January 1, 1853, which contained a notice by the editor and an advertisement by the school, now called "Franklin Institute":

The Rev. C. S. Hedge's English and classical school will re-open on Monday next, the 3rd of January.

Franklin Institute

Boarding & Day School for Young Ladies,
Conducted by
Mrs. C. S. Hedges and Mrs. Marie M. Maxwell

This Institution is now permanently established in the town of Franklin, and the public is assured that no exertion will be wanting in giving it efficiency and durability, and in placing it among the very first in the country.

Music upon the Piano Forte and Guitar, French, Drawing and the various branches of English are taught, while the strictest attention will be paid to the manners and deportment of the pupils. Mrs. Maxwell, who has an equal interest in the Institution, is a native of France, has had much experience as a teacher, and can show the most distinguished references as to her success in teaching French and Music, in Kentucky and Louisiana.

For terms and other particulars, apply to either of the above named ladies.⁶²

Conditions apparently did not improve for the minister and his family. A "Letter to the Editor" as published in the paper of May 12, which spelled out the condition:

(Communicated)

To the Editor of the Banner:

Sir - Permit me to call the attention of a portion of our community to a subject in which they are indirectly interested, and in doing so, assure them that it is unknown to and unsolicited by the party most interested therein.

A rumor is in circulation that the Rector of St. Marys' Church in Franklin has decided to leave it, the reason assigned for his doing so is, that the salary he has received has been inadequate to support himself and family, in consequence of which disparity he has become involved to a considerable amount, which will be augmented by his continuance. This being the case, I would suggest that a portion of the parsonage fund yet unappropriated should be used for his relief. That fund was the voluntary contribution of the friends of the church for the specific purpose of erecting

⁶¹Ibid., November 20, 1852.

⁶²Ibid., January 1, 1853.

a suitable dwelling house for the Rector of the church, and without some urgent necessity presents itself it should not be diverted from that object, that this is a case of the kind, few will deny—his obligations are in part made of house rent, that would not have existed had the parsonage been erected. Would it be anything but justice to pay that item from that fund? And again could the church even get any one to succeed him if the applicant was informed that the late parson was obliged to sell his personal effects to pay off his debts when he left? As one of the contributors to that fund I am willing my contribution should be appropriated to that purpose. Furthermore justice requires it at our hands—will those who have the management of the matter take some action upon it, decide favorably and act immediately.

Your, A Contributor⁶³

The appeal availed naught, for the issue of June 2 contains a single poignant sentence:

The Rev. Mr. Hedges will deliver his farewell sermon at the Episcopal Church, on next sunday, at the usual hour.⁶⁴

Words of farewell were written by the editor June 9:

REMOVAL—The Rev. C. S. Hedges, rector of St. Mary's Church in this place, preached his farewell sermon last Sabbath, with the view of removing to Texas, where we learn he has received a call. During his residence here he has had many difficulties to contend against. Coming to this place at a time when the affairs of the church over which he was to assume the rectorship were in a distracted and depressed condition, it required much zeal and perseverance on his part in order to put the house of worship, then in a rude and unfinished state, in a condition suitable for religious services, and to revive amongst his parishioners some regard for the success and prosperity of the church. Of his self-sacrificing devotion to his clerical duties all can bear him record, and if he has not met with a suitable co-operation and encouragement from his parishioners, whereby his church is now to be left without a pastor, the fault surely is not his. We sincerely hope that in his new destination Mr. Hedges will meet with a sympathy and encouragement corresponding to his true merits, and right glad shall we be if the vacancy here caused by his departure shall be filled by one whose daily walk and conversation, both in the pulpit and out of it, so well comports with his sacred vocation. We heartily bid him God speed.⁶⁵

On June 11, 1853, Chaplin S. Hedges, with his wife, Mary R. Lee, sold to Manuel Gustavus of St. Mary Parish, a negro woman Josey, aged about forty years, a slave for life. The consideration was \$600 cash.

So once again in the history of the young church a minister left. Whether they had children or not, we can not establish. The church and pulpit once more were empty and no parsonage had been built despite some efforts.⁶⁶

⁶³Ibid., May 12, 1853.

⁶⁴Ibid., June 2, 1853.

⁶⁵Ibid., June 9, 1853.

⁶⁶Conveyance Book I page 470 No. 7411, St. Mary Parish records.

III

The next rector was Rev. W. H. Burton, who had been minister before:

At Easter, April 16, 1854, Rev. W. H. Burton took charge of the parish, giving one Sunday a month to New Iberia. Mr. Burton resigned at Easter, April 8, 1855⁶⁷

This time it was not finances but family matters which caused the resignation.

As we have shown, he had married Ellen D. Hord, a daughter of Thomas Hord. The wife of Thomas was Catherine Matilda Stuart, youngest daughter of William Stuart of Fauquier County, Virginia.

Thomas died in New Orleans, April 20, 1855, and his succession was opened May 5, 1855. The record shows he was survived by his widow and two daughters, Ellen D. Burton and Marianna Columbia Hord, then a minor.⁶⁸

The widow gave a full power of attorney to William H. Burton, her son-in-law, to handle all matters concerning the estate.⁶⁹

Testimony in the record, filed October 19, 1859, referring to management of the estate, contains the following statements:

T. D. Hine re-examined says: that W. H. Burton is the general agent of the Estate since the death of Thomas Hord has had no transaction with no other person of the family but him, his dealings for the plantation were all through Mr. Burton he attended to the purchase of supplies for the plantation and the settlement of accounts and payment of the debts. The services of Mr. Burton were worth one thousand dollars a year. Thinks the business of the estate could not have been managed judiciously by Mrs. Hord and as efficiently as through Mr. Burton. There was a crop made on the plantation of Thomas Hord decd. every year from the time of the death of Mr. Hord until the sale of the plantation & slaves which it is admitted was made on the 25th January 1858.

Witness knows that after the death of Mr. Hord there were important suits against the estate and that Mr. Burton devoted much of his time in the preparation of the defence of those suits.

X Examined Mr. Burton married a daughter of Mrs. Hord, the testamentary executrix. Mr. Burton & family lived with Mrs. Hord from the death of Mr. Hord to the sale of the plantation of Hord.

Mr. Burton is regarded as a member of Mrs. Hord's family.

Samuel Leonard re-examined says . . . witness corroborates the testimony of T. D. Hine in regard to the services rendered to the Estate of Thomas Hord by W. H. Burton.

X Examined - Mr. Burton was not the overseer on the plantation but he witness was.

In Chief - the nearest place of business from Thomas Hord's plantation is about sixteen miles.

⁶⁷Duncan, page 75.

⁶⁸Succession 888, St. Mary Parish records.

⁶⁹Conveyance Book K page 238 No. 8038, St. Mary Parish records.

The preamble to the sheriff's sale of the estate, made January 25, 1858, refers to an agreement by the widow and heirs dated December 17, 1857. In that agreement Marianna Hord appeared as wife of Alfred A. Burton, residents of Monroe County, Arkansas. It is possible he was a brother to William.

So once again the church and pulpit were empty, but this time the minister left to go down on the farm.

IV

At this point there is an unfortunate great hiatus in our files of the Planters' Banner. Rev. Duncan in his book, previously cited, spells out the history from this time through the destruction of the brick church to the construction of the new frame building which now stands. We regret he did not spell out his sources, but we must rely, in absence of all else, on what he wrote. We take liberty to quote at length, then we will fill in with our data on the subject:

... on the 1st June of that year (1855), Rev. John Woart became rector. There were then fifty pupils in the Sunday school. In this year the rectory was built, the first in Louisiana, and an organ was purchased. Subsequently, the rectory was enlarged. In this year, also, the church was painted—the entire interior, to represent oak; and the grounds were neatly enclosed. The necessary money was also raised to pay off the indebtedness.

In 1856, the rector reported preaching a number of times to the colored population in the neighborhood, and officiating once a month, on week days, at Jeannerette (*sic*) and New Iberia. A missionary collection was made the last Monday in every month.

On the 6th July, 1856, the church was consecrated.

In 1857, there was reported an increasing disposition of the people to sustain the Church. The Sunday school presented to the rector a marble font. In this font we have an illustration of the strange admixture in this world of the durable and the transitory. The font has passed safely through the fires and storms that carried ruin all around it, and still stands to be the laver of regeneration, at which many a soul receives the gift of a new life, that is everlasting. Yet its inscription ever preaches that what seems to give promise of longest indurance (*sic*) in this world is often but for a season. It was given to "John Woart," in evident expectation that he was to be the perpetual rector and baptizer, but he resigned December 1, 1857.

On the 1st January, 1858, Rev. J. Wood Dunn became rector. In that year, he organized three congregations of colored persons; one in Franklin, one on the Duncan, and one on the Porter estate. The ladies of the congregation gave a silver sacramental service.

In 1859, the rector organized the Rugby school for boys, using every means to make it an institution of high order, engaging teachers in numbers sufficient to instruct a large school.

In 1861, Mr. Dunn resigned the parish to devote his whole time to the school.

During the troublous time of the civil war, services were maintained, as regularly as circumstances would permit, by Mr. Homer H. Smith, a lay reader. The church and rectory remained unmutilated, being damaged only by neglect and the lapse of time.

On Sunday, April 9, 1865, the Rev. C. W. Hilton took charge of the parish. The Sunday school had been reorganized a few weeks previously. There were then seventeen communicants and one hundred pupils in the Sunday school. The rector was absent once a month, at New Iberia.

In January, 1867, the Bishop visited Franklin. "Few things," he says, "have caused me more regret than to learn that the church school in this parish, which owed its existence to the large heart and self-denying labors of the Rev. J. W. Dunn, was likely to succumb under the load of debt. Had this war been averted, this institution would have proved a great success."

In 1869, the number of communicants reached seventy-five.

Mr. Hilton resigned January 1, 1870. Very soon afterward, February 21, fire destroyed the church building. Nothing being saved but the Bible, prayer books, altar service and font. The Bishop visiting there in March, service was held in the court house. "This calamity," he says, "following the recent loss of their minister, had cast a gloom over the congregation, but their love and zeal had lost none of their fervor; a subscription had already begun in the community for the restoration of the church."

The debris and brick were sold for \$400, of which \$250 was used to pay Miss Frazier for her claims on the church lot. The Ladies' Mite Society, up to April, 1871 collected \$525 for organ and furniture for the new church. For repairs on rectory and fencing, \$190 were paid.

The Rev. R. W. Micou was appointed to this charge, May 14, 1871. The services were held at first in the furniture warerooms of Alfred S. Gates, the senior warden, and afterwards in Rugby school house, until April, 1872.

In September, 1871, the new church, of frame, was commenced. The congregation raised \$2,307.40 and \$150 was contributed from beyond the parish. Especial praise was due to Messrs. Alfred S. Gates and Homer H. Smith, to whose energy and liberality the success of the building was chiefly attributable. The first service was held in the new church April 7, 1872. It was completed in September of that year. The whole cost was \$7,000, all of which was raised in the parish, save \$800. The Ladies' Mite Society gave the organ and the carpet; the Rev. Arthur Lawrence gave an Oxford Bible and Miss Mary Porter the altar service and prayer books. The amount of the indebtedness on the completion of the church was \$1,421, of which \$500 was due the Goodrich Fund, and \$921 to the wardens, who had generously relieved the building from all outside claims.⁷⁰

We now resume with such fragments of information we have been able to discover in primary sources.

The Bishop came to Franklin in December 1868:

Bishop Wilmer, accompanied by Revs. Girault and Lewis will reach Franklin by the mail boat on Wednesday, the 9th. There will be services at the Episcopal Church from Wednesday night to Sunday inclusive. The rite of confirmation will be administered.⁷¹

He came again in March, 1870:

⁷⁰Duncan, page 75 et seq.

⁷¹*Planters' Banner*, December 5, 1868.



St. Mary's Episcopal Church

BISHOP WILMER - Bishop Wilmer will preach at the Court House in Franklin next Sunday, at 10 o'clock A. M. We trust there will be a full house. The occasion will be one of rare interest.⁷²

At the same time Rev. Hilton was preparing to remove an advertising his movables:

For Sale
On Account of Removal
A lot of household and kitchen furniture,
horses, buggy etc. Apply to

Rev. C. W. Hilton
at Rugby⁷³

Dec. 15

the ladies of the church were advertising their efforts to raise funds for the church:

Church Fair,
and
Dramatic Entertainment
for the benefit of the
ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The ladies of St. Mary's Church, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 13th and 14th January will spread before the public a supper, at Evins' Hall, for the purpose of raising funds for the benefit of the Church.

The FRANKLIN DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION have kindly tendered their services in aid of the ladies and will favor the patrons of the supper with one of their justly popular plays, each evening.

Contributions to the supper are solicited and will be received by Mrs. Cheney Johnson, Mrs. T. D. Hine and Mrs. Alfred Gates, Mrs. Atkinson, or to the clerks on any of our Mail Steamers.

Admission 50, Children 25.

Gentlemen will receive change for their money.⁷⁴

The last line in the advertisement is mysterious and intriguing.
The ladies succeeded, as was written in a subsequent issue:

THE FAIR—We learn that the fair held on the nights of the 14th and 15th was a success, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The proceeds clear of expenses, being \$315.00. The Dramatic entertainments were unusually good. The performers, though amateurs, (*sic*) rendered their characters with much skill. The Dramatic Association intends giving an entertainment some time next month, the proceeds to be devoted to refitting the stage.

⁷²Ibid., Wednesday, March 23, 1870.

⁷³Ibid., Wednesday, December 20, 1869.

⁷⁴Ibid., Wednesday, December 20, 1869.

A Card

The ladies of the Episcopal Church tender their sincere thanks to the Franklin Dramatic Association for their kind assistance rendered at the fair, and also to a generous public, who by their liberality enabled them to nearly accomplish their object.

Franklin, January 17, 1870.⁷⁵

That services were held in the Court House, after the fire, is borne out by the two following brief notices:

The Rev. Mr. Gallier, Episcopal minister from New Orleans, will preach at the Court House on Sunday next.⁷⁶

Episcopal Church service will be held in the Court House, on the first Sunday in Lent, February 26, 1871. The public are invited to attend.⁷⁷

Details on how the "mite meetings" were held is given by the local editor:

The Mite Meeting

Last Friday evening we attended the Mite Meeting at Capt. Gate's, or (*sic*) at Mrs. W. T. Palfrey's, in Franklin. These pleasant social meetings are for the benefit of the Episcopal Church of this place, and incidentally for the benefit of the young people of Franklin and vicinity. They meet at different dwelling houses by appointment, promenade, dance, have vocal and instrumental music, sometimes tableau-vivant and other amusements, and each guest pays a dime, and no more. They have already accumulated between three and four hundred dollars by means of these meetings, and will in time gather a handsome sum of money, at the same time that they are forwarding the social interests, and enhancing the social pleasures of our town.

The meeting at Mrs. Palfrey's was the most pleasant we have attended. The tableau exhibitions were beautiful in both the design and execution. The audience seemed delighted with them.

The social pleasures of these meetings are much better than those of the ball room. The children, young people and old, mingle agreeably, (*sic*) become better acquainted with each other, and are not confined to a single amusement as in the ball room. And these social pleasures are regulated principally by lady members of the Episcopal Church. These ladies show much taste and sound judgment in giving tone and character to these amusements for the young. Independent of their successful efforts in forwarding the interests of the church, they are doing a fine work for the young people of the town; and some of the older ones are deriving social benefits from the arrangement. Our village should pass a vote of thanks to the ladies for their enterprise and zeal in these mite meetings.⁷⁸

⁷⁵Ibid., Wednesday, January 19, 1870.

⁷⁶Ibid., Wednesday, May 4, 1870.

⁷⁷Ibid., Wednesday, February 22, 1871.

⁷⁸Ibid., Wednesday, November 9, 1870.

A mystery in the history of the church is the fact that a church was built and then a rectory, but all on land which did not belong to the church.

The site forms part of the original lands of Joseph Theall, a merchant in Franklin, who subdivided it into lots and sold some before his death. Lot 25, fronting on First Street and running back to Second Street, was not sold before his death. In the probate sale made in his succession March 8, 1833, it was adjudicated to James F. Theall for \$110.⁷⁹

He died at Havana, Cuba, leaving one child, Nancy Theall, age 13, her mother having long before died. His will, dated December 17, 1839, named Nancy Martha Theall, his daughter, his universal legatee. The succession was opened January 6, 1840.⁸⁰

Nancy Theall married Malcolm A. Fraser, May 25, 1843.⁸¹

Nancy M. Theall Fraser's succession was opened May 29, 1851. She was survived by her husband and four minor children: James W. Fraser, Emma Fraser, Joseph M. Fraser and Nancy M. Fraser. The inventory does not describe the lot 25, nor is it ever mentioned in the probate proceedings.⁸²

James W. Fraser disappears from the records; apparently he died without issue, leaving his brother and two sisters as his heirs.

Nancy Fraser was emancipated April 18, 1870.⁸³

On June 2, 1870, she executed an act wherein she declared she had

received of the Wardens and vestrymen of the Episcopal Church of the Town of Franklin, known as St. Mary's Episcopal Church, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars - this amt being paid me by said representatives for my undivided half of a certain lot of ground situated in the said town and upon which the said church and rectory are situated said lot being bounded North by lot belonging to Mrs. Barnes - South by lot belonging to John J. Atkins - East by First Street and West by Second Street and belonging to me by virtue of my inheritance from my mother Nancy Theall wife of Malcolm Fraser, both deceased.⁸⁴

The only manner in which she could have owned a half interest in the property would have been to have purchased the interest of James W. Fraser—which is not mentioned, nor is it of record—or that it was presumed both her brothers were dead without issue.

More confusion was yet to come. The name "Emma Fraser" disappears and "Anna Fraser" appears. Apparently the names referred to the same person.

A marriage certificate by the pastor of St. Anthony's Church in Franklin, dated May 16, 1871, attested to the union in matrimony of

⁷⁹Mortgage Book D-7 page 320, No. 989, St. Mary Parish records.

⁸⁰Succession 418, St. Mary Parish records.

⁸¹Marriage records, Volume 3, page 157, St. Mary Parish records.

⁸²Succession 740, St. Mary Parish records.

⁸³No. 75, Parish Court B, St. Mary Parish records.

⁸⁴Conveyance Book Q page 411 no. 11840.

George Grevenberg legitimate son of Gabriel Grevenberg & Fanny Wikoss to Anna Fraser legitimate daughter of Malcom Fraser & Anne Theall (*sic*) both of this parish.⁸⁵

On September 15, 1871, Anna Grevenberg sold, for \$250 cash, to the Wardens & Vestrymen of the Episcopal Church of the Town of Franklin, known as St. Mary's Episcopal Church, with Homer H. Smith accepting for the church

that certain lot or parcel of land lying and being situate in the Town of Franklin, Parish of St. Mary upon which the said church and Rectory are situated, said lot being bounded North by lot belonging to Mrs. Barnes, south by lot belonging to John J. Atkinson, East by First Street, & West by Second Street of said Town. She the said vendor being the owner of thereof by inheriting from her mother Nancy M. Fraser, nee Theall, deceased, and as representing & owning the interest of her brother Joseph M. Fraser, in virtue of a transfer from her said Brother, hereto attached and herewith recorded.⁸⁶

However the document attached did not name Anna as the donee, it was worded as follows:

Be it known to all whom it may concern, that I, Joseph M. Fraser of Plumas County, State of California, in consideration of the natural love and affection for my sister Nancy M. Fraser now a resident of the Parish St. Mary, State of Louisiana, do hereby convey, set over, give and grant unto her, all my right title and interest in and to the succession of our deceased mother Mrs. Nancy Martha Fraser, together with all rights of action, which I may have to enforce the same, to her to have in full property and ownership hereby subrogating her the said Nancy M. Fraser to all my rights of forced heir to said successor (*sic*).

In closing this work we call attention that Charles E. Johnson, in his suit filed April 1, 1858, heretofore noted, referred to the

"parish of St. Marys church" duly incorporated by an act of the Legislature and authorised to contract, to sue and be sued &c., through her vestrymen, which church is located and domiciliated in the parish of St. Mary

We have not been able to locate any act of legislature incorporating the church in its infancy. We have found, however, an act of incorporation dated September 28, 1899, recorded the same day in Mortgage Book 42 page 554 no. 27302 of St. Mary Parish records, which is reproduced as an appendix.

⁸⁵Marriage Records, Volume 7, No. 141, St. Mary Parish records.

⁸⁶Conveyance Book Q page 692 No. 12105, St. Mary Parish records.

ON CHURCH HISTORY AT ATTAKAPAS POST: 1792

by
Winston De Ville

One attempts in vain to find readily available writings with which to place the three documents* that follow in proper historical perspective. Standard sources, such as Baudier's *The Catholic Church in Louisiana*,¹ are inadequate, and no definitive study of Attakapas Post exists.

Upon initial examination, this writer almost instinctively assumed that the local controversy described here resulted from the ever-increasing influx of non-Latins into the Attakapas jurisdiction. Less than a decade earlier, however, out of the 281 white male adults of Attakapas, only about eight (figuring generously) were not of, or associated with, the *ancienne population*.² Is it likely that, between 1785 and 1792, enough *Américains* and other "foreigners" could have arrived and had enough influence that would cause Spanish officials to consider moving the long-established church-site? Allowing for American haste to settle Attakapas lands following the American Revolution, perhaps.

According to a long memorandum in Attakapas Post ecclesiastical registers,³ the Rev. George Murphy, a secular Irish priest, had begun serving there as pastor in 1792. Baudier does provide a few shreds of evidence relating to that Irishman, and we cannot resist speculating whether or not the presence of an English-speaking priest exacerbated a dispute that had apparently begun earlier. Attakapas colonials were very heavily Acadian, and Acadians had little reason to trust "Englishmen," priesthood notwithstanding. With no elaboration, Baudier informs us that Murphy's pastorate began in the throes of some "intolerable conditions at the Post of Atakapas," due to unexplained animosity between

*Papeles Procedentes de Cuba, General Archives of the Indies, Seville, Legajo 206, folios numbers precede each item; the original language is French. Microfilm, Alexandria (La.) Historical and Genealogical Library.

¹(New Orleans: 1939).

²See summaries in Winston De Ville, *Southwest Louisiana Families in 1785: The Spanish Census of the Posts of Attakapas and Opelousas* (Ville Platte, La.: 1991), pp. 32-33. In determining which heads of families did not represent "old families," we merely selected all those with non-Latin names. By far, most of the population of 1785 was Acadian. Further, in 1789, 168 Attakapas militiamen included less than ten "foreigners." (Jacqueline K. Voorhies, *Some Late Eighteenth Century Louisianians* [Lafayette, La.: 1973], pp. 416-18.

³St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church, St. Martinville, La., Vol. I, Baptisms and Funerals of Slaves and Blacks, Fo. A, as published *fac-simile* in Donald J. Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records* (Eunice, La.: 1974), Vol. I, pp. 296-97, 504, 582 (translation).

Commandant Delavillebeuvre and the former pastor. After serving at Attakapas for about two years, Father Murphy left Louisiana abruptly in 1795.⁴

To date, we have found no additional papers relating to the matter described below, and the affair appears to have flagged until well into the nineteenth century.

Folio 255

[No salutation, but clearly to the governor, Carondelet.]

Conforming to your orders, I assembled the well-known [*notables*] habitants [of Attakapas] so that they could decide if they wished to have two churches or a single one, and in case there should be but one, if it would be left where it is, or be placed in the center of the post. On these various subjects, some discussions were raised, and opinions were divided. I set another date for the assembly, instructing those who had been named to inform themselves more particularly of the opinions of the habitants of their *quartiers*; I shall render an account to you after that deliberation.

God protect you in His Holy Keeping. [Signed:] J[ua]n Delavillebeuvre,⁵ Attakapas, 26 April 1792.

Folio 265

My Governor,

In my capacity as [a] sindic of the Attakapas Post, in view of the difficulty on the part of the habitants concerning the church, the said habitants of the *Rivière Thecte* charge me to address to you their humble remonstancance. They hope that Your Lordship will please examine it, and render the justice you find right.

My governor, Your very humble and obedient servant, [Signed:] Jean Bérard,⁶ Sindic.

⁴Baudier, *Catholic Church*, pp. 215, 226.

⁵"Delavillebeuvre" (his signature), serving as Attakapas commandant during this period, had commanded the small Spanish force that accepted the surrender (for Galvez) of British Ft. Panmure at Natchez in 1779, and later was to capitulate in the short-lived "counter-revolution" there. (Robert V. Haynes, *The Natchez District and the American Revolution* [Jackson, Miss.: 1976] pp. 122, 136.) He was born Jean Louis Fidel de la Villebeuvre in Brittany, son of Louis François de la Villebeuvre, *Ecuyer, Chevalier des Garais* and Jeanne de Beaucour. In 1764, at New Orleans, he married Jeanne Darby (daughter of Jonathan Darby and Marie Corbin Baschemin); they had numerous children. (Earl C. Woods and Charles E. Nolan, *Sacramental Records of the Roman Catholic Church of the Archdiocese of New Orleans* [7 vols., New Orleans: 1988] Vol. II, pp. 64-65, 79; Vol. III, p. 83). His death occurred at New Orleans in 1797, at the age of fifty-three. (Jack D. L. Holmes, *Gayoso: The Life of a Spanish Governor in the Mississippi Valley* [Baton Rouge: 1965] pp. 151-52 fn.)

⁶His short biography is by W. Z. Bienvenu in Glenn R. Conrad, *A Dictionary of Louisiana Biography* (2 vols., New Orleans: 1988) Vol. I, p. 65. Cf. Winston De Ville, "On Bérard in 1775," *Louisiana Genealogical Register*, Vol. XXXIX, No. 2 (June, 1992), pp. 167-68. A native of France, and not an Acadian, he was a leader of the Attakapas Acadians, having married into the Broussard family. Apparently no favorite of local commandants, he was accused of "perniciousness" and "insubordination" in 1775, and threatened with imprisonment in New Orleans. In 1792, he was about fifty years old, and ceased serving as sindic in 1795, having held the position for some twenty-two years. Bérard's will, 1817, is translated by Tamara D. McGinnis in *Attakapas Gazette*, Vol.

[Although this letter bears no date, it apparently accompanied the one following.]

Folios 263-264r.

To *Monsieur*,

Monsieur the Baron de Carondelet, Inspector of His Majesty's Troops, Governor-General and Intendant of the Province of Louisiana and West Florida:

Jean Baptiste Bérard, in virtue of the remonstrance presented to him by *Messieurs* the habitants of the Attakapas Post, in his capacity as *sindic* of the said place, concerning the proposal to move the old church from where it is, I find myself forced, considering the diversity of opinions and the demand of the old [families] of this place, to address myself directly and humbly to Your Lordship, to inform him that one group of the new habitants, [which is] established throughout [the post's jurisdiction], wish, to the detriment of the old [families], and because they have a larger voice, to build a church with funds to which they never contributed. The location [of the church] has always been on the *Rivière Theiche*, as this post's only navigable river, and which is actually its port. This river is populated by 120 habitants, almost all well-known. It [the *Teche*] is handy for all portages, and the church is located in the [population's] center.

That is, moreover, why the placement of a church that only some individuals, for [personal] interests and speculation, want to move elsewhere, and [this] even at the very time the repairs have begun [on the old church], and under circumstances that will [make it] impossible for the habitants to contribute to such significant costs, considering they are almost all in debt, and if this change took place, three-quarters of the expense would rebound to the *Theiche* [population].

I should also inform Your Lordship that, by a letter written by his [the governor's] predecessor to *M[onsieur]* Delavillebeuvre concerning this same matter, all habitants of greater [Attakapas] were ordered to contribute to the repairs of the old [church], and later, if they found themselves too far away, it would be permissable to build [a church] at their own expense and to their liking, which proves that *M[onsieur]* de Miro was aware that the old church on the river should not be moved.

Therefore, I dare to hope, concerning the interests of *M[essieurs]* the habitants I represent in my capacity [as *sindic*], Your Lordship will order that the church stay where it is, and that if *M[essieurs]* the habitants at-large build another church for their convenience, the boundaries of the land will be fixed to prevent those habitants of this parish from being separated. In doing so, you will be just, and I will not cease to pray for the safety of Your Lordship. [Signed:] At Attakapas, 8 May 1792, Jean Bérard, *Sindic*.

WILLIAM DARBY'S DESCRIPTION OF THE ATTAKAPAS AND OPELOUSAS PRAIRIES

Prairie Grand Chevreuil.

Prairie Grand Chevreuil, commences between the overflow lands of the Atchafalaya, and the Teche river, and following the direction of the latter river, its northern extremity terminates eight miles east of Opelousas. This prairie being the high bank of the Teche river, seldom exceeds two miles in width, not often so much. That part of the prairie bordering on the Teche, is composed of a high rich margin of loam, extremely well adapted to the culture of cotton, tobacco, rice, Indian corn, and towards the lower extremity, the sugar cane. From the banks of the Teche, the prairie has an inclination towards the woods, that gives current to the waters which uniformly flow from the river. The Teche, like the Mississippi, has its bed on a comparative ridge. After the prairie commences; the inclination of the plane continues, and depresses the surface so considerably, that in many places the overflow of the Atchafalaya, enters the prairie, and in high freshes causes serious inconvenience to the crops. In the present season, 1811, the water in many places, as at Mr. [Martin] Duralde's¹ penetrated the prairie within a mile of the Teche. Immediately on entering the woods on the N. E. side of the prairie, the mark of overflow is perceived on the trees. Timber along the rich margin of the Teche is generally composed of several species of hickory; sycamore, sweet gum, black oak, red oak, willow oak, red elm, mucilaginous elm, linden, laurel magnolia, sassafras, and below 30° 15' N. lat. some live oak. The muscadine grape vine, and smilax are found entwined round those large forest trees. The cane, though not of large growth, is found in the woods intermingled with palmetto. Many other trees are found of less note, such as the dogwood, red bud, and other dwarf trees. The holly abounds. That singular tree called perhaps capriciously, the

¹Martin Duralde's large plantation was located on the east bank of Bayou Teche a few miles north of present-day Cecilia, La. The plantation was a Spanish land grant to Duralde and measured 50 arpents wide by 40 arpents deep. Duralde also acquired other lands. For Duralde's landholdings see Glenn R. Conrad, *Land Records of the Attakapas District*, Volume I, *The Attakapas Domesday Book*, pp. 35, 47, 50, 55.

prickly ash, from the conical protuberances on its bark, the inside rind of which has an acrid aromatic taste. There is found also the prickly sumach, so called from a short sharp thorn on its bark and branches; from the end of the principal stem and branches a bunch of very fragrant flowers protrude themselves, which in the autumn are followed, by soft pulpy berries, having much of the appearance, and taste, of the bark of the aromatic herb, found in the middle states, and denominated spikenard.

To those who ascribe deleterious effects, from the proximity of stagnant water, the situation of persons living in Prairie Grand Chevreuil, will not appear very conducive to health. Time and experience have proven that there is but little difference, in point of salubrity, between this prairie, and those more remote from the borders of the inundation occasioned by the Mississippi. The fact being thus peremptorily asserted, so much in the face of prejudice, may need some illustrations.

The lands that are inundated by the spring freshes in the low lands of the Atchafalaya, remain almost entirely devoid of water, on the retiring of the floods. No portion of woodland perhaps in America, is more completely without water in the fall season than this. Miles in succession of those regions, that we have in former times, consigned to eternal submersion, are in fact eight months of the year, almost totally deprived of water, for the ordinary necessities of animal existence. This observation will be found circumstantially correct in all the range that divides the Delta, from the prairies, or heights to eight or ten miles distance from either. Commencing at the Red river, and following the range of hills, that separate the Delta from the low ground, you will experience a very great want of water, in autumn and winter. When the spring rains commence in aid of the water brought down by the rivers, and the low country is laid under inundation, the water being fresh, from either the clouds, or northern latitudes, are of course not in a state to generate much miasma. Before the summer heats are excessive, they have commenced their departure, and by the begging of August have mostly subsided. This accounts satisfactorily, for the health that often prevails in places, which to the eye, would appear unfavorably situated. The large lakes west of the Atchafalaya, are at too great distance, to have much effect on the atmosphere in Prairie Grand Chevreuil. No doubt but the small prairie called Prairie de Petit Bois, and the prairie on the Courtableau at the efflux of the lower Teche, were once connected with prairie grand Chevreuil; but timber having gradually incroached on the prairies, has closed the communication.

Atakapas Prairie.

This great prairie, lies between the Teche, and Vermilion rivers, and is drained by the waters of the latter, and Bayou Petite Anse, with some other small Bayous, that run into the marshes along the seacoast. That particular feature in the history of Teche river, of its flowing along the apex of a ridge, is strikingly proven by the current of the water on the west side, as well as east. From the mouth of Bayou Fusillier no inlet, except from the lagoons along the banks, and within one or two hundred yards distance, enters the Teche. The plane assumes an immediate though gentle inclination, which drawing the water westwardly, throws it into the Vermilion. One fact, however, exhibits proof, how much

the earth here approaches the surface of a real sphere; L'Housas lake,² between Teche and Vermilion, discharges its waters N. W. directly in opposition to the Vermilion and Teche.

No tract of land on the globe, of equal extent, can exceed the margin of the Teche river, from the mouth of Fusillier to its own entrance into the Atchafalaya. The high cultivatable margin, may be at a medium, half a mile wide from the river outwards, but can, by the aid of drains, be augmented to any reasonable distance. By taking advantage of the natural drains, most of the prairies could be reclaimed. That this will be done progressively, as the price of lands increase, we cannot doubt. One remark may be made generally on Louisiana, that no country can afford more facilities, to invite artificial improvement. Water as an agent, when it can be commanded by human genius, either in the transportation of heavy weights, or, in the operation of mechanics, will perhaps for ever remain the most useful servant of man. An eye cast on the map of Attacapas, will at a glance perceive the ease, with which a canal can be drawn to unite the water of the Teche, Vermilion and Mermentau with each other, and the Mississippi. That this communication must be opened, if they remain in the hands of a free and active people, will not be doubted, and the very performance will secure the tenure, to the then possessors. A numerous, happy and wealthy race of men would be found, on spots now covered with grass and woods. But to return: The lands bordering on the Teche afford but little timber on the S. W. side; there is not found often any timber outside of the lagoon, and the space between that and the banks is about 100 yards. Below the Fusillier the timber is generally black oak, white oak, and live oak, with some sweet gum. The ridge without the lagoon is composed of an upper stratum of remarkable black friable loam, of a foot or eighteen inches deep, resting on an ochreous earth, of a reddish yellow colour. The plane reclines backwards into an earth, hard, soapy and more admixed with the ochre. The soil decreases in fertility, but is still, what would in most countries be esteemed a very rich productive land. The sward of native grass is always heavy, and admixed with very luxuriant herbage, congenial to the soil. As this work has been undertaken, not from botanical motives, but to exhibit the capabilities for settlement in Louisiana, much detail relating to natural history will, of course be avoided. A remark, which I have uniformly had reason to make, is that the timber is generally in much greater quantities, on the left side of the rivers and Bayous of Opelousas and Attacapas, than on the right. The prairie of Attacapas from its commencement, below the junction of the Teche and Fusillier, runs generally, a little east of south, varying in width from one to three miles; fifteen miles, when it at once expands to upwards of twelve miles wide. The Bayou Tortue, or the outlet of L'Housas lake affords but little timber; but on passing west of it, you first from the Mississippi meet any considerable elevation of surface. Here the earth rises into bold promontories of forty or fifty feet in height. Ascending to the summit of this elevated tract, you at once perceive a manifest change in the vegetation, and whether real, or from ideas associated with actual elevation, a most salutary alteration in the air. This ridge will be noticed elsewhere. The Teche and Vermilion here recede from each other. The Vermilion assuming a S. W.

²Darby is probably referring to Spanish Lake which has undergone several name changes, being named Lake Flammand, Lake Tasse, and finally Spanish Lake. The name "L'Housas" used here by Darby is probably his rendition of De La Houssaye. At the time Darby was writing the De La Houssaye family owned most of the land on the east side of Spanish Lake. Moreover, at the time, Spanish Lake was the only lake in the area discharging its waters in a northwesterly direction. For the De La Houssaye landholdings in the Spanish Lake area about the year 1812, see the index of Conrad, *The Attacapas Domesday Book*.

course, which it preserves about twenty-five miles. The hills not being elevated from the general surface, but rather like an abbatiss, presenting a precipitous front on one side, sloping away imperceptibly on the other. The waters that fall by rain in the prairies, either run into the Vermilion by its numerous inlets, or into the Petite Anse Bayou, which running southwardly, falls into the Vermilion bay. The land along the margin of the prairie on the side of the Vermilion, is of an excellent quality for cotton, corn, tobacco, indigo, rice, and below 30° N. lat. sugar cane would no doubt reward the planter for its culture. Though the soil is here of a very distinct species, and certainly not so extremely productive as that of the Teche, yet the same kind of farming would no doubt succeed. The lands on the Petite Anse and Bayou Salé, approximate to that of the Vermilion much more than to the Teche, though some springs of fresh water exude from the hills, yet not in quantity sufficient to afford water to the inhabitants, who resort to wells, which rarely have to be sunk fifty feet, before water is found. Some good salt has been made from water drawn from wells in the south part of this prairie, and no doubt could be manufactured in any given quantity.

This general description will answer for this prairie, the map will exhibit its form to the eye. The coast between, and including the Atchafalaya and Vermilion bay, is much the most important part of the coast of the state of Louisiana, west of the mouth of the Mississippi, and demands the most scrupulous attention, and will be particularly noticed in the sequel.

Opelousas Prairie.

This vast extent of natural meadow exceeds seventy miles, S. W. and N. E. is twenty-five miles wide, and contains more than 1,120,000 acres, exclusive of the numerous points of woods that fringe its margin on all sides, except along the gulph. This prairie begins thirteen miles N. W. of Opelousas church, and gradually opening to the southward, sends out various branches between the Bayous. Its east margin is a grand outline of soil and vegetation; along this border the lands are fertile, and considerably diversified in surface. The indigenous timber trees are the sweet gum, black oak, three species; white oak, four or five species; cypress, though scarce, sycamore, black walnut, ash, three or four species; poplar, elm, four species; maple, laurel magnolia in vast quantities, sassafras, honey locust, two species; linden, catalpa, holly and some others. The dwarf trees are the dogwood, iron wood, horn beam, black thorn, papaw (in the woods near the church of Opelousas,) elder, candleberry, myrtle, towards the gulph. Many species of grape vines, saw briar, and other climbers.

In the woods to the right, or on the waters of the Mermentau, the poplar ceases entirely, and comparatively the linden and laurel; the magnolia also becomes scarce. The oak and hickory exhibit nearly the same variety, with an exception respecting the large black oak, and the overcup white oak, which is not found in great quantity. On the waters of the Mellet and Plaquemine Brulé, the pine is found in considerable bodies and of very large growth.

When you leave the waters that communicate with the Vermilion, the soil becomes at once perceptibly more sterile, and the general surface of the earth more flat. In the bodies of the prairie between the Mellet and Plaquemine Brulé, between the eastern and western branches of the latter Bayous, and between the Brulé and the Queue Tortue, the lands are of

a third rate quality. The surface of the earth is still more flat than on the left side of the prairie, of course more wet. The gullies that drain the prairie, uniformly make points of woods, indenting the prairie, to one or two miles distance; in the vicinage of those points, the lands are generally of better quality, and always less liable to overflow than the residue of the prairie. Cotton, indigo, Indian corn, rice, and even tobacco, may be cultivated by using manure. No lands retain any artificial manure with more tenacity. The stratum upon which the mould rests, is a stiff brown clay, which resists the introduction of any body through it with great obstinacy; water cannot escape through it but slowly, and after depositing almost every foreign matter with which it is impregnated. After piercing this clay, you find a kind of whitish earth often mixed with nodules resembling iron ore, which is one foot or more in depth, and, succeeded by a bluish clay, or red ochreous earth resembling in appearance and texture the clay that compose the banks of Red river. Bodies of a very pure sand is often found, but its existence is by no means uniform. The well water in this tract is generally good, seldom having any disagreeable smell or taste, but what is drawn from the wood that composes the walls of the wells. It is a felicitous circumstance, that in all the country comprised in Opelousas and Attacapas, scarce any place but where well water can be procured, at no considerable distance from the surface of the earth. In most places the wells do not exceed thirty or forty feet in depth. The use of water hunters are not resorted to; Bletonic mummery is not necessary, every man may choose the cite for his well as he would for his house, to suit his convenience.

Here you behold those vast herds of cattle which afford subsistence to the natives, and the inhabitants of the city of New Orleans. It is certainly one of the most agreeable views in nature, to behold from a point of elevation, thousands of horses and cows, of all sizes, scattered over the interminable mead, intermingled in wild confusion. The mind feels a glow of corresponding innocent enjoyment, with those useful and inoffensive animals grazing in a sea of plenty. If the active horsemen that guard them, would keep their distance, fancy would transport us backwards into the pastoral ages. When we estimate the extent of ground that must forever remain covered with grass, it is no extravagant declaration to call this one of the meadows of America. Its extent affords some comparison with the empire of which it belongs, being in round numbers about an eight hundredth part. Allowing an animal to be produced annually from each five acres, more than two hundred and twenty thousand can be reared, and transported from this prairie alone, which at an average of ten dollars per head, would exceed to 2,400,000 dollars. This calculation will, I know, appear extravagant, but is certainly not exaggerated beyond practicability; so much has nature done for a country where even sterile lands are the sources of wealth, ease, and human happiness. The time is not remote, when the bacon and flour of the western states, will be repaid by the sugar, cotton, beef and hides of Louisiana. The advantages resulting to the United States from the possession of that country are every moment developing themselves.

The prairie below the 30° N. lat. except on the Teche, becomes extremely marshy, gradually sinks below the flow of the tide, and becomes impassable to man or beast. This freeze of marsh, however, runs along the gulph of Mexico, almost the whole length of coast that borders Louisiana; impenetrable except through the rivers. From the Pearle to the Sabine, the seacoast cannot be reached by land from the interior in more than three or four places, all of which are west of the Atchafalaya.

Grand Prairie.

This prairie begins eight miles north of Opelousas church, and running about fifteen miles N. W. is bounded on one side, by the woods of Bayou Crocodile, and Bayou Chicot, and on the other by the woods of Bayou Grand Louis. It then assumes a S. W. direction about twenty-five miles, having the woods of Grand Louis and Mellet Bayous S. E. and the woods of Bayou Cane on the N. W. terminates a short distance above the confluence of the Cane and Mellet. This prairie is from two, to five miles wide. The lands on the borders of the woods that communicate with the Teche and Courtableau, are uniformly of better quality than those more S. W. The woods here afford all the variety of forest trees, dwarf, and climbers, mentioned in the account of the east side of the Opelousas prairie; like that prairie the soil is extremely retentive of manure. It would be mere repetition to treat more largely of either the soil or natural productions of this prairie; the observations made on each head will apply to this equally with that of Opelousas. It may be noted however, that west of this prairie, the cane is found as high as 30° 40' in the Bayou Cane woods.

Prairie Mamou.

On entering this prairie, you will at once perceive a great change of soil, vegetation, and in the physiognomy of the woods. Occupying the extent between the Nezpiqué and Cane Bayous, this prairie preserves the general course of those Bayous, and may be assumed at forty miles long by five wide, without much danger of error. The soil is of an inferior quality to that in the grand prairie. The woods are composed of oak of almost every species, and pine, with underwood of dogwood and whortleberry. The laurel, magnolia, linden, and other trees indicative of rich land are rare. Towards the mouth of the Bayou Cane, cypress swamps abound on both sides of the prairie, particularly on the Nezpiqué. On the margin of the water that species of sassafras known by the local name of sweet bay, is found intermingled with the water elm, and other aquatic trees and shrubs. The arundo gigantea, or forest cane dwindles here to a dwarf, and is but seldom found. In the low grounds near the river, the palmetto, called by the French latania, abounds, but not of the gigantic size of its kindred species on the more eastern waters. Some species of the laurel are found in the pine and oak woods.

The prairie Mamou is devoted by the present inhabitants to the rearing of cattle, some of the largest herds in Opelousas are within its precincts. Three rich stockholders have, as if by consent, settled their vacheries in three distinct prairies. Mr. Wikoff, in the Calcasu prairie, west of the Nezpiqué, Mr. Fontenot in prairie Mamou; and Mr. Andrus in Opelousas prairie. Those three gentlemen must have collectively, at the moment this article is written, fifteen or twenty thousand head of neat cattle, with several hundred horses and mules. It may be presumed that Mr. Wikoff is at this time the greatest pastoral farmer in the United States.

In prairie Mamou, you encounter, in great numbers, mounds of earth, ten or twelve feet wide, twelve or eighteen inches high, scattered in immense variety over the whole plain. The origin of those hillocks have given birth to many speculations; all perhaps wide of the

truth; the most reasonable hypothesis ascribe them to a kind of mole. These elevations are much more fertile than the other parts of the prairie, the high growth and deep green colour of the herbage, give to the prairie where they abound a singular and diversified appearance.

Though pastoral pursuits will, it may be presumed, occupy the attention of persons settling in Prairie Mamou, from its remote situation in respect to markets and the sterility of the soil; yet it by no means follows that agriculture might not be pursued to advantage. The lands, though certainly very far inferior to those more eastward, are capable of great improvement. Excellent timber abound for the uses of carpenter's work and for enclosing farms. The oak timber, in reality, is much superior to that found on the borders of the Teche, and other rivers interlocking with the Atchafalaya. The tide flows up the Plaquemine Brulé and Nezipqué, far above the southern limit of this prairie. The rivers are deep and will afford a good navigation. When numbers and wealth will invite commerce into the Mermentau, some place near the mouth of Nezipqué must become the seat of an extensive foreign and domestic trade. The quantity of cypress timber, and its superior excellence on the Mermentau and its branches, will afford great facility in building, when the current of emigration will bring it into demand.

Prairie Calcasu.

This extent of grass is from N. E. to S. W. fifty miles long and twenty miles wide, having more than 640,000 acres of land.

The soil along the east border, on the Nezipqué, is of second rate quality, its surface is rather more waving than Prairie Mamou. Along the Mermentau the prairie exhibits gentle swells, which relieve the eye from the dull monotony of the unvaried plain. The west margin of the upper lake in the Mermentau is a most beautiful slope, rising with gentle acclivity twenty or thirty feet, and falling by a more imperceptible declination into the general expanse of the prairie. Some of the most elegant situations for building in Opelousas are found here. The lake upwards of a mile wide and more than six long, spreading under the eye, diversified with one or two small islands covered with trees, the interminable expanse bounding the view on all sides, except limited, and relieved by the woods on the Mermentau to the north, or the small clumps of wood scattered in pleasing confusion in every direction.

Below this lake, timber ceases on both sides of the river, which here swells to 400 yards wide, bordered by a very narrow bank of shells on one side, and the impassable morass on the other, having depth of water for large vessels. All possibility of settlement ceases. Twenty miles below the Little lake, following the stream, the river opens into another ten miles wide by twenty long. At the west extremity of this lake, the Bayou Lacasine comes in from the N. W. The latter Bayou may be considered the drain of this prairie. Below the Lacasine the Mermentau again contracts to its usual size, and pursuing a course S. W. fifteen miles, sometimes dilated into the form of a lake, enters the gulph of Mexico. Like the other prairies of Opelousas and Attacapas that communicate with the sea, its marine extremity is an impenetrable morass, except through the rivers. The Lacasine has no wood on its banks, many miles above its junction with the lake, its channel is deep enough for large vessels. After wood commences, the adjacent prairie rises above the marsh. Some good soil is found, but not of large extent. The forest timber are oaks of

several species, pine, ash, hickory, cypress, and tupeloo. The dwarf trees on the higher lands are dogwood, and whortleberry. The east branch of this Bayou remains navigable after the wood ceases. The other branches dwindle to gullies, on leaving the prairie. Not more than twenty or thirty families could be comfortably fixed on this Bayou. Most of the land remains to the United States, though three or four claims are surveyed on the east side. Between the Lacasine and the pine woods on the north, and the Mermentau river on the east, the face of the earth exhibits an expanse of grass, interrupted only by an occasional clump of oak or pine trees, that resemble isolated savages, trembling alone from age to age. After passing Lacasine, the same monotony again reasumes dominion. The winds breathe over the pathless waste of savannah. The wild fowl is seen flitting, or the deer skimming over the plain. The clouds of heaven close the picture on the south; while fading in the horizon, the far seen woods, raise their blue tops between the prairie and the sky, in every other direction.

At any considerable distance from the woods, the land is sterile, and even near or in the forest, is of a very unpromising texture. We are led to think this region healthy, not many of the causes that produce destructive miasma, exist here. The truth of this position is proven by the few persons that have settled on either part of this prairie. Grazing will, it is most likely, be the prevailing pursuit of the inhabitants of this part of Louisiana. In almost every place west of the Teche and Vermilion woods, many inducements must operate to give that current to their employments. But as the population of the banks of the Mississippi increases in numbers, and creates an accumulated demand for beef, butter, tallow, hides, and cheese; shipments of those articles will be made directly from the mouths of the Atchafalaya, Vermilion, Mermentau, Calcasu, and Sabine rivers. Salt can be manufactured to any amount, in many places near the coast. It may not be irrelevant to remark here, that nature and art will combine, to render the banks of the Mississippi the peculiar seat of abundance. The inexhaustible stores of provisions from the northern waters, combined with the boundless pastures to the west, give a facility, and certainty of supply no where else found, in so eminent a degree, on our globe. The very poverty of the soil in many places conduces to produce this consequence by compelling to pastoral pursuits.

The Sabine Prairie.

Of this prairie little need be said. The land between the Calcasu and Sabine near the sea shore, is very similar to the Calcasu prairie; soil thin and extremely flat. The prairie diversified by clumps of that species of oak known by the name of black jack, intermingled with pine, both indicative of a sterile soil. The importance of this prairie will arise from its position, rather than from its intrinsic value, either as respects soil or timber.

Having thus closed this general view of the prairies of Opelousas and Attacapas, it will be necessary to pass on to the delineation, of another less prominent, but not less important feature in their geography; that ridge of hills, which divides this region into two very distinctive portions. It will no doubt excite the astonishment of many, why so much importance should be attached to elevations, so very small above the general level, as the hills in question. To ignorance and prepossession no explanatory observations can avail, and to the candid eye of science, none are necessary. The Andes or Alps do not make a

more determinate outline than do the hills that are the subject of the present enquiry. Though humble in their comparative height, they designate a boundary perhaps coeval with our planet, and which will remain for an unlimited time a prominent feature in the physiogomy of our country. Civil and political boundaries, though often influenced by the grand distinctions of nature, are more frequently capricious; liable to change, and to be replaced by others equally subject to mutation. But mountains, rivers, hills, and other permanent features remain nearly the same, throughout the lapse of ages. The alterations occasioned by the agency of volcanoes, earthquakes, or even water acting generally upon refractory materials, are very slow. If the state of astronomical and geographical science, had enabled Strabo and Ptolomy, to have clearly defined the lasting natural land marks mentioned in their works, it may be presumed that we would have no difficulty to recognize the same places, with very little alteration. Water is certainly the matter which, by its universality and motion, produce the greatest effects on the surface of our globe. The gravity of all solid bodies creates an undeviating tendency to lower hills, and raise vallies, or to speak more intelligibly, to make the earth more and more rotund. Rain, brooks, rivulets, rivers and tides, are in hourly operation, to produce this effect.

The hills of Opelousas and Attacapas first begin to assume perceptible elevation at New Iberia, 30° 03' N. lat. The point of land upon which the old Spanish works have been constructed, and from which the place has taken its name, is built upon its spur. Extravagant as the assertion may appear, it is a safe conclusion, that those hills are an extension of the mountains that give source to Red river and Arkansaw, and in fact, pervade the continent in its whole length. I must, from the nature of the subject, wander far beyond the limits of Opelousas or Attacapas in search of documents to substantiate the foregoing hypothesis. The reader will pardon the excursion, when he reflects that the digression aids a general view of our continent.

After detecting those hills at New Iberia, they are found at once to leave the Teche, and wind a little west of north, and in a few miles attain an elevation of twenty or thirty feet. The soil upon their summits is excellent, but without timber. Encountering the Vermilion, they are but little diverted out of their course, and beyond that river are again perceived in the Opelousas prairie, pursuing the same course, and having nearly a similar elevation. The fine settlement between the Côte Gélée and Carrion Crow is upon this ridge, the prairie totally devoid of timber, except along the margin of the Vermilion, below the limit of the hills. This description of surface continues until above the Carrion Crow; when the hills are, for the first time, covered with timber. That bay of the Opelousas prairie, known by the name of the Grand Coteaux, is part of this ridge. It then forms the Belvue settlement, the settlement around Opelousas church, and continues northward; again meets the upper waters of Teche, at their efflux from Bayou Carron. Here the hills are extremely irregular in their height and direction, and covered with wood. The banks of the Courtableau, on the west side, at the Opelousas landing, again afford an opportunity of observing the tract, which continues along or very near the margin of the river, above the confluence of Bayou Boeuf and Crocodile. They then follow the direction of the Crocodile, through the wood land east of Grand prairie, until the Bayou Chicot enters the Crocodile. It will now be necessary to return, and again following this ridge, notice some of the obvious consequences of its elevation and position, upon the physical conformation of our country. It has been observed, when treating of the prairie Grand Chevreuil, that the Teche flows along a comparative ridge; the earth gradually reclining from its banks. To account for the

present situation of the country, between this ridge and the overflow of the Atchafalaya, it will be necessary to have recourse to fluvial deposition, no other principle can solve the phenomena.

What was the original configuration of our planet, is a secret I presume wrapped in the womb of inscrutable obscurity. But correct observation upon the present situation of many places, affords ample means of estimating their ancient conformation, that only yield to actual demonstration, in the conviction they carry to the mind. We premise, that this work will afford few examples of hypothesis; their general emptiness is too well ascertained to render their repetition pardonable, but in the present instance, it is of importance to possess some data, to proceed from, in developing the present and future state of the surface of so important a section of our continent.

The assumption may be risked, that the ridge now under consideration, was at some remote period of time, much more elevated than at present. This conjecture arrays itself in the irresistible arms of truth, when we view the adjacent country on either side. No stone or pebbles are found admixed with the earth, to resist the action of water, in depressing the more elevated parts; and depositing them in the low grounds. From the aspect of the various small Bayous that run from the prairie Grand Chevreuil towards the Atchafalaya, their course is extremely serpentine. The Bayou Fusillier, that forms a part of the boundary between the S. E. parts of Opelousas and the N. W. parts of the Attacapas, and unites with Atchafalaya, is very winding in its course. That this should take place in a region where the surface of the earth is composed of such unresisting materials, can only rise from the supposition, that great changes have been effected in past times. The sediment gradually washed from the abutment of the hills, imperceptibly filled the slope between their base and the low grounds yet subject to annual submersion. That a much greater column of water once flowed along those bluffs, through the Boeuf, Crocodile, Courtableau, and Teche, can hardly be doubted. The outlets that issue from the Courtableau, such as Fusillier, could never have formed their channels in the present order of things. No water issues out of the Courtableau into them, except in the spring floods, when the whole plain is under submersion. It is obvious, that in such situation, the water, so far from seeking a circuitous channel, would spread itself through the woods. Time was when those channels now dry eight months of the year, must have been replenished at every casual rise of the Courtableau. Their deep wide channels, unnecessary for their water at this time, aid the supposition. The slow current of the stream, as it now flows through them, would never have worn a channel of any kind; more particularly, one wide and deep sufficient to carry, ten or twenty times the water that passes through them, at that time of the year when the Mississippi and Red river are low.

It is above human power to point out the changes that have taken place, since the time when this globe came fashioned from the hand of an Almighty Maker; who elevated the mountains, formed basins for the sea, and sunk channels for the rivers, and who, by his omnipotence, gave this earth its then form. But we may, however, be indulged in the reasonable supposition, that the elevated parts of the globe are primitive, rather than thrown up from its own bowels by any internal cause. Not one continent or island, but the globe in all its parts, produces demonstrative evidence of the anterior elevation of the earth, and its gradual decomposition, and removal by the abrasion of water. This cause has certainly contributed to widen the extent of land, and lessen the empire of water. The estuary of almost every river, creek, or Bayou, are eternal monuments to attest the fact. But alluvion,

like all other causes, must, to produce effects, possess its concomitants; which, as respects alluvion, are particles that can be removed, water, as agent to remove them; and an inclined plane as a laboratory. The meanest capacity, who can reflect upon the subject, will be convinced, that, in cases of aquatic deposition, the plane must hourly become less inclined, consequently a decrement of effect. This decrement continuing to operate, until the effect, if any, becomes so minute, as to remain imperceptible for ages. That the alluvion that formed the tract now under review, has undergone almost every stage of its progress, we have ample reason to conclude. The incense of soil, or change in the exterior of the earth, though still in minute operation, have, by the gradual assimilation of the earth to a sphere, ceased to operate, except in a very slow process. The Courtableau, unlike most rivers, does not flow down the descent of an inclined plane, but diagonally across its surface. When the spring floods are at their height, the water that flows from the Atchafalaya crosses the Courtableau. This fact, to which I have been often a witness, was one of the circumstances that led to the chain of thought, that has produced many of the conclusions detailed in this work. It is difficult to resist the induction, that the Courtableau owes its existence to the same general cause that has operated to give the present appearance to the country from which it flows.

In periods of time beyond human skill to limit, the water of Red river must have flowed along those bluffs in large quantities. Sediment brought down, and gradually deposited, assisted in filling up the space, and finally, in a great measure, prevent the issue of water through this passage. The similarity of the clay banks of the Teche, with those of Bayou Boeuf and Red river, render the foregoing supposition reasonable.

Bayou Grand Louis, issuing from the prairie of Opelousas, and Grand prairie, has contributed more towards influencing the present course of the Courtableau, than from its column, would at first view be thought possible. The whole valley made by this Bayou has been formed by the drain of the prairie. The Bayou Crocodile, above and below its junction with the Boeuf, preserves its ancient channel along the bluffs, until encountering the embankment made by Bayou Grand Louis; the waters are turned S. E. into Courtableau, and forced to abandon their former and natural channel down the present Teche. At the very point where the Bayou Grand Louis leaves the hills, it divides into two branches, one turning north into Bayou Courtableau, and the other winding about two miles along the bluffs and then abandons them. This south branch, after running five miles, receives another outlet from the Courtableau. The united streams forming the Teche. Below their junction, at the prairie Petit Bois, the banks have a perfect resemblance to Red river. The channel greatly too large ever to have been made by a stream of water equal to what now flows through it.

If, as we suppose, the Atchafalaya was the ancient bed of Red river; and there is strong reason to believe the fact, the present Teche must then have been merely the supper outlet of Red river, and the present Courtableau a counter channel, from one branch to the other. Many similar instances now in existence, may be seen upon the map.

We have been more minute in the investigation of this subject, from a conviction that the enquiry must lead to more rational ideas on the geological history of the country under review. It is a subject, unnoticed by any previous writer as far as we are informed. The reader will indulge minute and even often tedious detail, on a subject involving a knowledge, not of the small tract of land under examination, but all that long range of

productive soil, that stretches along the east side of the western bluffs, of the Mississippi, from the gulph of Mexico to the mouth of the Missouri river.

The extremely fertile flats, or rather slopes found along the White, St. Francis, Arkansas, Ouachitta, Red, and Teche rivers, are to a very great degree analogous in their texture and appearance; and no doubt are susceptible of similar improvement. We may pronounce those lands to have been to a great depth below the present surface, the product of alluvion, and that in distant and remote time; a large bay, reaching from the eastern to the western bluffs, penetrated the continent in the direction of the Mississippi. This bay has been filled above the ordinary level of the water, by accretion of soil. The whole delta bears evident marks of this revolution. But the slope along the western bluffs, being raised above, not only the common level of the sea and rivers, but above the influx of the tide, and the highest annual flood must have acquired an addition of matter from some other store of materials, or has been elevated by other causes.

It is a singular fact, that the Mississippi in its long course, from the mouth of Ohio to Baton Rouge, washes the eastern bluffs; indeed from the mouth of Ohio to the sea, the Mississippi not once comes in contact with the western embankments of the valley through which it flows. From the ruinous appearance of the eastern bluffs, continually falling in fragments, it is evident the river is still slowly, but incessantly progressing eastward.

This curious fact, is capable of an easy explication, from the single circumstance, that at all the large tributary rivers enter Mississippi from the west, carrying with them clay and sand. This never ceasing process, has tended to fill the western slope of the valley, and to confine the waters of the Mississippi to the eastern side.

During the autums of 1807, 1808, and 1809, the writer had frequent opportunities to view the banks of the Atchafalaya at low water, which afforded the best chance of examining the different strata of which they were composed. The upper stratum is invariably of bluish clay, common to the banks of the Mississippi; this is usually followed by a stratum of red ochreous earth peculiar to Red river, under which, the blue clay of the Mississippi was again to be perceived. The foregoing arrangement admits of but little variety.

This leads to a conclusion inevitable from the premises, that the waters of the Mississippi have alternately penetrated and deserted this channel. The Red river, when passing the western bluffs, (at very remote ages,) most likely did not unite with Black river. Red river itself, together with Bayou Boeuf, formed an embankment which irresistibly forced the channel eastward, and in process of time united with Black river. After such union, a very large part of the waters of Red river still continued to flow through the ancient channel, which in reality they do at this time during very high floods, though not in large quantity. The Bayou Robert is the present connection between Red river and Bayou Boeuf.

Bayou Boeuf and Bayou Crocodile are the two constituent streams that form the Courtableau river, and both have their respective sources in the pine forests north of Opelousas; are fine streams and of excellent water.

Bayou Boeuf rises in the parish of Rapide, about eighteen miles S. W. from the town of Alexandria; pursues a N. E. course of ten or twelve miles, enters the low lands of Bayou Rapide, which it approaches within one hundred yards, then turns E. and S. E. by south; which latter course it maintains to its union with Crocodile. Bayou Robert, an ancient outlet of Red river, leaves Rapide Bayou two miles from Alexandria, and after a course of

twelve miles nearly southward, falls into Bayou Boeuf. Three miles below Bayou Robert, Bayou Boeuf divides, discharging part of its water eastward, forming Bayou Le Mourier. The main stream continues to flow towards Opelousas, and three miles below the efflux of Le Mourier receives Bayou Clair from the west. Bayou Clair is the last accessory stream of the Boeuf; the remainder of its course, is about sixty miles; its breadth is never much more or less than twenty yards; but much deeper, and having a larger volume than its humble breadth would indicate.

The Boeuf is by far the most beautiful stream that is found in Louisiana within the alluvial soil; its current is constant, though gentle, its water, clear and pure. From the efflux of Bayou Robert to the mouth of the Boeuf, (following the meanders of the stream,) exceeds eighty miles; both banks a continued line of excellent land, once entirely covered with the large cane; the depth of arable soil about forty perches, often nearly a mile.

If cultivatable, and wood land, are both brought into the estimate; upwards of 100,000 acres of first rate land is upon the banks of the Bayou Boeuf; timber near the margin, black oak, poplar, white oak, sweet gum, black walnut, red oak, and ash; the soil of Bayou Boeuf is peculiarly adapted to the culture of cotton.

Bayou Crocodile rises in the same hills with the Boeuf, and pursuing a similar course, has nearly the same length. The lands upon the heads of the Crocodile, being mostly pine forest, are generally sterile, though some good second rate soil is found near the water courses. Advancing towards the mouth, the area of arable surface augments, but in all its length, the Crocodile presents a less valuable margin than the Boeuf. As a resource for timber for Opelousas and Attacapas, those two rivers are very favourably situated; much of the plank and scantling now used in the former place are already prepared at the saw mills on Bayou Boeuf, and transported down in boats or rafts.

Between the Rapides and mouth of Red river, on its south bank, occurs the Avoyelle prairie. This singular prairie is about sixteen miles long, and three broad, lying upon a comparative hill, composed of nearly similar materials, with the embankment opposite to it, west of the Bayou Boeuf. Fifteen miles to the south of Avoyelles, another hill rises out of the swamps extremely similar in its general appearance to the former. Both hills are about one elevation, fifteen or twenty feet.

Is not the deduction warrantable, that those hills, are two detached prominences of the same chain with the hills north of Red river?

They are now become elevated planes, though not reduced to such an undeviating level as the extensive prairies to the S. W. They are, indeed, allowing for the difference in soil and vegetation, more assimilated to the opposing pine flats. The relative position of those prairies or hills will appear upon the map.

Any further theoretical speculation is deemed needless here, as the foregoing hypothesis will be much better understood from a faithful delineation of the country on the map, than by any geological detail.

Woodlands are scarce along the right bank of the Teche, and will, no doubt, oblige the inhabitants in process of time, to have recourse to planting and rearing forest trees. Much land, too wet for culture, and placed in situations beyond the power of drains, (except by great expence,) would perfectly suit many of the most useful species of timber, such as the

ash, the bignonia catalpha, many kinds of oak and hickory. The cypress, from its slow growth, will perhaps never become an object of culture.*

An acre of sugar cane will, in ordinary seasons, produce more than 1000 pounds of sugar; which, at a moderate price, will amount to more clear profit than any other product yet cultivated in Louisiana. But this subject will come more correctly under the head of agriculture.

The great body of the present inhabitants of Attacapas, are ranged along the Teche. The rich emigrants that are removing, or that have removed to Attacapas, have generally turned their views towards the Teche. This current emigration must continue whilst the lands are cheap, the superior excellence of which, and the climate, give them a decided preference over any other body of land of equal extent, west of the Mississippi.

General outline of Attacapas.

That part of the state of Louisiana, known by the name of Attacapas, is bounded south by the gulph of Mexico, N. W. by Opelousas, N. E. by the Atchafalaya, and on the east by the Atchafalaya and the lakes appertaining to that river. The greatest length of Attacapas, is its base along the gulph of Mexico, about 115 miles from the mouth of Atchafalaya to the mouth of the Mermentau. From the mouth of Mermentau to the mouth of Courtableau, is about 90 miles, and from the mouth of the latter river to the entrance of the Atchafalaya into the gulph of Mexico, the distance is nearly the same. Attacapas forms a scalene triangle, whose area amounts to 5100 square miles; the actual population (1811) (ascertained by the census of 1810) less than two persons to the square mile.

The principal rivers of Attacapas, are the Atchafalaya, Teche, Vermilion, and Mermentau.

Teche River.

This river, from its position, claims more notice from the political economist and geographer, than either its length or quantity of water would seem to justify; it enters Attacapas at its junction with the Fusillier, pursuing a course of a little east of south twenty-eight miles, to New Iberia, where it has attained depth of water for vessels of considerable burthen. The tide flows thus far but does not rise high enough to benefit the navigation considerably. The river now assumes nearly a S. E. course, and winding about forty-five miles, loses itself in the Atchafalaya. The distances here given are along the general course, the bendings of the river would extend the whole distance that the Teche winds through Attacapas, to more than 100 miles. When this river enters the Atchafalaya it is upwards of 200 yards wide, and 20 to 30 feet deep. It may be noticed as a singular circumstance that this river does not receive any tributary streams in its whole range

* Judge [Seth] Lewis, who is at present owner of the lands along the west bank of the Teche, immediately below the Fusillier, intends attempting the culture of sugar cane; should the laudable attempt succeed, the value of the Teche will then be more fully developed. As hinted above, the quantity of productive soil can be augmented by drains perhaps to 200,000 acres.

through Attacapas: it may be further remarked that the Teche never rises within many feet of the elevation of its banks, of course unlike the Mississippi; never overflowing the lands on its margin.

The Teche, except when there has been a recent, and very heavy rain in Opelousas, has but very little current. At low water in the fall season, there is no perceivable flow of water above the reach of the tide. It will not be a great departure from fact, to state the whole length of the Teche in Attacapas, at one hundred and thirty miles, and the distance on each side, arable, at one mile in depth; this will give 166,400 acres of land, capable of culture.

The foregoing quantity of acres might be very much augmented by artificial drains, which considering the invaluable quality of the soil, will no doubt be carried into effect.

Vermilion River.

This river, like the Teche, has its source in Opelousas, and enters Attacapas at the mouth of Carrion Crow; it then runs south about sixteen miles, then winds to the west, and receives from the south the Bayou Tortue, continues west eight miles, passes the ridge of hills, (a ramification of which winds along each bank some distance) and assumes a S. W. course, which it maintains twenty-five miles.

When the Vermilion enters the hills, it then appears to have augmented to a size sufficiently large to justify the title of river, though it has that appellation below the Carrion Crow. The tide in autumn is perceivable thus high, the current of the river at all times rather gentle.

After this river has completed its S. W. course, it then winds S. E. by S. twenty miles; the whole length of its comparative course in Attacapas being sixty-nine or seventy miles, but the distance, pursuing the windings of the stream, must exceed 100 miles.

The two vast prairies known by the names of Opelousas, and Attacapas, extend themselves on each side of the Vermilion, through its whole traverse, from its entrance into Attacapas, to its egress into the gulph of Mexico.

Wood is much more abundant along the Vermilion than on the Teche, and though the soil may be inferior in fertility, it is nevertheless excellent, and the quantity greater, on an equal length of river.

There is certainly eighty miles of the banks of the Vermilion, which have an extension backwards of two miles, which affords three hundred and twenty superficial miles, or 204,800 acres.

This is by no means an exaggerated calculation for the productive surface within the bounds of the Vermilion and its tributary bayous. Some of the most beautiful settlements yet made in the Attacapas, are upon this river. From the diversity in soil, and elevation, there is no risk in giving the preference in beauty of appearance to the banks of the Vermilion, over any other river in Louisiana, south of Bayou Boeuf.

If situations favorable to health, united to the most agreeable prospects, which are bounded but by the horizon, should be sought after; were taste to select sites for building, its research would here be requited, and be gratified by the breezes which come direct from the bosom of the ocean; fancy itself could not form a more delightful range than the Carrion Crow and Côte Gélé settlements.

On leaving the dead level of the Teche, or the almost flat extension of the Opelousas prairie, the eye is enchanted on finding its range of vision, which not unaptly might be compared to the waves of the ocean when a storm has suddenly subsided. If a bold extent of view can give vigour to the imagination; if the increase in the powers of intellect bear any proportion to the sweep of the eye; upon one of those eminencies ought a seat of learning to be established: there the youthful valetudinarian of the north, would, in the warm, soft, and vivifying air of the south, find his health restored, and his soul enlarged. Astonishing as it may sound to many, we do not hesitate to pronounce this, together with the general range of hills from Opelousas, as the most healthy and agreeable near the alluvial land of Louisiana.

The lower parts of the Vermilion, no doubt, will suit the culture of sugar cane, whilst the whole extent of its banks are well adapted to cotton and corn. Observations respecting the products will be found under the head of agriculture.

The Vermilion, by its union with the gulph, forms the natural communication of its inhabitants with the sea. The time is not far remote when many thousands of people will exist on the shores of this river, the fruits of whose industry will be taken to market with much more facility than through the present difficult and circuitous route. The depth of water through the inlet into the Vermilion will not admit vessels of very considerable burthen. How far the channel may be improved by human power, would be impossible to state at present; and whether the difficulty of entering not only the Vermilion, but every other river in Louisiana, can be considered an evil, in either a moral or political view, there is much reason to doubt.

Whilst the European world plumes itself more upon its power of doing injury, than upon either reason, justice, or humanity, the more the internal parts of our country are fenced by nature the better. Perseverance will give skill to navigate all our rivers, whilst their shallow inlets and intricate channels will set foreign invasion at defiance.

The shell banks and deep morasses of Louisiana, have always been considered by the writer as a bulwark that will contribute to the safety and happiness of the people of the country they enclose. It is an incontrovertible fact, that from the mouth of the Sabine, to the mouth of the Atchafalaya, not one spot is found where an army of a thousand men could land with its implements of war, and penetrate the interior, except through the rivers, and when the rivers are examined, it is felicitous to reflect, that a small body of determinate troops on their banks, could, by choosing their ground, repel very superior numbers. Few places in the range specified could be traversed, (except through the bayous or rivers) by any human power, without opening a canal through the fens that every where line the sea coast.

Queue Tortue.

This bayou claims attention as forming in its whole length the boundary between Opelousas and Attacapas. It has its source in the Opelousas prairie 30° 15' N. lat. its course is generally a little south of west; its length by comparative course twenty-five miles, but with the bayou perhaps thirty-five. This bayou enters the Mermentau about two miles above the Little lake, where the tide is found to flow.

The lands on the Queue Tortue are of very inferior quality to those on the Vermilion; the timber consists of various species of oak, hickory, some ash, and other forest trees; and towards its mouth large cypress and tupeloo swamps. Like all the western parts of Attacapas and Opelousas the lands on this bayou will always be devoted to grazing. The sterility of the soil will at any rate for a length of time arrest extensive attempts in agriculture.

The Opelousas prairie, sweeps along both sides of the Queue Tortue, and to the south of this bayou, recedes into the morass of the gulph of Mexico.

Carrion Crow.

Rises in the Opelousas prairie, not far from the head of the Queue Tortue, and pursuing an opposite direction in all its length, forms a part of the boundary between Opelousas and Attacapas. From the point where the woods first commence on this bayou, to its mouth, is not more than ten miles. The excellence of the soil, in some measure, compensates for the shortness of its course.

There must be at least forty sections of land on this bayou capable of being immediately cultivated without the necessity of being drained, which amount to 25,600 acres, at 640 acres to the section. But little of this, is yet under cultivation, though some good farms are found along both sides of the woods, and are annually increasing.

Bayou Fusillier.

That branch of the Vermilion that comes from Opelousas, is known by the name of the bayou Bourbé, by the inhabitants, and after leaving the hills, divides into two channels, one of which winding south, unites with the Carrion Crow, and forms the Vermilion, the other winds east, and unites with the Teche, under the name of Fusillier.

This small bayou not more than four miles in length, would merit no attention in a system of geography, if it did not form a limit, between the two portions of country, Opelousas and Attacapas. It is further illustrative, how near the country here, approaches the real curve of a sphere; the water as if balanced, scarcely can determine its course.

This bayou must not be confounded with another bearing the same appellation, and indebted for their names to the same person; the eastern Fusillier, is in reality a stream of much greater importance than the one now treated of.

It has been observed, when speaking of the Courtableau, that it flows diagonally over an inclined plane. When the spring floods have filled the swamps with water, and the Courtableau becomes replenished beyond its capacity of retention, it is, (though on a small scale) similar to the Atchafalaya; its redundancy being carried off by an indefinite number of outlets, that mostly lose themselves in the waste of the woods.

Some narrow outlets, whose channels are of considerable depth remain perceptible at low water. Bayou Fusillier is one of those outlets, which having its efflux from the Courtableau about two miles below the Derbane, pursues a south course about twelve miles, extremely serpentine in its windings, and approaching the prairie grand Chevreuil within a short distance, turns east towards the Atchafalaya, and finally loses itself in the

intermixture of lakes that enchain that river on the west side. When the bayou Fusillier, assumes its eastern course, from prairie grand Chevreuil, its meanders become still more serpentine; its width never exceeds sixty or seventy feet, yet this is the channel of communication with the Mississippi from some of the most flourishing parts of Opelousas and Attacapas. Not a single spot of land on the banks of this bayou can be rendered secure from the annual overflow of the swamps, by the Atchafalaya; and is a lasting monument of a revolution in the range of waters through this region. It would not only be improbable, but impossible, that water would naturally form a determinate course in this place. At the elevation of the spring floods, the swamps are entirely filled with water, and all the small bayous are lost in the universal inundation; whilst in autumn the valley is devoid of water, except comparatively in a stagnant state.

A fact which may not be irrelevantly related here, will suffice to show, how slowly changes in the face of nature, are effected by water.

Above the efflux of the Fusillier, and nearly opposite the Derbane, the marks of overflow are at the distance of a mile from the bayous, four feet high on the trees; yet there are in this dreary waste six or seven of those little mounts, or barrows, found over almost all America, and the north of Europe and Asia.

In the year 1808, when first discovered by the author, they were beyond the reach of overflow, and covered with timber, indicative of high land; such as black oak, sassafras, and ash, but more particularly three different species of vegetables, were found, never known to occupy lands subject to annual immersion, viz. black gum, holly, and the muscadine grape vine. The latter, like the large cane, though found near the margin of the inundated lands, is never found within their limits.

Those mounts are about seven or eight feet higher than the water mark on the trees; and are scattered to some distance from each other, without arrangement.

The alluvial lands on the Teche, are six miles distant, most of the intervening space liable to inundation. The spot where the barrows are found is a cypress swamp, a drain of which, passes the space occupied by those sylvan towers. One of the smallest of them is broken by the action of the water. When we reflect upon the length of time necessary for such piles of earth, after their erection, to assume the antique form they exhibit at present, and to cover themselves with timber suitable to their exemption from overflow; the seeds of which timber, must have been translated casually from a considerable distance; we are struck with the conviction, that many ages past the adjacent country was nearly in the same state that it is at present. Many theories concerning the causes or intent of such monuments, are much weakened, by the situation of those now treated of.

Not even a village of savages, could have existed throughout the year, within several miles of this place. The spot where they are situated, is more dreary and sunken, than any other part of the swamp. There is much reason to doubt the correctness of the opinion, that those elevations were erected for either temples or dwellings; the probability is much greater, that they were cemeteries raised on the field of battle, containing the bones of the ancient warriors of Louisiana.

Human pride, has every where erected monuments to perpetuate the crimes, follies, and miseries of mankind. Monuments, themselves, perishable as the hands that built them. Whether the marble of Greece, the porphyry of Egypt, or the clay of the Atchafalaya; time skins them all to eternal ruin. The pyramids of the Nile, and the barrows of the Mississippi, attest alike, the weakness, and evanescence of human greatness.

The water which flows from the slope of the Teche, enters the bayou Fusillier; and at the landing place, receives another branch from the southward; which also rising east of the Teche, drains a part of the prairie of Grand Chevreuil.

Southwest of the Teche, a number of small bayous rise, and flow into the Vermilion and Atchafalaya bays. The most remarkable of these streams are, the Petite Anse, Bayou Cypriere Mort, (dead cypress) Bayou Carline, Bayou Salé, and the Myrtle Bayou. Some good arable land lies upon the Bayou Cypriere Mort, and Bayou Salé, rendered more valuable, as being within the climate suitable for sugar cane. The intermediate space between those water courses, like other parts of the coast of Louisiana, is morass.

The area contiguous to lake Chetimaches is an entire overflow. The banks of Atchafalaya, from the mouth of Plaquemines to Berwicks bay, afford very little surface, not annually submerged. Opposite Berwicks bay, a prolongation of the high land of Teche, reaches the right bank of Atchafalaya, and skirts that river about six miles, where the overflow of the sea commences. Another range of alluvial highland protrudes itself to the left bank of Atchafalaya, on the east side of Berwicks bay. This latter strip of land is the bank of Bayou Boeuf. Here the waters of Atchafalaya, are compressed into the breadth of the river. The Teche on one side, and the Boeuf on the other, turning the overflowed surplus into the main stream; out of which it does not again escape, until the whole mass is lost in the gulph of Mexico.

JACQUES FONTENETTE'S TECHE PLANTATION TO BE SOLD

[From the New Orleans Louisiana Courier, July 10, 1818]

submitted by
Glenn R. Conrad

PUBLIC SALE

On the 1st of August next, will be sold by the Judge of the parish of St. Martin, county of Attakapas.

All the property belonging to the estate of the late JACQUES FONTENETTE consisting of

Forty Slaves of different ages and of both Sexes,
most of them creoles of this country, among whom there are carpenters, wheelwrights, shoemakers, cartmen, ploughmen, &c.

A LAND

three arpents in front, adjoining the town of St. Martinville, and situated on the right bank of the Bayou Teche, extending back as far as Bayou Tortu, whereupon stands a fine two story dwelling house.

ANOTHER LAND

adjoining the one just mentioned, and situated on the same bank of the Bayou Teche, measuring twelve arpents in front on eighty arpents in depth, with all the improvements existing thereon, to wit: a dwelling house, store, kitchen, several negro huts, a new cotton gin, press, &c.

ANOTHER LAND

adjoining the one last mentioned, measuring twelve arpents in front on forty in depth.

SEVERAL OTHER TRACTS OF LAND

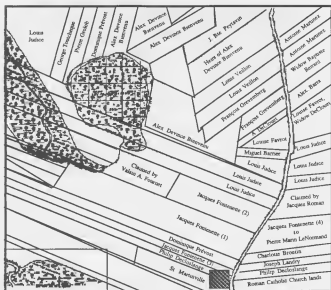
A quantity of draugh oxen, tame cows, broken and wild horses, and a fine flock of sheep.

Several lots, situated in the town of St. Martinville.

A number of implements of husbandry, ox and horse carts, &c, &c. Several pieces of cypress timber, and a quantity of new plows.

The conditions of sale are: The negroes payable one half on the 1st of June 1819, and the other half on the 1st of June 1820. The lands at one, two and three years credit, to wit: one third on the 1st of June 1819, one third on the 1st of June 1820, and the last third on the 1st of June 1821, on the purchasers furnishing their names with solidary security to the satisfaction of the testamentary executors and the persons interested, and a mortgage on the property sold until final payment.

The details of the sale shall be paid for by the purchasers.



NOTES OF THE SALE OF THE FONTENETTE LANDS

The newspaper advertisement which appeared in the New Orleans *Louisiana Courier* on July 10, 1818, was in anticipation of the sale of community property existing between the late Jacques Fontenette and his wife, Celeste Charlotte Pellerin. On the accompanying map four tracts of land are designated as belonging to Fontenette in the area just north of St. Martinville (today some of this land would be in the city limits of St. Martinville).

Tract (1) was for a long time the main plantation of the Fontenettes. When Jacques Fontenette put forward his claim for this tract, measuring 12 arpents wide by 80 arpents deep, he stated that he was claiming it on the basis of settlement and occupancy by Bernard Dauterive (See Glenn R. Conrad, *Land Records of the Attakapas District*, volume I, *The Attakapas Domesday Book* [Lafayette, La.: Center for Louisiana Studies, 1990], p. 168). At the time that Fontenette's succession inventory was taken on May 22, 1818, this land was described as having improvements on it and was appraised for \$12,000. It did not sell at the time of the succession sale and was possibly one of two tracts belonging to Widow Fontenette which were seized and sold at sheriff's sale in the 1830s (See Conrad, *Land Records of the Attakapas District*, vol. II, part 2, *Attakapas-St. Martin Estates, 1804-1818* [Lafayette, La.: Center for Louisiana Studies, 1993], pp.179-182). More about this tract below.

Tract (2) was bought by Jacques Fontenette from Louis de la Houssaye on November 10, 1811. De La Houssaye had acquired the land from Nicolas Forstal on July 5, 1810. The land was described as having improvements (see Glenn R. Conrad, *Land Records of the Attakapas District*, vol. II, part 1, *Conveyance Records of Attakapas County, 1804-1818* p. 126). At Fontenette's succession sale, this tract was sold to Louis Veillon for \$5810 (Conrad, *Estates*, p. 181).

Tracts (3) and (4) were lands exchanged by Pierre Marin Le Normand and Jacques Fontenette. Fontenette ceded Tract (4) to Le Normand in exchange for Tract (3) (see Conrad, *Conveyance Records*, p. 91). Tract 3, as can be seen from the map, bordered on the developing town of St. Martinville. Fontenette immediately subdivided some of this tract into two lots, for on October 6, 1811, Fontenette sold to Alexander Porter a lot on the east side of North Main St, bounded above by Dominique Prevost's land. The lot was 230 feet wide and ran from the street to the bayou for depth (see Conrad, *Conveyance Records*, pp. 124-125). After acquiring Tract (3), the Fontenettes built a new home on that land, and this is the "new" home described in the newspaper advertisement. Tract 3 did not sell at the time of the succession sale, so that it together with Tract (1) were retained for some years by Widow Fontenette. All of these lands were mortgaged to Vincent Ternant of Pointe Coupee Parish as security for a loan which the Fontenette's made from him about a year before Jacques Fontenette died.

ALICE IN MARDI GRAS LAND: THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER VISITS THE MCILHENNYS OF AVERY ISLAND

by
Shane K. Bernard

Daughter of President Theodore Roosevelt and his first wife Alice Hathaway Lee, nineteen-year-old Alice Lee Roosevelt travelled to New Orleans in February 1903 for that city's annual Mardi Gras celebration. She had been invited to the event by the McIlhenny family of Avery Island, Louisiana, whom the Roosevelts had known since John Avery McIlhenny—son of Tabasco sauce inventor Edmund McIlhenny—had served in Theodore Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" volunteer cavalry regiment during the Spanish-American War. An early report of Alice Roosevelt's visit appears in the February 14 edition of the *New Iberia* (La.) *Weekly Iberian*, which notes "Miss Alice Roosevelt is this season to have her first great impression of the Mardi Gras. She will leave Washington . . . for New Orleans where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McIlhenny [i. e., John Avery McIlhenny and his mother Mary Eliza McIlhenny], old friends of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and at the outset of the present season guests at the White House . . . Mr. McIlhenny is at the present time visiting at the White House, and has made several previous visits since the return of the family from Oyster Bay." Accompanied by young Edith Root, daughter of U. S. Secretary of War Elihu Root, Alice arrived in New Orleans via the Louisville and Nashville Railroad on the afternoon of Tuesday, February 17, and was greeted at the station by John Avery McIlhenny and his brother Dr. Paul Avery McIlhenny. The girls' arrival had been delayed several hours by upper South blizzards and torrential rains, so the McIlhenny brothers escorted the travel-weary visitors to a fashionable house on Louisiana Avenue, which Mary Eliza McIlhenny had rented for the carnival season from the Hayden family of New Orleans. "The afternoon was spent very quickly at the McIlhenny home," states the *New Orleans Daily Picayune*. "There were no callers, as it was desirable that the young ladies should recover from the effects of the trip from Washington. . . ."¹

¹The February 15 edition of the *Picayune* makes several references to Alice Roosevelt's upcoming arrival in New Orleans, some of which seem to indicate that she was originally due on Monday, February 26. She arrived, however, on Tuesday, February 27, the same day as the Atlanteans ball. *New Orleans Daily Picayune*, February 15, 1903, pt. 3, pp. 1, 2; February 18, 1903, pp. 1, 5; February 26, 1903, p. 3; *New Iberia*, La., *Weekly Iberian*, February 14, 1903, p. 1.

The two girls quickly regained their strength and attended one carnival event after another—not merely parades and balls, but luncheons, dinners, dances, and musicales held in their honor by members of New Orleans society. (Alice, of course, drew by far the most attention.) The night of their arrival they attended the first pageant of the season, the Krewe of Atlanteans ball, and during the event Alice left her box to meet the King and Queen, and to the audience's delight she danced repeatedly with the maskers. "A very beautiful incident of the evening was the reception of Miss Alice Roosevelt, the daughter of President Roosevelt," observes the *Picayune*, "who made her first appearance in the social world of New Orleans that night. Miss Roosevelt . . . was approached by a courier bearing a royal invitation (traced in letters of gold upon parchment), in which the King expressed his wish to have her meet his Queen and court. Escorted by the courier, Miss Roosevelt passed through a double line of maskers ranged upon either side of the stage, receiving their obeisance with graceful bows as she advanced to the throne to the strains of 'Dixie' and amid the cheers and plaudits of the entire assemblage, who rose with one accord as the fair visitor appeared. Among other entertainments in Miss Roosevelt's honor was a dinner and cotillion held by Mary Eliza McIlhenny. Over forty guests attended, including Mary Eliza's children John, Ned Paul, Rufus and Sadie, as well as Alice and Myrthe Stauffer—sisters of John Avery McIlhenny's future wife, Anita Vincent Stauffer. (Incidentally, *Picayune* social columns make no mention of sixteen-year-old Anita, although her sister Myrthe reigned as that season's queen of Comus.)²

On the evening of the nineteenth Alice and Edith watched their first carnival procession—the Krewe of Momus parade—from the balcony of the exclusive Boston Club, accompanied by Sadie and Mary Eliza McIlhenny. Afterwards they attended the Momus ball, the *Picayune* noting "Miss Alice Roosevelt, Miss Edith Root, Miss [Sadie] McIlhenny and Mrs. McIlhenny occupied a baignoire [ground-floor box] to the right of the stage. . . . After the curtain had gone up and the Queen and maids chosen by Momus and his courtiers had made the tour of the platform, she was escorted to the throne and introduced to the royal party. She was applauded on her appearance and the applause was continued as Momus presented her with a splendid bunch of roses." Over the next several days the group ventured from the McIlhenny home to attend a variety of social events. On the morning of Saturday, February 21, for instance, John Avery McIlhenny hosted a breakfast for Alice and Edith at West End on Lake Pontchartrain, then treated them to a tour of New Orleans on the private streetcar "Atlanta." Other events included a dance at the Athenaeum on February 22—when John Avery McIlhenny danced with Alice Roosevelt—the Proteus ball on February 23 and the Comus ball on February 24. During the Proteus ball, states the *Picayune*, "Alice Roosevelt, Miss Root, and the McIlhennys occupied a box directly opposite the box of the queen."³

In the audience that night were Admiral Schley and General Wheeler, heroes of the Santiago Campaign in Cuba; also in the audience were officers of the French cruiser *Tage* and the U. S. battleship *Texas*, all of whom had participated in the Krewe of Rex's waterborne parade earlier that day on the Mississippi River. The flotilla consisted of twenty-four colorfully decorated vessels, but "The interest of the entire fleet were divided

²*Daily Picayune*, February 22, 1903, pt. 3, p. 2; February 25, 1903, pp. 1, 5.

³*Ibid.*, February 20, 1903, pp. 1, 8; February 24, 1903, p. 1; February 25, 1903, p. 5; February 26, 1903, p. 3.

between the Pansy and the [Royal Yacht] Stranger. The Pansy had among her Carnival visitors Miss Alice Roosevelt, Miss Root, Mr. and Mrs. [Edward] McIlhenny, Mrs. [Mary Eliza] McIlhenny and John McIlhenny . . . Miss Roosevelt and the little party with her drove to the landing quietly, hoping to escape the usual demonstration to be looked for from curious crowds . . . [but] She was received with quite a greeting from the assembled crowd." At 11 o'clock the *Pansy* steamed away from its landing as the parade moved downstream, and Alice and Edith watched the fleet's formation from the ship's afterdeck before moving to the pilothouse to better view the procession—of which Alice was the most conspicuous member. "Marine glasses of every description," records the *Picayune*, "were trained upon the pilothouse of the Pansy in search of the attractive passenger."⁴

Alice and the same crowd of carnival-goers also drew much attention at the Mystick Krewe of Comus ball on February 24, Mardi Gras day: "The proscenium occupied by the royal party was the cynosure of all eyes," the *Picayune* grandiosely states. "In another proscenium sat Rear Admiral Schley and General Joe Wheeler. Across the platform were Misses Roosevelt and Root, with the McIlhennys . . . The officers of the United States warship *Texas* and the French cruiser *Tage* had boxes reserved for them, too." As had occurred previously at the Atlanteans and Momus pageants, Alice accepted an invitation to descend to the stage, where she greeted the King and Queen and danced with the maskers. "Miss Roosevelt was summoned by special courier and was made the recipient of the most distinguished courtesy by Comus," reads the *Picayune*. "He bowed low in acknowledging the introduction and presented her with an elaborate bouquet. The first maskers' dance followed immediately. She was sought out by one of the court dignitaries and had a partner for every dance." After midnight the king of the Rex krewe appeared at the pageant, and apparently that early morning dubbed Alice "Duchess of the White House."⁵

After an uneventful Ash Wednesday Alice and Edith left New Orleans on February 26 for a jaunt to Avery Island on a private railcar, loaned to them by Thornwell Fay of the Southern Pacific Railroad. They were escorted by Mary Eliza McIlhenny, her sons John and Paul, and daughter Sadie. W. R. Stauffer and daughters Alice and Myrthe tagged along, as did Mrs. Albert Shattuck and Alice Schenck, friends of the McIlhennys from New York.⁶ The *New Iberia* (La.) *Enterprise* reads "Miss Alice Roosevelt and party came in from the Crescent City . . . by special train, which was at once switched off to the Salt Mine track, and immediately left for the McIlhenny home on Avery Island." The *Picayune* notes that "Avery Island, which is their ultimate destination, is one of the most interesting points in the South . . . Miss Roosevelt and Miss Root will be the guests in one of the most beautiful and typical of the old Southern manors of colonial days. In this old home were reared Mrs. McIlhenny and her sister, Mrs. Wm. Preston Johnston, ladies who are leaders in the highest and most exclusive circles, but earnest, faithful, womanly women, deeply interested in philanthropic and educational endeavor, women who are known among the simple folks of the beautiful Valley of the Teche, as the 'Ladies Bountiful' of their section.

⁴Ibid., February 24, 1903, pp. 1, 4; February 26, 1903, p. 3.

⁵Ibid., February 25, 1903, p. 5; February 26, 1903, p. 3; March 1, 1903, pt. 3, p. 2.

⁶The *New Iberia* (La.) *Enterprise* identifies the male Stauffer as W. E. Stauffer, but may have meant W. R. Stauffer, Alice and Myrthe's father; the paper also identifies Myrthe as Myrtle Stauffer. *New Iberia Enterprise*, February 28, 1903, p. 3.

... They are the benefactors of the Teche people." At Avery Island the group recovered from their hectic sojourn in New Orleans. Alice, Edith, and the other guests spent their days resting at the McIlhenny home, or enjoying "drives and horseback rides" around the Island. The *Picayune* states that the McIlhennys held no formal entertainments during the retreat, but the family maintains that Alice and friends enjoyed a party thrown in the Island's salt mine, and that for the event tables and chairs, and even a statue of Lot's wife, had been carved into the walls of the solid rock-salt. The group may have also enjoyed a pleasure cruise on the Teche—the *New Iberia Enterprise* observes "Capt. Thos. L. Morse has placed at the disposal of Mr. John McIlhenny for Miss Roosevelt and party one of the Southern Pacific's steamboats on which to make a trip on the famous Bayou Teche."⁷

The entire group left Avery Island by rail on the morning of Monday, March 2, 1903, stopping briefly in New Iberia, where Alice made an appearance on the rear platform of her special car. The train then departed for New Orleans, traveling at a leisurely pace to afford the riders a memorable view of South Louisiana scenery. That afternoon the train halted at the Algiers Ferry landing, where a carriage took the group to the McIlhenny's rented home on Louisiana Avenue. Alice and Edith quietly passed the remainder of the day, and the next morning left on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for Washington. "Miss Roosevelt enjoyed the restful stay in the country," states the *Picayune*, "just as much as she did the glow and glitter of the Carnival . . . and she will return to the Presidential mansion with a whole heart full of pleasant memories." Elsewhere the New Orleans paper records "In our most exclusive homes she has been the honored guest; all have vied in showing her honor and showering attention upon her. The beautiful and charming [New Orleans] home of the McIlhennys, in which she has been such a welcome and honored guest, has been transformed each day into a garden of fragrance and beauty, so many and lovely have been the flowers that have been lavished upon her." And it finally notes "She is the best of health, as are all the members of the McIlhenny house party." Perhaps Alice conveyed her delightful experiences in South Louisiana to the President, who in 1914 followed his daughter's path from New Orleans to the Teche country to campaign for Progressive party candidates.⁸

⁷According to the *Daily Picayune* of February 26, 1903, the group planned to exit their railcar not too far from New Orleans and travel the rest of the distance to Avery Island aboard the yacht *Crescent*, owned by a certain George Rose. Alice and friends would supposedly reach their destination by ascending the Mississippi to the head of Bayou Plaquemine, then by winding along that watercourse and several smaller bayous before entering Grand Lake and finally Bayou Teche (which runs through New Iberia about ten miles east of Avery Island). A report in the February 28, 1903, *New Iberia Enterprise*, however, states that the group arrived in New Iberia by rail the same day it left New Orleans—thus the entire journey must have occurred by rail, for the *Crescent* would have required much more than a day to cover such a winding, roundabout course. Similarly, the *Weekly Iberian* of February 14, 1903, erroneously reports that "After taking part in the round of gayeties now planning for the entertainment of Miss Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. McIlhenny will make up a party to enjoy a week or fortnight's yachting trip among the volcanic islands of the Gulf of Mexico," *Daily Picayune*, February 26, 1903, p. 3; March 1, 1903, pt. 3, p. 1; March 3, 1903, p. 4; *New Iberia Enterprise*, February 28, 1903, p. 3; *Weekly Iberian*, February 14, 1903, p. 1; John S. "Jack" McIlhenny, interview by author, May 30, 1993, Baton Rouge, La., tape recording, McIlhenny Archives, Avery Island, La.

⁸*Daily Picayune*, March 3, 1903, p. 4; *Weekly Iberian*, March 7, 1903, p. 3; *New Iberia Enterprise*, February 28, 1903, p. 3; Cathi B. Gibbens, "President Roosevelt Visits New Iberia," *Attakapas Gazette*, 20 (Fall, 1985): 122-32.

A CALCASIEU CLUE: NOTES ON THE ATTAKAPAS INDIANS IN 1777

by
Winston De Ville

On July 7, 1777, Comandant Charles de Grand-Pré¹ of Pointe Coupée Post wrote to Don Bernardo de Galvez, Spanish governor of Louisiana, reporting that three Attakapas Indian chiefs, with twenty-five of their warriors, had arrived at his post.²

While Grand-Pré's letter addresses other matters as well, he enclosed a list of "presents" he had given to the Attakapas. This single-page memo is translated below, and we believe it provides good evidence for an earlier origin than heretofore known of the present-day name we give to the Louisiana parish and river "Calcasieu."³ The clue is *Carcoucyhougue* (in French, pronounced something like "Karkoo-cloog," with particular emphasis on the last syllable's diphthong), name of the third Indian village in Grand-Pré's list. We include the list of goods presented to the Indians merely for the sake of historical

¹A short, but excellent, biography of Grand-Pré, one of the few Creoles ever to gain relatively high military rank during the colonial period, is by Brian E. Couets, in Glenn R. Conrad, ed., *A Dictionary of Louisiana Biography* (2 vols., New Orleans, 1988), I:355. According to Couets, he served as commandant at Pointe Coupée from 1773-1781.

²The letter and list are in Papeles Procedentes de Cuba, General Archives of the Indies (hereafter, PPC, AGI), Legajo 190, fos. 386-387, French; microfilm, Alexandria (La.) Historical and Genealogical Library; some punctuations added for clarity.

³See generally, John R. Swanton, *The Indian Tribes of North America*, Smithsonian Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No. 145 (Washington, D.C., 1953), pp. 197-99. William A. Read, *Louisiana Place-Names of Indian Origin* (Baton Rouge, 1894), p. 15, comments "Dr. Swanton writes me that [Calcasieu] is derived from Atakapa katkosh, 'eagle,' and yok, 'to cry.' 'Crying Eagle' was the wastile of an Atakapa chief. Among some Louisianians the idea prevails that the name is a corruption of French *quelques choux*, 'some cabbages!'" The earliest reference to the name that Read discovered was in Claude C. Robin, *Voyages dans l'intérieur de la Louisiane* (3 vols., Paris, 1807), III:14.

An excellent article on Native American trade-language in Louisiana is Emanuel J. Drechsel's "Speaking 'Indian' in Louisiana," *Natural History*, 95, No. 9 (Sept., 1986): 4, 6, 8, 10-12. It was apparently "Mobilian Jargon," the Gulf Coast's *lingua franca*, that the Pointe Coupée commandant employed in conversation with these Attakapas Indians. Still, the service of an interpreter was no doubt employed; in 1777, the official interpreter at that post was probably Pierre Landerneau dit d'Arklon, who "knows the Indian languages perfectly." (Winston De Ville, "Landerneau: A Pointe Coupée Vignette from 1777," *Louisiana Genealogical Register*, 34 [Sept. 1987]: 224-26. In the same journal, same issue, see also the writer's "Pierre Landreneau, Interpreter to the Indians: A Pointe Coupée Document of 1778," pp. 106-07.)

interest and completeness, but no definitive attempt to identify all of the items has been made.

[The] Attakapas Nation -

List of trade merchandise that I gave to them as presents [in the name of] the King:

Village [named] Cycatigueny; its chief: Pimangdao.

Village [named] Nitchiz;⁴ its chief: Quepache [or Quepaché].

Village [named] Carcoucyhouge; its chief: Cahouche.⁵

Presents for the three chiefs:

3 hats.

5 ells of *limbourg*.

6 ells of *Indienne* [printed calico].

6 white shirts [*chemises*].

3 guns [*fusils*].

3 tomahawk-calumets [*casse-têtes à calumer*].⁶

3 cauldrons [*chaudrons*].

[Presents] for the three villages:

12 coverlets

6 ells of *limbourg*.

9 *chemises de jinga*.⁷

3 pounds of vermillion.

18 butcher-knives.

18 butcher-knives that close.

6 mirrors.

⁴Almost certainly, related to the modern Texas place-name Neches, but see note 11, below.

⁵On 1 Nov. 1782, De Clouet, commandant of Attakapas and Opelousas Posts, wrote from the latter to Governor Galvez in New Orleans: ". . . Cahouche, chief of the KarKousious, wants to meet Your Lordship to receive his present for [his part in] the campaign [against British forces] on the [Mississippi] River; there is no complaint to report against his conduct. . . ." (PPC, AGI, Legajo 195, no folio shown, French; microfilm, Dept. of Archives, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, La.)

⁶For a definitive and heavily illustrated study on the subject, see Harold L. Peterson, *American Indian Tomahawks*, Vol. 19 in *Contributions from the Museum of the American Indian* (Washington, D.C., 1965). See also Frederick Webb Hodge, *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico*, *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin*, 30 (Washington, D.C., 1907, 1910), I:191-95. For another example of local usage, see Winston De Ville, "The *Inventaire Après Décès* in Colonial Louisiana: An Exhibit from Pointe Coupée in 1781," *Slirpes*, 27 (June 1987): 5-8.

⁷*Jinga* is usually spelled *ginga* in early Louisiana records: in traditional Louisiana-French usage, a common cotton cloth, most often patterned, used for clothing. Clothes for slaves were often of *ginga*. Ibid.

18 wad-extractors [*tirrebourgs*].
 18 *Allaine* [alêne = awl].
 18 *batte-feu* [doubtfully, but *boîte à feu* = fire=box].
 18 *au tavelle*.
 3 pounds [of] *rasade* [whet-stones?]
 4 guns.
 One 25-pound barrel of [gun-powder].
 60 pounds of balls and lead.
 60 gun-flints.
 4 pounds of *fil de leton* [*fil de l'étain* = pewter-wire].
 4 women's *chemises*.
 1 barrel [of] *tafia*.
 25 pounds [of] salt.
 6 pick-axes.
 1 pound [of] *fil de Renne*.
 80 pounds [of] tasso [*tasajo*].⁸
 35 pounds [of] *biscuits*.
 4 barrels [of] peas.

Commandant Grand-Pré recorded more about the Attakapas: They were very fatigued from their long and hard journey through cypress groves, where they became lost for three days, and almost died of hunger. The Indians told the commandant that they were "filled with joy" because of the pacification and peace that they had sealed "with reciprocal friendship" between themselves and the Indians of the Rapides Post area, specifically, the Pascagoulas.⁹

The writer continued: "The chiefs informed me precisely of their status . . . they have seven villages, including the one of Scanemouek,¹⁰ located on the upper Sabine River, between that river and the *Rivière des Neiges*.¹¹ I promised the three chiefs [that I would] request from you a medal . . . , which I pray you to give to them."

⁸This is one of the very rare instances the writer has seen the word used in any Louisiana colonial records. It is, of course, today's popular viand, which is erroneously attributed to so-called "Cajun" cuisine. Actually, the dish is practically generic, being nothing more than "jerky," dried and usually seasoned smoked meat.

⁹The Pascagoulas Indians may have been numbered among the Apalache, Alibamons, Mobilien, and Choctaw populations of Rapides Post in 1773, the earliest-known census-year that includes names of Indian tribes, as well as names of individuals in them, but "Pascagoulas" are never mentioned (in census reports) though 1800, although it is known that they were represented in central Louisiana from an early date. See Winston De Ville, *Rapides Post on Red River: Census and Military Documents for Central Louisiana, 1769-1800* (Ville Platte, La., 1985).

¹⁰According to Swanton, *Indian Tribes* (pp. 360-61), one Skannemoke (with Kinemo, Kanimo, and Escanimon as variations) was the chief of the easternmost band of Attakapas, with their village located "above Abbeville," La. On June 7, 1782, Gabriel Fuselier de la Claire, ex-commandant of Opelousas and Attakapas, writing from Opelousas, informed the governor of an apparently spurious sale of land by one Skénémoque during the Kerlerec administration (1753-1763). (PPC, AGI, Legajo 195; no fo. number.) According to Walter Prescott Webb, ed. *The Handbook of Texas* (2 vols., Austin, 1952), I:77, the Attakapas "was an Indian tribe of Southeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana . . . linguistically related tribes [included] the Bidai and Orcoquiza. The name itself is a combination of two Choctaw words meaning 'eaters of men.' In 1746, they had two villages on opposite sides of the Neches River, near present Beaumont [Texas]."

¹¹Literally, "Snow River;" it is Texas' present-day Neches River. *Ibid.*, II:266.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOONE FAMILY IN SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA

*translated and edited by
Carl A. Brasseaux*

Introduction

The translated documents, below, taken from the Original Acts, Clerk of Court's Office, St. Martin Parish Courthouse, relate to the successful effort by Daniel Boone, nephew and namesake of the famous explorer,¹ to secure permission from secular authorities to marry a local widow, Marie Rose Benoit. The wedding occurred around July 27, 1800, at St. Martinville. The bride died in St. Landry Parish on April 3, 1801. Approximately eight months later, on November 23, 1801, Boone married Anne Boudreaux of St. Martin Parish at St. Landry Catholic Church.² Boone's union with Boudreaux produced several children. The North Carolina native died in St. Landry Parish around 1836.³

Mister Commandant: Being a stranger in your post, Daniel Boone of Kentucky, who is actually residing at this post by virtue the governor's permission, has the honor of very humbly representing to you that, with your permission, [he will] marry Marie Rose Benoit, widow of the late Marin Prejean; please accord him your consent in this matter, and he will not cease to pray to heaven for the conservation of your days.

[signed] Daniel Boone

1800

¹Willard Mounts, *The Pioneer and the Prairie Lawyer: Boone and Lincoln Family Heritage* (Denver, 1991), 197.

²Donald J. Hebert, comp., *Southwest Louisiana Records*, 33 vols. (1974-1992), 1:39, 60.

³Suite 2248 in the Clerk of Court's Office, St. Landry Parish Courthouse indicates that Daniel Boone was still alive, but in failing health, on June 1, 1836. This is the only extant civil or ecclesiastical record pertaining to Boone's declining years. I am indebted to Keith P. Fontenot for his assistance in locating the aforementioned suit.

The information obtained from Daniel Boone, [who is residing] at this post by virtue of the passport issued by His Excellency Don Nicolas Marie Vidal, is hereto attached; having taken an oath and affirmed that he is not married elsewhere [and in view of] his good conduct since taking up residence in our district, these considerations prompted me to permit him to marry the Widow Prejean in the presence of the Holy, Catholic, Apostolic and Roman church, unless during the publication of the banns of marriage legitimate opponents object, and to this effect a copy of these presents will be delivered to him [Daniel Boone], the original will remain with the notary.

[signed] Louis DeBlanc

July 27, 1800

New Orleans

February 9, 1800

I permit Daniel Boone, a blacksmith, to travel to Atakapas [sic] to practice his profession; he shall not be restricted in this.

[signed] Vidal

Attakapas

[signed] Louis DeBlanc

May 10, 1800

There is a promise of marriage between Daniel Boone, native of Merin County, North Carolina, and a resident of Attakapas, legitimate son of Jonathan Boone, a native of North Carolina and a resident of Kentucky, and Maria Carter a native of Pennsylvania, of one part; and Marie Rose Benoit, widow of the late Marin Prejean [and] a native of Maryland and a resident of Attakapas; daughter of Sieur Olivier Benoit, a native of Acadia, and of Susanne Boudrot, a native of Acadia, &c.

LETTERS OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER DURING THE FEDERAL ARMY'S OCCUPATION OF NEW IBERIA, JUNE - NOVEMBER, 1865

*submitted by
Glenn R. Conrad*

[Most people interested in the history of the Teche country of Louisiana are aware that Federal forces occupied New Iberia on two occasions, in April and again in October, 1863. The second occupation of New Iberia ended early in 1964. What may not be so well known is that Federal troops were again stationed at New Iberia between June and November of 1865. We get some insight to the problems of the times and the town from the letters of the commanding officer at New Iberia. Copies of this officer's letters are found in Old Book 316, Department of the Gulf, in the National Archives, Record Group 393, Records of the United States Army Continental Commands, 1821-1920, Entry 927.]

[1]

Headquarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, June 15, 1865

Captain B. B. Campbell
Asst. Adjt. Genl.
Dist. Lafourche

Sir:

I have the honor to request First - That a competent officer be sent to act as Quartermaster at this post. Second - That a Post Bakery be established at this post or a supply of soft bread furnished.

I have only one officer to a company and it is more than one man can do to attend to his company and at the same time manage a Quartermaster's Office. If the above request cannot be complied with I respectfully request that Capt. Norton, Post Quartermaster at Brashear [Morgan City] be instructed to visit New

Iberia and made some necessary estimates and arrangements so that the two posts can be managed by one Quartermaster.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully yr. obt. servt.

Chas. L. Norton

Col. 78th US Colored Inf.

Comdg. Post

[Editor's note: All of Norton's letters were signed as above. Hereafter Norton's complimentary close will be omitted.]

[2]

Captain B. B. Campbell

Asst. Adjt. Genl.

Lafourche Dist.

Hdgrs. U. S. Forces

New Iberia, La

June 21

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to forward a consolidated ration return for the detachment of my regiment stationed at this post with the request that Lieut. Colonel Atkins Comdg. Post at Brashear be directed to ship the amount required, name 2540 rations to provision the command as directed by the Brig. Genl. Commanding.

I have now on hand rations for ten days ahead, namely to June 30th, 1865. In explanation I beg leave to state that I am reluctant to subject myself to the practice of submitting my requisitions to the approval of Lieut. Col. Atkins without directions to do so.

Norton

[3]

Captain B. B. Campbell

Asst. Adjt. Genl.

Dist. Lafourche

Headquarters, U. S. Forces

New Iberia, June 21, 1865

Sir:

I have the honor to call the attention of the Brigadier Genl. Commanding to some of the difficulties of administration in the command of this Post and to request that as soon as practicable directives may be given defining the status of the population of this vicinity, both white and black.

No orders to the contrary having been received, I have governed myself in anticipation of some such system as that prescribed by Major General Banks in General Orders No. 23, Series of 1864, Hdgrs. Dept. of the Gulf.

In that order the Provost Marshal is charged with the preservation of just relations between employer and employee. The small size of the military force at my disposal renders it impossible to enforce order at a distance and the long existing antagonism between whites and blacks renders the establishment of white patrols a dangerous temptation to the exercise of tyranny over the blacks. It is, however, in the absence of the U. S. Cavalry the only means of preserving property from marauding parties of both colors.

Again, I have the best reasons for believing that Negroes in nearly all cases refuse or neglect to render faithful service to their employers. In some cases insolence is offered when orders to work are given. In one case I am informed by officers sent by me to inquire that a Negro drew a knife on his employer who in turn shot the Negro (not seriously hurting him, however).

Another difficulty arises from the reluctance with which colored troops perform any duty involving the compulsion of Negroes unless a white officer is present. It is equally difficult to detect the parties at fault.

The question is frequently asked me by planters: "Suppose a Negro refuses to work, what shall I do?" I answer, "Offer him wages in some shape. If he still refuses tell him he must either work somewhere for wages or for the United States for nothing." In obstinate cases on distant plantations I cannot well make arrests nor can the planter turn the offender over the Provost Marshal.

I shall continue to administer affairs with the best of my judgement, but I greatly need a mounted force of white troops as well as the authority and directions to establish a rigid system of free labor.

Norton

[4]

Captain B. B. Campbell
Asst. Adjt. Genl.
Lafourche Dist.

Hdgrs. U. S. Forces
New Iberia, June 30, 1865

Sir:

In compliance with endorsement dated Headquarters, Lafourche District, Thibodeaux, June 24th, 1865, I have the honor to report that, to the best of my belief, such outrages as are mentioned in the enclosed document are rare.

If they occur at all they are done in secret or at points beyond my control.

Everywhere, however, beyond the immediately vicinity of United States Troops, lawlessness prevails to a great extent.

"Jayhawkers" do not often venture within thirty or forty miles of this place. It may be proper to state here that I am informed by a trustworthy witness that the notorious Bailey Vinsen with a gang of his men pillaged two stores in Franklin, La., a few nights since and committed various atrocities, shooting at some persons and threatening others. I sent an officer and a guard by return boat to arrest him but he had anticipated the danger and escaped. This man will certainly cause trouble unless arrested.

In my opinion it is absolutely necessary that Vermilionville be occupied by U. S. Troops, also some point between that place and Opelousas, the fifty miles between Washington and Vermilion being wholly unprotected.

I would also renew my former statement as to the need of white cavalry. In my opinion order cannot be maintained without it, the leniency of colored troops being a difficulty which cannot be overcome in cases where Negroes are concerned and where officers cannot be present.

That a mounted force is necessary not only to maintain order, but to keep up communications must be evident when the extent of the country and the character of the inhabitants is *[sic]* considered.

No trouble of any account has arisen with Confederate soldiers, save the one instance mentioned above.

Negros have been compelled to remain on their plantations except in a few cases where I thought another course proper.

Norton

[5]
Major Wickham Hoffman
Asst Adjt Genl.
Southern Div. La.

Headqrs U.S. Forces
New Iberia, La
July 22nd, 1865

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated New Orleans, July 20th, 1865, and to report that the number of loyal persons in this country is very small. The Americans and the paroled soldiers are disposed to recognize the new state of affairs and in many cases are cheerfully endeavoring to start their plantations on the new plan of free labor. I consider the so-called "Acadian" population wholly treacherous. I do not include in this class the French Creoles who are in most cases respectable people. This town on my arrival here was in a state of complete anarchy.

The neighboring towns of St. Martins and Vermilion had some semblance of civil government.

I directed the chief of the local police to continue its operations until further orders or new appointments by proper authority. I also, in the absence of cavalry, authorized mounted patrols of citizens and paroled soldiers.

The effect was good, as guerilla raids at once ceased and the country within a radius of 30 miles from this place is quiet so far as I can hear. The appointments made by the state executive are having a good effect but unassisted by the presence of the military force, would amount to nothing.

The condition of the Freedmen I consider good as a general thing. I have compelled them, except in cases where it deemed to be inexpedient, to remain on their old plantations in compliance with Major General Canby's order. On our arrival here the Negros came to camp by hundreds but finding that they were invariably sent back they are now for the most part content to remain at work. It is in my opinion simply impossible for planters to pay their laborers in money this year. The crops are, however, promising, and judicious management will shortly settle the question of wages.

The country between Vermilion River and the Texas line is undoubtedly in a very unsettled state. It was noted of old for its lawlessness and has always been a retreat for desperadoes and outlaws. It has not since the war been visited by United States Troops.

It seems to me that small bodies of troops should be stationed at Abbeville and Vermilionville. Cavalry would be best. I cannot see how this country can be left without military occupation for some time to come. The old bitterness of feeling is still manifest on the part of many of the inhabitants and threats of a renewal of hostilities from time to time reach me from the back country. I do not, however, anticipate anything more than anonymous threats.

I send cavalry scouts thirty miles in any direction with good effect and I would suggest that the Calcasieu and Sabine country be at least visited by a company or two of cavalry.

Norton

[6]

Major Wickham Hoffman
Asst. Adjt. Genl.
Hdgrs. Southern Div. Louisiana

Hdgrs. U. S. Forces
New Iberia, La.
July 24, 1865

Sir:

In consequence of verbal information given my Quartermaster by Capt. Leonard, AQM at Brashear City, La., I herewith forward estimates for my command for the month of August. It is only the urgent need for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, that leads me to this irregular step. My estimates were sent in long since and my Quartermaster ascertained that the stores were actually at Brashear, but the Quartermaster at that Post was unwilling to turn them over. I would respectfully solicit immediate issue in accordance with the enclosed estimates.

I desire also to represent the need of lumber for quartering the troops at this post. The detachment of my own regiment is partially supplied with shelter tents.

Company B, 3rd Rhode Island Cavalry, is quartered in some old Negro quarters.

The old regimental camp, 9th U.S.C. NY, at Brashear is now unoccupied and would afford us good quarters with but slight expense to government if taken down and sent to this place.

Brigadier General Cameron gave me permission to use part of this lumber but not been able to get transportation for it.

As the rainy season is at hand I most earnestly request that the troops at this post be provided with shelter of some kind.

Norton

[7]

Major Wickham Hoffman
Asst Adjt Genl
Southern Div. Louisiana

Hdgrs. U. S. Forces
New Iberia
July 25, 1865

Sir:

It becomes my duty to report an atrocious outrage committed by men of my command. On the night of Monday, July 24, 1865, five men of my regiment, one of whom wore a non-commissioned officer's chevrons, eluded my guard and taking with them their arms went to the plantation of Mr. Francois Darby some two miles from this town. They alarmed the family by firing at a dog and on the appearance of Mr. Darby and his cousin fired upon them at close quarters, providentially missing them both. Mr. Darby and his cousin at once fired with revolvers upon the assailants who ran off. The outrage was reported to my early in the morning and I have made three arrests. The officers have offered a reward of \$100 for evidence that will lead to detention.

I have the honor to request that when I am able to prefer charges, a court or commission be sent to this place to try and sentence the guilty parties with the utmost promptness. This will save expense to Govt. as the number of persons to appear will be large.

This is the first complaint of any moment that has been made of my men by citizens and I feel the disgrace the more deeply because of their good report

which has uniformly been given me by the citizens of this country concerning the conduct of my men when absent from camp.

Norton

P. S. July 27, 1865. I open my dispatch to say that I have detected the guilty parties and shall prefer charges at once.

Norton

[8]

Lt. Col. C. T. Christensen
Asst Adjt Genl
Dept. of the Gulf

Headquarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, La.
June 27, 1865

Sir:

I have the honor to report in compliance with General Orders No. 81, Hdgrs. Dept. of the Gulf, June 3, 1865.

1st - Troops Stationed here - I have under my command five (5) companies of the 98th U. S. C. NY, numbering 238 men present for duty. They are located on the Teche Bayou, north of New Iberia, just outside the town.

2nd - Condition of the Country - There are the usual three classes, namely planters, Negros, and poor whites. Nearly all the difficulties which arise are on account of the mutual suspicions and fears which exist between the two first named of these classes. The planter, desirous of retaining the negros now on his plantation, declares that he must use force to do so. The result is that the negro runs away and comes to camp, or else in the exercise of his freedom refuses or neglects to work and defies the planter's threat of compulsion. The planter, knowing that any sort of inhumanity will subject him to immediate arrest and trial, very properly fears to punish the Negro as he formerly did. The influx of Negros to this post which at one time was large has only been checked by the establishment of a local police which is I suspect somewhat tyrannical wherever Negros are concerned. Without it, however, order could not be maintained. As a general thing I cause Negros leaving their plantation to be sent back.

3rd. Our supplies are obtained from Brashear City by steamboat via the Teche Bayou. They could be sent direct from New Orleans via the Red River and Atchafalaya.

4th. Subsistence - The market price of beef is 12.5¢ per pound at retail and according to the best estimate I can make, it can be obtained wholesale for 8 cents or at \$15.00 to \$40.00 per head. Salt of the finest quality can be obtained at the Petit Ance mines, nine miles from this place, situated near a navigable bayou. The mines are now lying idle from lack of capital. This salt is in unlimited quantities and could be had at a low price.

5th General Items - White cavalry is needed as a mounted police because Negro soldiers except under the eye of the officers can seldom be trusted to deal with men of their own color, tho' they cannot be excelled in maintaining order among white planters.

Many of the poor whites will need aid during the coming month to keep them from suffering from lack of food. Considerable crops of corn and cane are in a fair state of forwardness. The establishment of a free-labor system and the reorganization of a civil government are the great wants of this country.

Norton

P. S. June 28, 1865. Since making the accompanying report I have learned that sugar in large quantities may be had here at 8 to 10 cents per pound.

Norton

[9]

Capt. B. B. Campbell
Asst Adj Genl
E. Dist. La.

Hdgrs. U. S. Forces N. Iberia
Aug. 5, 1865

Sir:

I have the honor to state that the reply to a request of mine addressed to Hdgrs Lafourche Dist. asking authority to parole Confederate soldiers, a copy of General Order No. 55 Series of 1865 from Military Division of West Mississippi was sent me together with the necessary blanks. This I consider authority to give paroles. As the time specified in the order was nearly passed when I received it, I considered myself authorized to give paroles until a late date. It was not possible for many of those paroled by me to reach this post sooner than they did.

I respectfully ask to whom I shall forward lists of prisoners paroled by me and if I shall hereafter wholly refuse to give paroles.

Norton

[10]

Capt B. B. Campbell
Asst Adj Genl
East Dist. La.

Hdgrs. U. S. Forces
New Iberia
Aug. 17, 1865

Sir:

I have the honor to ask information on the following points:

1st. Does an oath of allegiance in the case of civilians, or the old form of the Amnesty Oath in the case of Confederate soldiers make it unnecessary to take the present form of the Amnesty Oath (That specified in Gen. Ord. No. 20, Current Series, Hdgrs. Dept. of Louisiana).

2nd. Are any civil officers, justices of the peace or others, competent to administer the Amnesty Oath to all persons civil or military. If so, who is competent.

3rd. Is the Amnesty Oath to be administered to women.

I ask the first question because many persons have paid \$2.10 in New Orleans and elsewhere for the old Amnesty Oath, administed they supposed by competent authority.

Norton

[11]

Capt. B. B. Campbell
Asst Adjut Genl.
Hdgrs. Eastern Dist Louisiana

Headquarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, La.
Aug. 18, 1865

Sir:

It is my duty to report an increasing state of disorder in those parts of the country not occupied by United States troops, namely the territory to the west and northwest of this place. I take this opportunity to repeat my

statement that small bodies of troops will have to occupy the country before order can be maintained unless the State authorities exhibit an efficiency which has not yet appeared. I would also suggest the establishment of a "Home Colony" in this vicinity, there being large numbers of Negro children and infirm freedmen whom it is really impossible for planters to support.

Norton

[12]

Provost Marshal General
Hdgrs, Dept. Louisiana
New Orleans

Hdgrs. U. S. Forces
New Iberia, August 31, 1865

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith lists of Confederate soldiers paroled by me to this date. No return was on the last of July because I was not at that time informed that all the provisions of Genl. Order No. 55 CC. S. Headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, allied to the Trans Misi. Department. There being no place for dates rolls furnished me I have not been able to comply with that portion of the above mentioned order requiring dates to be given.

Norton

[13]

Provost Mar. General
Hdgrs. Dept Louisiana
New Orleans

Hdgrs. U. S. Forces
New Iberia, La.
August 31, 1865

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of Amnesty Oaths and applications as prescribed by Genl. Orders No. 20 C. S. Hdgrs. Dept. Louisiana & Texas, together with the money received for administering the same amounting in all to seventy-five cents. Have the kindness to acknowledge receipt.

Norton

[14]

[This communication only states that Norton had forwarded the "the required report" which is not identified.]

[15]

A. M. Jackson
Major & Provost Marshal
New Orleans

Head Qrs U. S. Forces
New Iberia, La.
Sept. 4, 1865

Sir:

Your communication dated August 22, 1865, has been received. In reply I desire to state that a clerical error must have occurred somewhere in regard to the amount said to have been charged for the "Amnesty Oath."

My retained copy of the letter addressed by me to Hdgrs. E. D. Louisiana reads distinctly "Two Dollars & Ten Cents (\$2.10)" not "Two Hundred & Ten Dollars" (\$210). I cannot at short notice furnish you a list of persons who paid

the alleged sum in New Orleans for the privilege of taking the Amnesty Oath, but I hope that I may be able to do so before many days.

In this connection I may state that Two Dollars and Ten Cents (\$2.10) was charged some few persons in this place (New Iberia) for the Amnesty Oath, by 2nd Lieut. James F. Emory (late 25th N. Y. Battery). So he verbally informed me. On my asking him by what authority he made this charge, he told me that he did so on information received from New Orleans. I ordered him verbally to take no fees whatever until officially ordered to do so, and to be ready to refund all the money already received at once. Lieut. Emory was shortly after this ordered to be mustered out. A copy of the order has never been furnished me. He left this place stating that he should soon return, but has not been heard from since.

I take this opportunity to urge the immediate appointment of a Provost Marshal for this post. I have an acting Provost Marshal, Capt. O. A. Avery, 2nd R. I. Cavalry. I have in my possession some money paid in as fines. I do not question the justice of the fine but would be glad to place the money in the hands of an authorized provost marshal.

Norton

[16]
Captain O. A. Avery
Comp. "B", 3rd R. I. Cav.

Headquarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, La.
Sept. 12, 1865

Sir:

Tomorrow morning, September 13, you will proceed with all the available force of your company to the Mermentau Country and investigate the extent of the disturbances said to have occurred there, particularly as regards the alleged murder of a U. S. soldier on furlough. Any armed resistance you will meet with the greatest promptness and energy, taking care, however, not to make innocent parties suffer. If by any means the assassins of the aforementioned U. S. soldier can be detected and caught you will bring them in for trial with the names of such witnesses as you can obtain. You will be especially careful not to allow such inhabitants as may be well disposed to suffer for the lawlessness of others. You will treat with all respect such civil officers as you find appointed by proper authority, and you will if possible help them to establish a local police.

You will take with you rations and forage for five (5) days. The Quartermaster will furnish transportation such as is necessary.

Norton

[17]
Act. Asst. Inspector General
Hdgrs. E. Dist. Louisiana

Hdgrs U. S. Forces, New Iberia
Sept. 10, 1865

Sir:

In compliance with General Orders No. 49, Hdgrs. East Dist. Louisiana, I have the honor to state that the first four prisoners of the accompanying list have been tried by General Court Martial and the proceedings will be forwarded in a short time. Written charges were filed in the Provost Marshal's

office. In the case of Leopold Smith (no. 7) Lt. Reddy being present, arrested and turned him over to the Provost Marshal. If the fine is larger than is legal I beg to be informed thereof that I may rectify the wrong. I also respectfully request that Provost Marshals instructions if any exist be forwarded to this post.

Norton

[18]
Captain B. B. Campbell
Asst Adjt General
Eastern District of La.

Head-quarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, La., Sept. 13, 1865

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith the papers in the case of Alexander Labrolais received a month ago.

No such person as Alexandre Labrolais could be found. I therefore conclude there must be a mistake in the name. This error delayed my report to this date; the real name I believe to be Alexander Latiolais.

The cotton did not, at the time of its seizure, belong to Mr. Latiolais. See enclosed letter from Mr. J. A. Latiolais.

I have seen the Mr. P. Picot named in the enclosed letter, who states that the cotton originally belonged to Alexander Latiolais was purchased from him prior to the seizure by P. Picot for a Mr. Godwin of New Orleans, the Teche country being then occupied by the Confederates. Picot in short acted as Godwin's agent. The purchase was made on the Alexander Latiolais Plantation.

In October 1863 the country was reoccupied by the Federal forces. The cotton (30 bales) was seized by Captain C. H. Herbert, Commissary of Subsistence, hauled to Vermillion Bayou on United States wagons, and a receipt in Alexander Latiolais name given for the cotton, to Mr. Latiolais.

At Vermillion Bayou, Mr. Picot found the cotton in the possession of the Quartermaster Department and paid some Quartermaster (name not known) to haul it in government wagons to New Iberia. Mr. Picot tried to get possession of the cotton at New Iberia, but the Quartermaster (name not known) who had it in charge refused to deliver it.

Here the cotton disappeared. The case has been placed in the hands of Messrs Hutchins, Coyens and Spire, lawyers New Orleans from whom I presume particulars can be obtained.

Norton

[19]
Captain B. B. Campbell
Asst Adjt General
Eastern District of Louisiana

Head-Quarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, La. Sept. 13, 1865

Sir:

In reply to your telegram of September 8, Received Head Quarters New Iberia September 12, I have the honor to state for the information of the Bvt. Maj. Gen. Commanding that on August 24 the mustering officer appointed to consolidate the 98th U. S. C., I arrived at this Post. The consolidation was not complete until Sept. 2nd, though it dates August 25th. During this time the court had to adjourn from day to day. The Muster and Pay Rolls for August 31 had then to be made out (The command was duly mustered on August 31) which was a longer task than usual as the rolls had to be made for the consolidate

companies. Besides these delays, whenever a detachment or an officer had to be sent away on temporary duty, it necessitated an adjournment.

The proceedings will, however, soon be forwarded.

Norton

[20]

Captain B. B Campbell
A. A. General
Eastern Dist. of Louisiana

Head Quarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, La. Sept. 14, 1865

Sir:

In reply to inquiry contained in endorsement dated Hd Qrs E. D. Louisiana, August 23, I have the honor to state that I am unable to find any confiscable or abandoned plantation in this vicinity suitable for the establishment of a Home Colony.

The need of such colony however remains the same.

Norton

[21]

Norton to Commanding Officer, Brashear City, La., September 18, 1865. Norton requests copies of 3 orders issued by the Commanding Officer.

[22]

Norton to B. B. Campbell, Sept. 21, 1865. Norton informs Campbell that the General Court Martial of which he was president has adjourned sine die.

[23]

Major A. M. Jackson
10th USCA (Heavy)
Provost Marshal, New Orleans

Headquarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, La.
Sept. 21, 1865

Sir:

In a communication dated New Orleans, August 23, 1865, you requested me to furnish you a list of names of persons to whom the Amnesty Oath had been administered on any conditions, other than those expressed in President Johnson's proclamation of May 29. I send herewith the names of three prominent citizens of this place, with the name of the person administering the Oath and the sum paid therefor.

Dr. Alfred Duperier, \$2.10 to D. Augustin, United States Commission East Dist. La.

L. P. Briant, \$2.10 to D. Augustin, U. S. Commission New Orleans
Lewis, \$4.00 to N. Shannon, U. S. Commission, New Orleans

The parties are all residents of this Parish and took the Oath in New Orleans. This information is not given critically, for I do not know but that these may be authorized fees.

Norton

[24]
Capt. B. B. Campbell
Asst Adjt Genl
Eastern Dist of La.

Headquarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, Sept. 28, 1865

Sir:

In compliance with enclosed endorsement dated Head-quarters Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., Sept. 22, 1865, just received; I have the honor to report in reference to the petition of numerous citizens of New Iberia, Louisiana, that the town is occupied by two companies of the 78 USC Inf. and a company of the 3rd Rhode Island Cavalry.

I challenge the citation of a single case of disrespectful conduct on the part of my soldiers towards citizens which has not been promptly punished when brought to my notice.

I beg leave to state also that disrespect on the part of citizens toward my soldiers has been punished with equal promptness.

No idlers are allowed about my camp and if, in the words of the petition, "the several departments are fully organized," the town corporation should be able to prevent vagrancy within its own limits.

I have repeatedly in private conversation with leading citizens offered every assistance in my power to promote the welfare of the community.

The inhabitants are said to be "peaceful and orderly." I beg leave to state that two Sundays ago, a shooting affray between two well known citizens took place in broad daylight, on the public street and was only quelled after revolvers had been uninterruptedly discharged by one of my officers arriving on the spot with the Provost Guard. This affray led me to order all places of business and amusement closed on Sundays which order has occasioned some dissatisfaction.

Drunkenness and the resulting disturbance have been less frequent of late but I cannot see that is due to any civil authority. In my opinion it is inexpedient to withdraw troops from this country. Should it be done I anticipate a serious increase of crime and lawlessness.

It is naturally irritating to the inhabitants to see their former slaves in the United States uniform and to feel that respect must be paid them.

I think that the petition is occasioned by this sensitiveness and not by any just and sufficient cause of complaint.

Norton

[25]
Norton to the Provost Marshal General, New Orleans, September 30, 1865.
Norton forwards Amnesty Oaths and Applications and fees [No individuals taking the Amnesty Oath are mentioned].

[26]
Capt. B. B. Campbell
Asst. Adjt. Genl.
Hdgrs. E. D. La.

Headquarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, La., Oct. 2, 1865

Sir:

I desire to state in addition to my report on the petition of citizens of New Iberia that much of the existing vagrancy among the blacks is caused by

their being turned off without any compensation or means of support by their former owners.

Norton

[27]

Capt. B. B. Campbell
Asst Adjt Genl
Hdgrs. East. Dist. La.

Headquarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, La.
Oct. 5, 1865

Sir:

I have the honor to request that 2nd Lieut Wm. Jackson, Co "H" 78th USC NY be temporarily detailed as Post Quartermaster and Commissary at this post. His company with the Captain in command has gone to Washington, La., in compliance with directions from the Bvt. Maj. Genl. Comg. Dist. I have taken the responsibility of retaining him for a few days until the pleasure of Bvt. Maj. Genl. Sherman can be ascertained. He is well fitted to fill the position.

Norton

[28]

Capt. B. B. Campbell
Asst Adjt Genl
East Dist La.

Hdgrs. U. S. Forces New Iberia,
Oct. 5, 1865

Sir:

Copies of orders of 1864 from Dept of Gulf are received, from which I conclude that it is thought that the official mails have been sent from this post by improper persons. I desire respectfully to state that although official mails have been received here by the hand of persons whom I did not consider responsible, they have always been sent by mounted courier to me a courier from Franklin, the two couriers exchanging mails and returning to their respective posts.

Norton

[29]

Capt. B. B. Campbell
Asst Adjt Gen. E. D. La.

Head Quarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, La.
Oct. 7, 1865.

In compliance with G. O. No. 50, Hd Qrs. E. D. of La., dated Sept 4, 1865, received yesterday, I have the honor to report the principle events of interest since its publication. On Sept. 11th a complaint was made to me by citizens of Lafayette Parish that two men had been murdered there and that a part of desperadoes existed in the neighborhood who were threatening the lives of citizens. It was in fact a revival of the old feud of Vigilance Committees and Jayhawkers. I immediately sent capt. Avery, 3rd R. I. Cavalry, with his company to the scene of disturbance. He made three arrests of men who were identified as being connected in the murder. These men I turned over to the civil authorities at Vermillionville. Capt. Avery reports the country about Calcasieu River and Bayou Queue de Tortue is in a wretched condition. The inhabitants disloyal and degraded, and noting apparently being done in the way of reorganization. In

fact, so far as I can learn law has never existed there. On Saturday Sept. 16 an article appeared in a St. Martinville newspaper (The Courier du Teche) criticizing in a somewhat personal manner an order of mine of which a copy has been forwarded closing stores and places of amusement on Sunday. I sent for the editors and cautioned them against going too far in devotion to Southern rights. This paper is constantly making allusions to "our down trodden country," "coercion by black bayonets," and the like, in short taking an excellent course to lead the people into the idea that they are subjected to a despotic rule.

The town corporation of New Iberia has now organized, with Mr. A. B. Henshaw as president. They propose to organize a night patrol of citizens with regulations subject to my approval. I have authorized them to require all persons to show certificates of employment or give satisfactory account of themselves, and to arrest all soldiers found out of camp without a pass countersigned by me or by my order. I think that compared with the standards of justice before the war; the establishment of civil law is progressing as well as can be expected. As near as I can ascertain, the trial by jury here is a doubtful mode of attaining justice. A large class of the community is either corrupt or unscrupulous, or both. Men who have been Unionists through the war come to me with complaints and when I tell them that civil law now takes the place of military law they say that there no hope for them before civil courts. Today I had a long conversation with Mr. Nicolas Young of Abbeville, a man whom I have every reason to trust. He is an elderly man, a large planter, and I believe a loyal man. Every one of his negroes has remained with him to this day. He represents the condition of Abbeville as entirely unsettled. The town is subject to constant disturbance from a party of wild young men who assault Negroes and disturb the peace generally. He tells me that the town government is organized but not efficient. They seem to fear taking any primary steps lest they bring upon them the disapprobation of the military authorities. He is exceedingly anxious that a Freedman's Commissioner or a Provost Marshal should be sent there. The Negroes are very reluctant to sign contracts, some evil disposed persons have told them that by so doing they will enslave themselves again. No Negro will believe the statement of a Southern man to the contrary. A large part of the Negroes will work as little as possible though I think the planters are apt to exaggerate the number. My own observations do not show a large number of vagrants.

Norton

[30]

G. A. Fournet and Editors
Courier du Teche

Headqrs. U. S. Forces, New Iberia
Oct. 8, 1865

Messieurs:

I notice in the Courier du Teche for Saturday October 7 a paragraph insinuating action of a criminal nature on the part of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau at St. Martinville, one of whom, the Assistant Commissioner, is a United State officer. This officer's character having been thus publicly questioned, it is my duty to request you to make an affidavit on which I can base charges.

This you are hereby directed to do at once.

Norton

[31]

D. D. Avery, Esq.
Petit Ance Island

Headquarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, La.
October 9, 1865

Sir:

Sometime since I commenced an investigation of the Government claim on the lumber of the causeway leading to Isle Petit Ance.

This investigation was discontinued on the Statement of your son that no fair investigation could be made until your return from New Orleans.

Understanding that you have now been at home some weeks and judging that you have had ample time to procure your papers or other proofs of ownership, I desire that the question may be at once settled. You will please, therefore, to furnish me with such proofs of ownership as you may have; otherwise, I shall forward the case as it stands on October 16 inst.

Norton

[32]

Capt. B. B. Campbell
Asst Adjt Genl
Eastern Dist. La.

Headquarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, La., October 11 '65

Sir:

At the request of Mr. S. A. Geo. Shaw, M.D., of Fausse Point, I have taken his affidavit in the case of some cotton which he claims was stolen from him in 1864. It seems to be a case coming under the jurisdiction of civil courts. What Mr. Shaw's reasons are for pronouncing civil law null in this case, I do not know except that he believes himself to be looked upon with distrust and hatred by those before whom his case would come, owing to the stand taken by him during the war. I forward the affidavit herewith.

Norton

[33]

Capt. B. B. Campbell
Asst Adjt Genl
HdQrs. East Dist. La.

Headquarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, La.
October 14, 1865

Sir:

I have the honor to ask what are the existing regulations relative to the sale of ammunition for sporting purposes. No official notice has reached me that the trade restrictions in respect to such articles are taken off. Altho I have seen in the daily papers an order to that effect, ascribed to the War Department, I am constantly receiving applications for permits to sell.

Norton

[35]

Captain B. B. Campbell
Asst Adjt Genl
HdQrs. East Dist. La.

Headquarters, U. S. Forces
New Iberia La., October 14, 1865

Sir:

I have the honor to make my weekly report as follows: On Sunday last, 1st Lieut A. V. Lowell, asst. Commissioner of Freedmen, called my attention to the following, extract from the *Courier du Teche*, a paper published every Saturday at St. Martinville, where Lieut. Lowell is stationed.

[Copy of the article enclosed in the original letter, but not included here]

Mr. Lowell felt hurt at the imputation cast upon himself and assistant by this paragraph and requested an investigation. I accordingly wrote directing the Editors to sustain their implied charges by affidavits. These affidavits I have received and shall act upon as soon as possible. They relate to what I have reason to believe are authorized charges taken by Lt. Lowell in the way of fines and legitimate charges established to defray expenses. The whole thing seems to have been the result of malice on the part of these editors, for I am confident that there is not in the service a more trustworthy officer than Lieut Lowell.

The intolleration of colored soldiers by some of the whites of this region would be absurd were it not that it may become serious. A day or two ago a complaint was made to me that three of my soldiers had behaved in a grossly impertinant manner to a lady of New Iberia. As nearly as I can ascertain the men, a First Lieut and two corporals out of camp with leave, were talking over the fence to some colored servants; were ordered away; said they would go and went. I mention this trivial incident as showing the temper of these people. The soldiers were the most reliable and steady of my command. Complaints continue to be made by returned refugees that they cannot get justice in the courts and they wish to refer their cases to the military authorities. I, of course, decline to interfere in any way. I am informed by a Mr. F. B. Burbank, late of the Confederate army, that there are various wrecks of boats and machinery in the Atchafalaya and neighboring waters which are in his estimation worth from \$5000 to \$7000. No one likes to touch them lest they may be claimed by government. Mr. Burbank would like to secure the work of raising these wrecks, if it is proposed that it should be done. Mr. Burbank has with my permission taken out of the bayou the remains of a Confederate flatboat and hauled it to St. Martinville. I shall send an officer to inspect it and if of no use to the government, I shall recommend its sale.

Norton

[37]

Capt. Livingston Scott
Comdg. Post Franklin

Headquarters U. S. Forces
N. Iberia La. Oct. 15, 1865

Sir:

The bearer hereof, George E. Martin, is authorized to look up and bring in all govt. stock to be found. I have received authority from Bvt. Maj. Gen. T. W. Sherman to have him employed by the quartermaster.

Mr. Martin wishes to begin his work in the limits of your command and if you see fit to employ him your action will doubtless be approved.

Norton

[38]

2nd Lieut. J. W. Mathews
78th USC NY

Hdgrs. U. S. Forces
N. Iberia, La. October 16, 1865

Sir:

You will proceed immediately after guard mounting this day to St. Martinville and inspect some lumber, the wreck of a Confederate boat, in the possession of Mr. F. B. Burbank. You will estimate its quantity and value and report the same in writing to these Hdgrs. You will include your estimate such iron and machinery as may belong to the wreck.

Norton

Norton to Maj. Wickham Hoffman, Asst. Adjt Gen., Dept of La., October 16, 1865.
Norton requests three months supplies for administrative forms.

[40]

Headquarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, La.
Oct. 1865

Letter of Instructions to Comdg. Officers at Vermillionville and Abbeville

1st Lieut Chas. E. Scott
2nd Lt. James H. Riley

Sir:

In occupying Vermillionville (Abbeville) and vicinity you will bear in mind that the reestablishment of civil government is one of the chief ends in view. With this object, you will render all possible proper aid to the civil authorities and endeavor to work in harmony with them.

You will make arrests of citizens only when it is necessary to enforce proper respect to the military or when your aid is requested by civil authority. Cases which require trial and punishment by the Military authority you will forward to the Post with written charges.

You will see that the stores etc. have proper licenses.

Persons found carrying arms without permission will be disarmed. Arms taken in this way to be marked and kept for return to owners if deemed expedient. It will be necessary to use distrection in disarming persons, as many of them depend on hunting for a livelihood and to others arms are necessary in shooting cattle for subsistence.

All government property will be seized on proper proof.

A report to render more complete the report required by Gen O. No. 50 current series, Hd. Qrs, East Dist of La. will be sent weekly to these Headquarters. It will be dispatched so as to reach this on or before Firday of each week.

You will have no authority to approve contract with Freedmen. All you can do is to give the best advice in your power and settle all minor disputes fairly.

It will be well to put persons who are found to be vagrants, white or black, at work on the public streets. This will induce people to seek permanent employment.

Norton

[41]
Capt. B. B. Campbell
Asst Adjt Genl.
Hdgrs. Eastern Dist. La.

Headquarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia La.
October 20, 1865

Sir:

I have the honor to report the arrival at this Post of companies "E," "H," and "L," 3rd Rhode Island Cavalry, on October 17 in compliance with Special Order No. 291 current series, Hdgrs. East. District of Louisiana

I have distributed them as follows, Company "E" and "H" at Vermillionville, La. Both detachments have reported their safe arrival.

Norton

[42]
Capt. Edward Heminway
Asst Adjt Genl
Headquarters Eastern Dist. of La.

Headquarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, La. October 28, 1865

Sir:

I have the honor to request that the Commanding Officer at Brashear be instructed to turn over to me 20,000 rounds of elongated ball cartridges cal 5.7.4 for the suply of troops at this post. This will give me 160 rds per man.

Norton

[43]
Capt. Edward Heminway
Asst Adjt Genl
Hdgrs East Dist of La.

Headquarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, Oct. 28, 1865

Sir:

I have the honor to report that affairs are progressing quietly in this command, reports from Vermillionville and Abbeville show the inhabitants well disposed and the great majority willing to submit to law.

The restoration of civil authority seems to have been slower away from military posts than in their immediate vicinity, judging from the reports received from the back country.

The approaching election seems to produce no undue excitement and I do not doubt that any difficulty could be promptly met and disposed of. I am assured by one of the candidates that no trouble is anticipated.

I take this occasion to report that a plantation known as the McFarland Plantation was seized by Lieut. Lowell late Supt. of Freedmen and a guard placed upon it by him. The crop on this plantation consists mostly of corn and should be at once gathered.

I respectfully request that the proper authorities be notified and the necessary measures taken.

The plantation is I am informed abandoned and confiscable having been the property of the secretary of the Slidell embassy. I can easily place the necessary laborers at work and there is now at the place a man thoroughly competent to take charge--Mr H. Pratt, late clerk for Lieut. Lowell, Supt of Freedmen.

Norton

[44]

Corpl. J. R. Bundick
3rd R. I. Cavalry

Headquarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, November 2, 1865

Your communication of this date is received. You will send all Government property to me that you have have or seize. You will seize all property that you have reason to suppose belongs to the United States that can be found in the possession of any person not authorized to retain it. You will allow the Negro Joseph Carre to remain upon the plantation until further orders.

If you can obtain satisfactory evidence against Mr. Como for shooting at the Negro you will arrest him and send him under guard to these Headquarters with the evidence against him.

E. C. Newton
Captain, 78 USC Infantry
Commanding Post

[45]

[This was the weekly report of Capt. Ed. Newton. It was omitted in this series.]

[46]

Lieut Col. Jasper Hutchings
78 USC Inf. Comdg. Post, Washington La.

Headquarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, La. November 9, 1865

Sir:

Will you have the kindness to inform me at about what date the detachment of the 3rd R. I. Cavalry, now at your post, will start for this place in compliance with G. O. No. 312 C. S. Headquarters E. E. La., also whether they will pass through Vermillionville.

Norton

[47]

Capt. Edward Heminway
Asst Adjt Genl. E. D. La.

Headquarters U. S. Forces
N. Iberia, 11/1865

Sir:

In compliance with General Order No. 50 C. S. Hdqrs. E. D. la., I have the honor to report that on Monday, 6th November, the election passed off with quietness and good order. There were one or two individuals arrested for drunkenness and disturbance but nothing more. There has been no occurrence of note during the week.

The inhabitant are said to be exultant over the anticipated removal of troops, but I think that a short experience of the disorders which are sure to follow our departure will convince the better portion of them that a military force is still required here.

Norton

[48]

Maj. E. P. Loving
Asst Inspector General
Eastern Dist. of La.

Headquarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, Nov. 11, 1865

Sir:

I send herewith the tri-monthly report of the Provost Marshall of this Parish for November 10. I have the honor to ask what disposition shall be made with the prisoners as the troops at this Post are ordered to New Orleans for muster-out and the sentences of some of the prisoners have not expired. The Provost Marshal at this Post is charged with the execution of the sentences.

Norton

[49]

[In this letter Norton as for instructions concerning where or not a Union soldier for Iowa was entitled to the veteran's bounty.]

[50]

Captain Edward Heminway
Asst Adjt Gen. E. D. La.

Hqrs. U. S. Forces, N. Iberia
Nov. 18, 1865

Sir:

I have the honor to report for the week ending this day that the detachment Third Rhode Island Cavalry stationed in this vicinity were concentrated at this post in accordance with orders from District Headquarters and started hence for Brashear on Wednesday Nov. 15 under command of the senior officer.

The departure of the cavalry from Vermillionville and Abbeville was followed by some acts of violence as I am unofficially informed. Among others a furloughed soldier of the 96th U.S.C.S. reported to me that he was driven off the plantation where he was visiting his family within two hours after the cavalry left the neighboring town of Vermillionville. The man's furlough only gave him permission to visit New Orleans as I sent him to his regiment and have taken no notice of his statement as I have no cavalry to enforce or carry orders.

The report that this Post was to be evacuated was received in various quarters with great rejoicing by many of the inhabitants. Their demonstrations were however confined to localities where they were not seen or heard by any of my officers or men.

Some cases of abuse of Negroes have since occurred which I propose to bring before the proper civil authorities altho I much doubt whether even the form of a trial can be obtained much less a just sentence.

Norton

[51]

[Norton asks Heminway for clarification of orders. New Iberia, November 20, 1865]

[52]

Captain Edward Heminway
Asst Adjt General
Hdgrs E. D. La.

Headquarters U. S. Forces
New Iberia, November 21, 1865

Sir:

Instructions to vacate this post having this day been received together with authority to sell certain lumber, I herewith request permission to have sold the following government property

Several (say eight) horses, mostly unserviceable

One ambulance worthless as such

There are also on hand near 500 sacks of grain and 100 bales of hay which I think would bring fair prices here. In my opinion the government would save by selling this forage.

Norton

A GLIMPSE INTO THE BILLAUD/BILLEAUD FAMILY CRADLE

by Paul Raymond Breaux

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE BILLEAUD FAMILY OF VERMILIONVILLE

The registration of the birth of Pierre Jean Billaud, the progenitor of most of the Billaud or Billeaud family of Southwest Louisiana, is dated 8 Jan 1806 at Montroy, Canton de La Jarrie, department of Charente-Inférieure, France. He was the son of Jean Alexandre Billaud, cultivator and his wife, Marie Bailly.¹ Jean Billaud was a wheelwright living at the town of Bourgneuf, France when his and Rosalie Felicité Grizeau's marriage act was recorded 5 Jul 1829.² Pierre Jean Billaud died at Vermilionville (Lafayette), LA, 9 Sep 1877 (SWLR, XIII, p. 46). Rosalie Felicité Grizeau, born 15 Mar 1805,³ was the daughter of Pierre Grizeau, baker, and Marie-Anne Françoise Felicité Lange of Bourgneuf, France.

This marriage act was drawn in the presence of Jean's father, age of fifty-five years; his mother, age forty eight years; his maternal uncle, Pierre Bailly, age of sixty five; and his brother-in-law, Jean Chiron, cultivator, age of thirty three years, a resident of Dompierre. Also present were Rosalie's brother, Pierre Joseph Grizeau, age of twenty nine years, baker, a resident of St. Regotiere, and Jean Cristhophe Sorlin, age of sixty-five years, uncle of the future bride, living at Bourgneuf, who was a Justice of the Peace.⁴

Jean and Rosalie's first child, Marie Rosalie, was born 18 May 1830. Four other children followed, all born in Bourgneuf, France. They are: Pierre-Jean Léon, Felicité Rosalie, Olive Léontine and Martial François.⁵ Apparently Pierre Jean obtained certified copies of his birth, his act of marriage and the births of his children, in preparation for their journey to Louisiana.⁶ Their first born, Marie Rosalie, probably died sometime before the family's departure for Louisiana.

On 8 Jan 1840, Pierre-Jean and his family arrived in New Orleans.⁷ About a month after their arrival in Louisiana, 3 Feb 1840, Jean purchased two and one-half arpents of land, with all improvements, in Vermilionville at a public sale from John Greig. This

¹"The birth of Jean Billaud," dated January 8, 1806 from the registry of births of the Commune of Montroy, Canton de la Jarrie, Charente-Inférieure, France, certified October 5, 1839. The original certified copy is in possession of Robert Lee Billeaud Sr., Lafayette, LA, a photocopy of this original in possession of the writer.

²"Extract of The Register of Marriage Acts of the Commune of Bourgneuf, Marriage of BILLAUD, Jean and GRIZEAU, Rosalie Felicité," dated July 5, 1829, certified Oct. 5, 1839 at the commune of Bourgneuf, the canton of la Jarrie, department of Charente-Inférieure, France; this municipality hereinafter referred to as "Bourgneuf;" document in possession of Robert L. Billeaud Sr., Lafayette, LA, photocopy in possession of the writer.

³*Ibid.*

⁴*Ibid.*

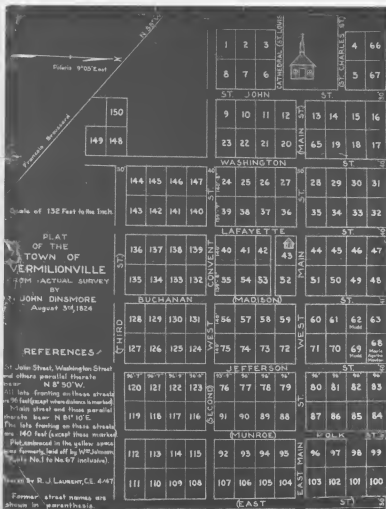
⁵Photocopies of all five birth registrations, Bourgneuf, obtained by Marie Therese Comeaux, Lafayette, LA, who made photocopies available to writer.

⁶In addition to the certified copy of registration of birth and marriage act mentioned above, the certified copy of the birth of Martial François Billaud, certified the same or approximate date. Photocopy made available by Yvonne Y. Guidroz, photocopy also in possession of the writer.

⁷William Henry Perrin, *Southwest Louisiana Biographical and Historical* (1891; reprint ed., Baton Rouge: Claitor's Publishing Division, 1971), pp. 209, 210.



Pierre-Jean Léon Billeaud
1831-1891



The Dinsmore Plat
of Vermilionville, 1824



This information was written on the back of the original snapshot: Aunt Felicité, 79 years and 7 months, Henriette, 20 years, Ruth Elrey(?), 17 [years] and one month.

property was situated next to the Church of St. John.⁸ According to the sworn testimony of M. E. Girard, an attorney, Jean lived on this property until his death.⁹ It was also at this site that Jean's forge was located.¹⁰

Jean and his family settled in Vermilionville, as Lafayette was then called, and continued his occupation of wheelwright. At the age of thirty-five years (1841), Jean applied for citizenship at the Lafayette Parish Court House.¹¹ No further record concerning his naturalization was found.

Shortly after the birth of their sixth child, Felicité (1843), Jean's wife, Rosalie, died. The exact date of her death was not found by this writer. On 27 Dec 1847, Jean married (his second) Elizabeth Fabre (SWLR, IV, p. 40).

Elizabeth Fabre ("Virginie") was born 25 Jun 1822 (SWLR, II, p. 333); died 11 Sep 1867 (SWLR, VIII, p. 179). She was the daughter of Jean Fabre of Marseilles and Marie Charlotte Larmond of New York. Six children were born of this second marriage. They are: Alexandre, Marie Azema, Eugenie, Josephine Coralie, Jean Eduard and Marie Charlotte. Josephine Coralie and Jean Eduard died in childhood. After the death of Elizabeth Fabre, Jean married (3rd) Marie Cidalise TRAHAN at Vermilionville, LA on 19 Apr 1871 (LPCH, M#1342).

BILLAUD/BILLEAUD

The birth registrations of Jean Billaud and four of the five children born at Bourgneuf, France, bear the surname of *Billaud*. The registration of birth of Marie Rosalie, Jean and Rosalie's first-born, bears the surname of *Billeau*. After Jean and his family arrived in Louisiana many different spellings appeared in various family documents.

Of Jean Billeaud's twelve children, only nine survived to adulthood. Only three of the nine: Pierre-Jean Léon (Léon), Martial François (Martial) and Alexandre remained to carry the Billeaud name. Alexandre had two sons: Hebert, married to Alice Billaud (Martial's daughter), and André, married to Marie Amelie Comeaux (Alphonse Comeaux and Eulalie Billeaud's daughter). Hebert and Alice had no children, and André had only one son, Lionel, who had no children. Léon and Martial are the two sons that carried the Billeaud name forward.

The two main spellings of this surname, Billaud and Billeaud, were used in documents concerning most members of the first generation of the Jean Billaud family. Of the three male first generation members: Léon, Martial and Alexandre, Léon was most consistent in signing "*Billeaud*" on documents. Martial and Alexandre signed their documents "*Billaud*," however, Martial did at times sign with an "e."¹² With the arrival of the second generation, except for Hebert and Alice Billaud, the use of "*Billaud*" in signatures seems to have almost vanished.

⁸"Jean Billaud from John Greig" (Conveyances), Feb 3, 1840, Lafayette Parish Court House, Notarial Acts, Book 14 (old series), File no. 3174. Hereinafter the location and file numbers of these conveyances are referred to as (LPCH, C#_____).

⁹"Léon Billeaud et al vs Alex. Billeaud et al," Sept. 29, 1885, 25th Judicial District Court, Lafayette Parish Court House, Lafayette, LA, Suit no. 3460.

¹⁰The writer's mother, Marie Martha Billeaud Breaux, hereinafter referred to as Martha B. Breaux, born Oct. 4, 1885; died Oct. 10, 1985. She was Jean Billaud's great granddaughter. She lived close enough to the time to have known much of what may have been forgotten today. She said that the location of the forge was approximately the center of St. John's Cemetery.

¹¹Rev. Donald J. Hebert, *Immigration Files of Southwest Louisiana (1840-1929)*, (Naturalization Records) (Mire, LA: Hebert Publications, 1990), p. 19.

¹²"Marriage act of Felicité Billeaud and Henn Landry," 2 July 5, 1865, Lafayette Parish Court House, Lafayette, LA, marriage record no. 398; and "Marriage act of Martial Billeaud and Martha Singleton," Sept. 24, 1903, Lafayette Parish Court House, Lafayette, LA, marriage record no. 7224. Hereinafter location and marriage record number referred to as (LPCH,M#_____).



Martial François Billaud,
1836-1916

Jean was also called "*Maximilien*" or the diminutive, "*Milien*." The origin of this nickname is not known to the writer. This nickname was definitely used among family members, and probably by the public also.¹²

VERMILIONVILLE: CRADLE OF THE BILLEAUDS

From Vermilionville the Billeaud family expanded to the surrounding areas. Billeaud descendants played an important part in the economic, religious, and social development of Lafayette Parish, St. Martin Parish and surrounding areas, but Vermilionville was the "*berceau*" of the Billeaud family of Southwest Louisiana.

Jean's six daughters who survived to adulthood are: Felicité Rosalie (Rosalie) married Antonio or Antoine Caro, Olive Léontine (Léontine) married Joseph Locker, Felicité married Henri Landry, Marie Azema (Azema) married Ursin Hebert, Eugenie married Ernest Constantin and Marie Charlotte (Marie) married Benjamin J. Donlon.

Jean and his son-in-law, Antonio Caro, purchased from Antoine Miller¹³ lots fifty-nine and seventy-two in Vermilionville on 3 Sep 1851 (LPCH, C#1640). These two lots, or parts of them, remained in the possession of the Billeauds until 1934.

Léon Billeaud, Jean's eldest son, purchased these two lots from his father and brother-in-law 11 Feb 1854 (LPCH, C#2117 & C#2118). These two lots remained in Léon's possession until his death in 1891. They were acquired from Léon's succession (no file date) by Léon's eldest son, Alfred Léon Billeaud (LPCH, S#1928-1/2). Alfred sold the two lots to another of Jean Billeaud's sons-in-law, Ernest Constantin, 29 Jan 1892 (LPCH, C#18439). Ernest owned and operated a livery stable in the vicinity.

Eugenie lived in a house on lot seventy-two, located on the corner of Jefferson and East Main (now West Main) Streets,¹⁴ the lot is now occupied by Iberia Savings Bank, across the street from The Federal Building. She lived at this location until her death in 1934, at which time the property was inherited by her adopted daughter, Aimée Hebert, married to Adam Judice as reported in Eugenie Billeaud's succession filed 27 Mar 1934 (LPCH, S#5056).

Other of Jean's children lived and owned property in areas of the original Dinsmore Plat of Vermilionville. Antonio Caro and Rosalie Billeaud's succession consisted of a lot on the corner of North Main and Madison (now South Buchanan) Streets. The improvements on this property consisted of a residence and a tinsmith shop. It can be assumed that this residence was the Caro family residence since it is the only real property listed in Rosalie's succession filed 3 Aug 1893 (LPCH, S#1983), and the 1880 United States Census for Vermilionville lists Antoine Caro's family at this location.

Olive Léontine Billaud, Jean's fourth child, married Joseph Locker in 1854. Joseph, a shoemaker, was a native of Strasbourg, France, living in St. Martinville at the time (1850, USC, SMP). Joseph, Léontine and their daughter, Marie Josephine, were listed in the 1860 US Census of St. Martinville.

Felicité Billaud married Henri Landry and lived on lot 131 situated on the southeast corner of Madison and Second Streets (presently South Buchanan and West Convent). Henri owned and operated a saddle shop at this location at the time of his death in 1883, according to his succession filed 31 Jul 1884 (LPCH, S#1720).

Alexandre Billaud, Jean's first child of his second marriage with Elizabeth Fabre, married Angeline Hebert, the daughter of Ursin Hebert and Anathalie Ragozzy. Alexandre purchased lot No. 129 on Madison Street (South Buchanan) from Governor

¹²Martha B. Breaux

¹³The 1850 United States Census of Vermilionville lists Antoine Miller, age 29, tailor, born in Germany.

¹⁴1910 US Census, City of Lafayette, LA, East Main 101, Dwelling no. 349, Family no. 360.



Benjamin J. Donlon, 1849-1925,
husband of Marie Charlotte Billeaud



Marie Charlotte Billeaud, 1861-1914

Alexandre Mouton 15 Jul 1870. Alexandre later sold half this lot to his son, Hebert Billaud on 24 Jan 1891 (LPCH, C#17802). Alexandre and Hebert later lived in the Cote Gelee area (Broussard).

Azema Billaud, Jean's second child from his second marriage, married Ursin Hebert, Angeline and Philomene Hebert's brother. Philomene was married to Leopold Hirsch. Azema and Philomene each purchased one half of lot 35 in Vermilionville on 18 Jan 1887 (LPCH, C#15212). This lot was bounded on the west by the property of Ernest Constantin married to Eugenie Billaud, mentioned above.

Marie Charlotte Billaud, Jean's twelfth and last child, married Benjamin J. Donlon. The 1910 United States Census of the City of Lafayette lists: On Johnston St., Number 712, Benjamin J. Donlon, age 59, born in Louisiana, employed: Engineer R. R.; his spouse, Marie, age 49; their children: Walter, 23; Michael, 20; Lottie, 18; Rena, 15; Camille, 12 and Alice, 7.

Benjamin and Marie's two sons, Walter and Mike were employed by the railroad company. Mike left the railroad and conducted a very successful real estate and insurance business. Benjamin and Marie's family and allied branches continue to prosper in the real estate business.

VIGILANTE ACTIVITIES

During the late 1850s, the Attakapas area¹⁶ was being overrun by bandits and lawlessness. The criminal element was making a mockery of the judicial system. Vigilante committees were formed throughout the Attakapas area. Their activities were being chronicled by a Frenchman by the name of Alexandre Barde.¹⁷

In describing a ball that was held at Léon Billeaud's "modest villa,"¹⁸ Barde contrasts the hardworking, industrious folk who gather for a long awaited and deserved social gathering, with "... bohemians with hands perfectly innocent of all work, but clever at thefts, sometimes at murder . . ."¹⁹ No other mention is made concerning Léon's involvement in vigilante activities.

Martial Billaud, Jean Billeaud's fifth child, Barde reports, was an active member of the Cote Gelee Committee. He was the son-in-law of ("Major") Aurelien St. Julien, the prominent organizer of that committee.²⁰

At the height of vigilante preparations at Vermilionville for their confrontation with the anti-vigilante forces at Bayou Queue de Tortue, Barde writes:

They were also making cartridges and cannon balls as on the eve of a great battle. The two blacksmiths of the village, Lacoste and Billaud, in collecting their debris of rusty iron, had even pushed the warlike preparations to the luxury of military cartridge belts.²¹

¹⁶The Attakapas area is the area originally occupied by the County of Attakapas (formed in 1806) from which all or parts of the present-day parishes of Iberia, Lafayette, St. Martin, St. Mary and Vermilion were carved.

¹⁷Alexandre Barde, *The Vigilante Committees of the Attakapas*, annotated and edited by David C. Edmonds and Dennis Gibson, translated by Henrietta Guilbeau Rogers, (Lafayette, LA: Acadiana Press, 1981), originally published as *Histoire des Comités de Vigilance aux Attakapas* (St. Jean Baptiste [Parish, La.]: 1861), 307 pp.

¹⁸*Ibid.*, p. 17.

¹⁹*Ibid.*

²⁰*Ibid.*, p. 28.

²¹*Ibid.*, p. 226.

Léon and Martial both served in the Confederate forces during the American Civil War. Léon entered as a Private in Company A, 18th Louisiana Infantry on 6 Jun 1862 at Camp Pratt, LA. He was captured and held as a prisoner of war at Bayou Teche, LA, 14 Apr 1863, and paroled at Prophet's Island, Below Port Hudson, LA, 5 May 1863. Léon was a Sergeant and Private in Companies A, and C, of the 10th Battalion, Louisiana Infantry, and with company A, 18th Consolidated Louisiana Infantry and Yellow Jacket Battalion. He was paroled July and August 1865 at New Iberia, LA.²²

Martial served in Company I, 26th Louisiana Infantry, and was paroled July and August, 1865 at New Iberia, LA.²³ The Records of *Louisiana Confederate Soldiers and Louisiana Commands* also lists a second entry:

M. Billaud, Citizen. Federal Rolls of Prisoners of War Captured Bayou Teche, LA, April 15th, 1863. Paroled Below Port Hudson, LA, May 11th, 1863.²⁴

Léon Billeaud's "modest villa" mentioned by Alexandre Barde was located in the Cote Gelee area.²⁵ This property was inventoried in Léon's succession in 1891 (LPCH,S#1928-1/2). Later Léon's home and plantation was situated about one mile west of Lafayette. The approximate location was near the new National Wetlands Research Center on University of Southwestern Louisiana property, next to Tanglewood Terrace. On his two hundred acre plantation, Léon owned and operated a steam cotton gin that was capable of ginning up to forty bales of cotton per day.²⁶

A GIFT TO REMEMBER

Shortly before Léon died, (1891) he had lost most of his sight. He wanted St. John's Church in Lafayette to have a proper cross on top of the new church steeple. He had a certain design in mind, but was unable to do the work himself. He commissioned his eldest son, Alfred, who was also a blacksmith, to construct the basic cross. This basic cross, was then sent to New Orleans for completion.

After the completed cross was returned to Lafayette, it was put on display at the church for the parishioners to view before it was installed on the steeple. The cross remained until the new church, the present cathedral, was built. This cross is the one that now stands above the sanctuary of the cathedral.²⁷

THE SURVIVAL OF A FAMILY BUSINESS

The most prominent and successful of Jean Billaud's children was Martial. After learning the trade of wheelwright-blacksmith from his father, he entered a co-partnership with Hilaire David on 2 Mar 1857.²⁸ Hilaire was to furnish Martial a forge at Cote Gelee

²²Andrew B. Booth, Commissioner Louisiana Military Records, Comp., *Records of Louisiana Confederate Soldiers and Louisiana Confederate Commands*, 1 (Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Publishers, 1984), p. 191.

²³*Ibid.*

²⁴*Ibid.*

²⁵1860 US Census of Lafayette Parish, dwelling no. 681.

²⁶Perm, *Biographical*, p. 210.

²⁷This account of the cross was related to the writer by his mother, Martha B. Breaux, the daughter of Alfred Billeaud who as a young girl performed minor chores for her father at the forge.

²⁸"Martial Billaud and Hilaire David," (Conveyances), 2 Mar 1857, Lafayette Parish Court House, Lafayette, LA, Notarial Acts of E. Lauer, from 20 Mar 1847 to 18 Mar 1857, no. 193.

and all supplies for the operation of the forge. Martial was to operate the forge and share half the profits with Hilaire.

Later that year, on 17 Aug 1857, Martial married Lucile St. Julien, daughter of Eli Aurelien St. Julien and Marie Josephine Broussard of Cote Gelee. Martial, his spouse and his first child are enumerated among the residents of Cote Gelee in the 1860 United States Census for Lafayette Parish.

In 1872 Martial took a trip to New Orleans and returned home with a few stalks of sugar cane that he planted, launching his life's occupation. He then built a primitive mule drawn syrup mill that "consisted of a hand-hewn crusher that he had fashioned according to his own design."²⁰

Later, on 13 Feb 1881, Martial entered a contract with Amilie Girouard, wife of Sosthene Broussard in which they would mutually use land owned by Girouard for grazing of cattle. Both were to share expenses of maintaining fences etc. Martial was to furnish and build the fences. This contract was for ten years.²¹

Three days later Martial bought some prairie land and woodland situated on Bayou Tortue from Amilie Girouard.²² These transactions must have been an important part in the future development of Martial's interests in the raising of cattle and the further development of the sugar factory with the timber produced from these woodlands.

Apparently the biggest leap in the technical advancement of the sugar factory operation came in 1893. *The Lafayette Gazette* reported the contracting for large machinery to build a steam sugar mill that was to be completed in a "year or two."²³ In this column *The Lafayette Gazette* "Regular correspondent" urged the substitution of the cotton industry for sugar cane. He urged that the cotton's credit system that was "the ruin of both merchant and farmer" be abolished, and "a firm cash business established."²⁴

Martial managed the business from 1872 until he retired in 1914. His son, Martial, Jr., succeeded him and managed the business until his death in 1925. Charles, brother of Martial, Jr., managed the factory from 1925 to 1930 when his son George L. Billeaud, Sr., assumed the management of the sugar factory.²⁵

Throughout George's management, the sugar factory experienced disastrous depressions. The meager profits from the operation of the factory were applied to the reduction of its indebtedness. George was succeeded by P. LaCaze Billeaud, son of Martial Billaud's third son, Paul. With diligent management and through prosperous times, the company was able to liquidate its indebtedness, and prospered for many years.²⁶

Charles H. Billeaud, the youngest son of Charles, and grandson of Martial Billaud, assumed leadership of the company in 1974.²⁷ Charles was the last to manage the sugar factory. Following the end of the 1978 crushing season, the stockholders decided to cease operations of the sugar factory and put the agricultural lands on a tenant basis. The board was restructured, and plans made for converting the land to real estate.

Manning F. Billeaud, Jr., a grandson of Paul, became President and Chairman of the Board of The Billeaud Companies. The company still has some land in sugar cane, but is

²⁰*Sunday Advocate* (Baton Rouge, LA), 25 Dec 1976, 10-1.

²¹"Martial Billeaud to Amilie Girouard" (Conveyances), 1 Feb 3, 1881 Lafayette Parish Court House, Book 68, Register No. 10323.

²²"Amilie Girouard to Martial Billeaud" (Conveyances), 16 Feb 1881, Lafayette Parish Court House, file no. 13022.

²³*Lafayette Gazette*, "Broussardville Drizzlings," Saturday, 22 Apr 1893, p. 3, c. 4.

²⁴*Ibid.*

²⁵*The Sunday Advocate*, 10-1.

²⁶*Ibid.*

²⁷*Ibid.*

gradually turning these into various real estate developments such as industrial parks, subdivisions, shopping centers and office buildings.²⁹ Presently Manning F. Billeaud, Jr. is still the Chairman of the Board, and Mr. James L. Plumley, Jr. is President.

FORD DEALERSHIP IN LAFAYETTE

Hebert and André Billeaud, Alexandre's two sons, and Arthur Theaux recorded a partnership forming the *Billeaud Motor Car Company*, a Ford automobile dealership on 26 Sep 1918.³⁰ The Company was later incorporated and became Billeaud Motors, Inc., with L. L. Judice, President, M. Billeaud, Jr., John C. Barry, Arthur Theaux, Secretary, R. O. Young, Hebert Billeaud and André Billeaud as the board of directors.³¹ The building located on the southwest corner of West Vermilion and South Buchanan Streets was leased by Southwest Motors, Inc., C. J. Montgomery, President, Gabriel A. Maraist, Vice President, and Thyra Montgomery, Secretary-Treasurer, and movable property of Billeaud Motors, Inc. purchased by Southwest Motors, Inc., on 24 Jan 1931 (LPCH, C#97942).

²⁹From an interview with James L. Plumley, Jr., President of The Billeaud Companies, 12 Oct 1993.

³⁰"André Billeaud to Billeaud Motor Car Company" (Conveyances), 16 Oct 1918, Lafayette Parish Court House, File no. 53459.

³¹"Hebert Billeaud to Billeaud Motors, Inc." (Conveyances) 10 Apr 1923, Lafayette Parish Court House, Lafayette, LA, File no. 71680.

Abbreviations

AC	<i>Ancestor Charts</i> , Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Lake Charles, LA, Vol. I, (1985)
AG	<i>Artakapas Gazette</i>
AP	Acadia Parish
APCH	Acadia Parish Court House
BOC	<i>Billeaud Family History and Genealogy</i> , Billeaud Companies, (1985)
C	Conveyance
CBFB	Charles Billeaud Family Bible (Photocopy from Virginia de Gravelle)
DA	<i>The Daily Advertiser</i> , Lafayette, LA
DNFB	Donlon Family Bible (Photocopy from Camille P. Copland)
E#	Emancipation number
IP	Iberia Parish, LA
LAVR	Louisiana Voter Registrations
LP	Lafayette Parish, LA
LPCH	Lafayette Parish Court House
M#	Marriage Registry Number
OB	Obituary
Per	William Henry Perrin, ed., <i>Southwest Louisiana Biographical and Historical</i> , Claitor's, Baton Rouge (1971)
S#	Succession number
SEFL	<i>Some Early Families of Lafayette, LA</i> , comp. Quintilla Morgan Anders, Galvez Chapter National Society of American Revolution, (1969)
SMP	St. Martin Parish
SMCH	St. Martin Parish Court House
SWLR	<i>Southwest Louisiana Records</i> , Rev. Donald J. Hebert, Hebert Publications, Mire, LA, 36 Vols.
TA	<i>The Advertiser</i> , Lafayette, LA
USC	<i>United States Census</i>

CONTRIBUTORS

AHL Alvin Henry Landry	MEC Gene and Betsy Coreil
AMB Allene M. Billeaud	MFB Manning F. Billeaud, Jr.
ASM Allen H. St. Martin	MGB Merlin George Billeaud
BER Benjamin Edward Ritchey	MLB Mary Lee Billeaud Jinks
BOC The Billeaud Companies	MMB Mildred Billeaud Mudd
COR Marianne Allen Corradi	MRM Mildred Roy McElligott
CPC Camille Pugh Copeland	MST Mary Sonnier Touchet
CSR Charles Steven Romero	MTC Marie Therese Comeaux
DRM Deborah Ritchey Mahony	OBL O. B. Lacoste
EER Earl Eugene Raggio, Jr.	PYC Patricia Yongue Chiquelin
GHB Grace Hernandez Begnaud	RBB Roy and Bette Billeaud
HJB Howard and Joyce Billeaud	RLB Robert Lee Billeaud, Sr.
IB Irene Billeaud	RLR Rosina Landry Leonpacher
JML Jo Ann Leblanc Culpepper	RPB Robert Pierre Billeaud
LAB Lorens Arceneaux Besse	TAB Thomas Albert Billeaud
LAD Lewis A. Dorton	VAD Virginia Anne de Gravelle
LBB Lucy B. Billeaud	YYG Yvonne Yongue Guidroz
LBD Lauradel B. Domingue	ZBH Zelia Billeaud Hebert
LBM Lucille Billeaud Mehal	

The author wishes to thank the contributors listed above for their valuable contribution, assistance, and cooperation. Because of the breadth and complexity, this family history, spanning numerous generations, was necessarily a collaborative effort. It would not have been possible without the cooperation and input of the many dedicated genealogists listed above. The information provided by these genealogists was merged with data gleaned from myriad original records to produce the genealogy below. Though this writer has conscientiously attempted to produce the most accurate and comprehensive listing possible, this genealogy undoubtedly contains omissions and errors--in part because of the failure of certain Billaud/Billeaud descendants to provide requested information, in part because of the loss of records, and in part because of human error. Persons willing and able to make a positive contribution to this ongoing genealogical project are encouraged to contact the author.

In addition to the above list, the author wishes to express his thanks for the valuable and courteous assistance received from the staff and workers of the Lafayette Parish Library, and the Clerk of Court offices of Acadia, Lafayette, and St. Martin Parishes.

Some Descendants of

Jean

Billaud/Billeaud

Submitted by Paul Raymond Breaux

*CHILDREN OF THE MARRIAGE (1st) OF PIERRE-JEAN BILLAUD AND**ROSALIE FELICITE GRIZEAU:*

1. Marie Rosalie BILLAUD, (BILLEAU), born 18 May 1830, at Bourgneuf, France (Photocopy of birth registration from Bourgneuf, France, obtained by Marie Therese COMEAUX). No other record was found concerning Marie Rosalie. She probably died in France before the family came to Louisiana.
2. Pierre-Jean Leon BILLAUD, (Leon), born 25 May 1831 at Bourgneuf, France (MTC); died 28 Jun 1891; buried St. John Church Cemetery (LPCH,S#1928-1/2); occupation: Blacksmith-Planter; married (1st) 8 Nov 1853, (SWLR, V, p. 49), to Malvina LANDRY, born 25 Jan 1835 (SWLR, III, p. 390); died 15 Sep 1867 (LPCH,S#1167), the Daughter of Emillien LANDRY and Marie Uranie PREJEAN; Married (2nd) 5 Apr 1869 (SWLR, IX, p. 37), to Emma LANDRY, baptized 18 Aug 1833 at age 3 mos. (SWLR, III, p. 390); died prior to 9 Nov 1910 (LPCH,S#3375). She was the widow of Jean Baptiste Desire LANDRY and the daughter of Joseph Essinville LANDRY and Marie Marcedite LANDRY.
3. Felicité Rosalie BILLAUD, (Rosalie), born 27 Jan 1833 at Bourgneuf, France (MTC); died 26 Dec 1883 (SWLR, XVI, p. 50); married 30 Jul 1851 Antonio (Antoine) CARY (CARO) (SWLR, V, p. 49) born about Nov 1827 at New Orleans; died 18 Jun 1893 at the age of sixty-five years, seven months and fifteen days (AG,XXV,1,1990,36) (OB,LA,24 Jun 1893, p.4,c.4), the son of Joachim CARO and Catherine CATOIS
4. Olive Leontine BILLAUD, (Leontine), Born 24 Jan 1835 at Bourgneuf, France (MTC); buried 26 Jul 1902 (SWLR, XXXIV, p. 471); married 23 May 1854 (SWLR, V, p. 49), Joseph LOCKER of Strasbourg, France; born about 1823 (USC,SMP,1850); died 2 Oct 1867 (SWLR, VIII, p. 328), victim of yellow fever (AG,XXV,2,1990,p.20), son of Joseph LOCKER and Willilmina SCHAKER of Strasbourg, France
5. Martial François BILLAUD, (Martial), born 24 Aug 1836 at Bourgneuf, France (MTC) (YYG); died 7 Jul 1916⁴⁰ at Broussard, Lafayette Parish, LA; occupation: Blacksmith, Planter, Founder and Owner of Sugar Factory; married (1st) 17 Aug 1857 (SWLR, VI, p. 50) to Lucile ST. JULIEN, born 24 Feb 1834, St. Martin Parish, LA ; buried 22 Nov 1902 (SWLR, XXXIV, p. 471), the daughter of Eli Aurelien STJULIEN (D'ERNEVILLE) and Josephine BROUSSARD; married (2nd) Mathe' SINGLETON 24 Sep 1903 (LPCH,M#7244), the widow of Antoine GUIDRY, the major daughter of Westley SINGLETON and Marie STEEN. (No issue from second marriage)
6. Felicité BILLAUD, (Felicité), born 30 Aug 1843 (SWLR, IV, p. 40) at Vermilionville, LA; died 8 Mar 1933, at New Orleans, LA; buried St. John Cemetery, Lafayette, LA (OB,DA,9 Mar 1933); married 25 Jul 1865 (SWLR, VII, p. 37), Henri LANDRY, occupation: Saddler, born about 1834 (USC,LP,1870); died 24 Jun 1883 (LPCH,S#1720), the son of Jean Jacque Henri LANDRY and Susanne Celestine SANDOZ of Switzerland. (Please refer to Dr. Dolores M. Sandoz (AG,IV,3,48-49) for the genealogy of Jean Jacque Henri Landry and Susanne Celestine Sandoz)

⁴⁰Death Certificate of Martial BILLEAUD, SR., "Louisiana State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Certificate of Death 7341, dated 10 Aug 1916, Registration District No. 2801+, File No. 42; photocopy in possession of Yvonne Y. Guidroz.

CHILDREN OF THE MARRIAGE (2nd) OF PIERRE-JEAN BILLAUD AND

ELIZABETH FABRE:

7. Alexandre BILLAUD, born 2 Aug 1848 (SWLR, V, p. 49); died 23 Jun 1929 (LPCH,S#4666); married 18 May 1869 (SWLR, IX, p. 36,37) Angeline HEBERT, born 25 Oct 1851 (SWLR, V, p. 274); died 4 May 1926 (LPCH,S#4666), the daughter of Ursin HEBERT and Anathalie RAGOZONNY
 8. Marie Azema BILLAUD, born 4 May 1852 (SWLR, V, p. 49); buried 6 Nov 1901 (AG,XXV,4,152) (SWLR, XXXIV, p. 192); married 2 Jun 1869 (SWLR, IX, p. 37) Ursin HEBERT, born 10 Apr 1849 (SWLR, V, p. 274), son of Ursin HEBERT and Anathalie RAGOZONNY (He was Angeline's brother)
 9. Eugénie BILLAUD, born 8 Aug 1854 (SWLR, V, p. 49); died 8 Mar 1934 (LPCH,S#5056); married 2 May 1876 (SWLR, XII, p. 39) Ernest CONSTANTIN, born about Apr 1846 (USC,LP,1870); died 1877 (Per, 214-215); son of Jean CONSTANTIN and Ermignon RICHARD
 10. Josephine Coralle BILLAUD, born 30 Dec 1856 (SWLR, VI, p. 50); died 22 Jun 1858 at age 1-1/2 yrs. (SWLR, VI, p. 50)
 11. Jean Edouard BILLAUD, born 16 Apr 1858 (SWLR, VI, p. 50); died 28 Aug 1868 (SWLR, VIII, p. 41)
 12. Marie Charlotte BILLAUD, born 18 Dec 1861 (SWLR, VII, p. 37); died 20 Nov 1914 (DNFB); married 20 Feb 1886 (SWLR, XVII, p. 55) Benjamin J. DONLON, born 10 Feb 1849, New Orleans, LA, the son of M. DONLON and Brigitte CONNER (O'CONNER) (DNFB); occupation Railroad Train Engineer (USC,LP,1910); died 12 Apr 1925 (LPCH,S#4042 and DNFB)
2. Pierre-Jean Leon BILLAUD, married (1st) Malvina LANDRY
- I. Alfred Leon BILLEAUD, born 8 Aug 1854 (SWLR, V, p. 49); died 12 Sep 1920; occupation: Blacksmith; married 15 Apr 1875 (SWLR, XII, p. 39) to Marie ST. JULIEN, born 29 Jun 1856 (SWLR, VI, p. 529); died 8 Nov 1939 (OB,DA,9 Nov 1939), daughter of Eli Aurelien ST JULIEN (D'ERNEVILLE) and Marie Josephine BROUSSARD
 - A. Eli Aurelien BILLEAUD, born 14 Dec 1879 (SWLR, XIV, p. 46); died 17 Feb 1946, Port Arthur, TX (LPCH,S#5500); married 25 Apr 1906 (LPCH,M#8008) Mary Alice KILCHRIST (LBB)
 1. Frank Ray BILLEAUD, born 31 May 1909, baptized 7 Jun 1909; died 24 Oct 1983; buried 27 Oct 1983, Jackson Cemetery, Anahuac, TX; occupation: Electrician, Ethyl Corp., Pasadena, TX; married (1st) Ruth LEGGETT; divorced; married (2nd) 13 Feb 1943, Houston, TX to Reba Allene (Aline) McGINTY, born 6 Jan 1919, Navasota, Grimes County, TX, daughter of Andrew Maurice McGINTY and Mamie Estelle MASON (AMB). Three children were born of the first marriage:
 - a. Eveline Grace BILLEAUD, born 9 May 1932, Port Arthur, TX; married David OOS. (AMB)
 - b. James LEGGETT (BILLEAUD) (changed name to LEGGETT); married Lynda Wilkerson (AMB). Four children were born of this marriage:
 - i. Vicki Lynn LEGGETT, Granite City, IL (AMB)
 - ii. Tammy LEGGETT, born 12 Jul 1964, Granite City IL (AMB)
 - iii. Patricia LEGGETT, born 12 May 1967, Granite City, IL (AMB)
 - iv. Jamie LEGGETT (AMB)
 - c. Ruth Ann BILLEAUD, married 17 Dec 1951 to Leroy GRANGER (AMB). Two children were born of this marriage:

i. Debbie GRANGER, born 21 Apr 1953; married (1st) 1972 to Charles MOUTON, divorced; married (2nd) Darrell DUHON (AMB). Two children were born of the first marriage:

aa. Brandi MOUTON (adopted by Darrell DUHON) (AMB)

ab. James Lee MOUTON (adopted by Darrell DUHON) (AMB)

ii. Roy Lee GRANGER, married Dana ____ (AMB)

No children were born of the second marriage of Frank Ray BILLEAUD to Allene McGINTY (AMB).

2. Chester BILLEAUD, born 16 Apr 1911 in Carencro, LA (LBB); died 25 Apr 1987 (LBB); buried Roselawn Cemetery, Sulphur, LA; occupation: Operator, City Service Ref.; married 4 Jun 1935, St. Mary's Catholic Church, Port Arthur, TX to Lucy Catherine BROUSSARD, born 14 Apr 1917, daughter of Burke BROUSSARD and Della MURPHY (LBB). Their children are:

a. Anthony Chester BILLEAUD, born 2 Sep 1937, Sulphur, LA; baptized in Port Arthur, TX; married 13 Sep 1958 in Lake Charles, LA to Maxine Rose DOSIE (LBB). The children of this marriage are:

i. Elisa Rose BILLEAUD; married LANTHIER (LBB)

ii. Greg A. BILLEAUD (LBB)

b. John Richard BILLEAUD, born 22 Feb 1946, Sulphur, LA; married 11 Nov 1967, Nederland, TX to Anita Eunice ALBRITTON (LBB). Their children are:

i. Chad Richard BILLEAUD (LBB)

ii. Jeremy John BILLEAUD (LBB)

c. Alice Rebecca BILLEAUD, born 9 Dec 1948, Sulphur, LA; married 24 Aug 1968 to William Dee ATWELL (LBB). Their children are:

i. Katherine Olivia ATWELL (LBB)

ii. Bobbie Lynn ATWELL; married GILBERT (LBB)

3. Alfred Elie BILLEAUD, ("Junior"), married Lula ARMSTRONG. Their children include (LBB):

a. Brenda BILLEAUD, married Francis MECHE (LBB)

b. Gerald Wayne BILLEAUD (LBB)

c. Rannells Clarence BILLEAUD (LBB)

d. Denise BILLEAUD (LBB)

4. Wade BILLEAUD, married Marie MIDDLETON (LBB). Their children include:

a. Lester Wade BILLEAUD (LBB)

b. Patsy Marie BILLEAUD (LBB)

c. Cleo BILLEAUD married ____ WILLETTE (LBB)

B. Marie Mathilde BILLEAUD, born 27 May 1882 (SWLR, XVI, 15, p. 53); died 3 Dec 1956 (LPCH, S#9207); buried St. John Catholic Cemetery, Lafayette, LA; married 4 Feb 1909 (LPCH, M#8651), Remy Ambroise BROUSSARD; occupation: Mechanic, born 21 Sep 1888 (SWLR, XIX, p. 116); died 15 Mar 1983 (OB, DA, 18 Mar 1983), the son of Ambroise BROUSSARD and Aurore GIROUARD. The children of this couple are:

1. Francis Pierre BROUSSARD, born 1910, Broussard, LA (USC,LP,1910); died 2 Apr 1967 (LPCH,S#12465); occupation: Auto Sales Manager; married 10 Jan 1938 (LPCH,M#20420) to Florence GLADU, born Nov 1909 (USC,LP,1910). This couple had one child:

a. Francis Pierre BROUSSARD, JR., born 27 Aug 1941; occupation: English Instructor, Delgado College, N. O., LA; married 18 Sep 1964 Carmen Mary LAFOSSE, born 24 Feb 1943 (LPCH,M#37036); divorced 12 May 1975 (JML). No children were born of this marriage.

2. Jeanne Marie BROUSSARD, born 9 Sep 1914; died 9 Mar 1978; buried St. John-Fatima Cemetery, Lafayette, LA; married 18 Apr 1937 (LPCH,M#20068) Edward Hector ("Zip") LEBLANC, Born 21 Sep 1914 (JML); occupation: Railroad Switchman; died 21 Nov 1969; buried St. John-Fatima Cemetery, Lafayette, LA (JML). Their children are:

a. Jo Ann Marie LEBLANC, born 18 Jan 1941; baptized 26 Jan 1941, St. John's Cathedral, Lafayette, LA; occupation: Secretary-Artist; married (1st) 14 May 1960 St. John's Cathedral, Lafayette, LA (LPCH,M#33902) Donald Joseph DESHOTELS, born 19 Nov 1937; divorced 28 Oct 1980 (East Baton Rouge Parish #36-811, Div. B); marriage annulled 3 May 1984 (Protocol #83153-2, Diocese of Lafayette, LA); married (2nd) Bobby Ferrell CULPEPPER (JML). The children of the first marriage are:

i. Brent Anthony DESHOTELS, born 10 Feb 1961; baptized 19 Feb 1961; married 30 Jul 1983, Our Lady of Mercy Catholic Church, Baton Rouge, LA to Tammy Renée GOMEZ (JML)

ii. David Allen DESHOTELS, born 23 Dec 1962; baptized Jan 1963; married 25 Jan 1986, St. John's Cathedral, Lafayette, LA to Sheryl KOURY (JML)

b. Janelle Marie LEBLANC, born 5 Aug 1950; occupation: Housewife-Secretary; married 18 May 1973 (LPCH,M#45787) to Gary Joseph MABIE, born 6 May 1943; occupation: Petroleum Engineer (JML). Their children are:

i. Ross Patrick MABIE, born 17 Mar 1975 (JML)

ii. Carrie Anne MABIE, born 14 Jun 1977 (JML)

c. Michael James LEBLANC, born 14 Jan 1952; occupation: Master Craftsman; married 17 Apr 1982 to Bonnie Laura BAER born 5 Jul 1955 (LPCH,M#59947); occupation: Computer-Typist (JML). Their children are:

i. Lindsay Michelle LEBLANC, born 17 Feb 1984 (JML)

ii. Lance Michael LEBLANC, born 9 Feb 1986 (JML)

iii. Benjamin Reed LEBLANC, born 11 Jan 1988 (JML)

C. Marie Martha BILLEAUD, born 4 Oct 1885; died 11 Oct 1985; buried 13 Oct 1985, St. John Cemetery, Lafayette, LA; married 4 Oct 1910, St. John's Church, Lafayette, LA., Ovey Paul BREAU, born 2 Apr 1879 (SWLR, XIV, p. 71); died 4 Apr 1961, son of Paul BREAU and Marie Leonie LANDRY. Nine children were born of this marriage:

1. Lawrence Robert Edward BREAU, born 13 Oct 1911, Broussard, LA; occupation: Post Office Superintendent; married 10 Dec 1939, Evelyn NORRIS, New Iberia, LA.; born 18 Aug 1917; died 8 Dec 1990, Lafayette, LA; buried 10 Dec 1990 Fountain Memorial Gardens, Lafayette, La. One child was born of this marriage:

a. Sherry Ann BREAU, born 29 Jun 1950; married 29 Jun 1975 (LPCH,M#48790), Raymond HEBERT, born 6 Dec 1938. One child was born of this marriage:

i. Lauren HEBERT, born 7 Jul 1983

2. Marie Lucille BREAU, born 26 Jun 1913, Broussard, LA; married 16 Jun 1937, Mabry LANDRY, born 28 Aug 1903 (SWLR, XXXV, p. 313). Two children were born of this marriage:

a. Elizabeth Jane LANDRY, born 10 Nov 1938, Lafayette, LA; married 7 Jun 1959, George Ray THEAUX, SR., born 10 Oct 1937. This couple are the parents of two children:

i. George "Ray" THEAUX, JR., born 25 Jul 1968

ii. Stephanie Elaine THEAUX, born 11 Sep 1970, married 14 Nov 1992 (LPCH,M#78600) to Curtis Joseph SONNIER, born 1 Mar 1971

b. Florence Marie LANDRY, born 5 May 1941; married (1st) Gerald Joseph LANDRY, born 28 Jan 1937, died 15 Mar 1985; married (2nd) Lowell William RIVETT, born 15 May 1933, Green County, MS. Five children were of the first marriage to Gerald Joseph LANDRY:

i. Dawn Monique LANDRY, born 17 Apr 1960; married 28 Nov 1981, Robert Lee MIRE, born 22 Apr 1959. One child was born of this marriage:

aa. Joshua Lee Mire, born 8 May 1984

ii. Marcus LANDRY, born 24 Aug 1962 Corpus Christi, TX; married 22 Jan 1983, St. Joseph's Milton, LA to Brenda Ann BROUSSARD, born 21 Aug 1961 (divorced)

iii. Wendy Monet LANDRY, born 17 Sep 1964, Lafayette, LA; married 1 Jul 1989, St. Edmond's Catholic Church, Lafayette, LA to Bass Victor HOYLER, born 2 May 1965

iv. Misty Monell LANDRY, born 18 Aug 1968 Lafayette, LA

v. Greg Gerald LANDRY, born 31 Jul 1970, Lafayette, LA

3. Charles Sidney BREAUX, born 12 Jun 1914, Broussard, LA; died 16 Sep 1949, buried St. John Cemetery, Lafayette, LA; married Mary DORSEY, New Iberia, LA. No issue of this marriage.

4. Llewellyn BREAUX, born 6 Dec 1915, Broussard, LA; member of the Order of The Sisters of Mt. Carmel

5. James Hubert BREAUX, born 7 Jun 1917, Broussard, LA; died 21 May 1991, New Orleans, LA; buried Calvary Cemetery, Lafayette, LA; married 30 Jun 1948, St. John's Cathedral to Amie DUGAS, born 24 Nov 1929, daughter of John DUGAS and Ida MECH. One child was born of this marriage:

a. David James BREAUX, born 6 Jan 1955, Lafayette, LA

6. Rose Aimée BREAUX, born 7 Apr 1919; Broussard, LA; member of The Order of The Sisters of Mt. Carmel

7. Mary Ruth BREAUX, born 18 Aug 1920, Broussard, LA; died 21 May 1973; buried St. John Cemetery, Lafayette, LA. Never married

8. Thomas Alfred BREAUX, born 11 Aug 1922, Broussard, LA; married 13 May 1941, Lafayette, LA, Velma MIGUEZ, born 22 Dec 1921 in Milton, LA. Two children were born of this marriage:

a. Daniel Thomas BREAUX, born 14 Sep 1942, Lafayette, LA; married 22 May 1976, Suzanne BLANCHARD, born 19 May 1947; Baptized Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Baton Rouge, LA. One child was born of this union:

i. Ashlyn Marie BREAUX, born 17 Aug 1982, Lafayette, LA; baptized Sacred Heart Church, Broussard, LA

b. Jacqueline Marie BREAUX, born 26 Jun 1952; married 6 Nov 1971 (LPCH,M#43942) to Roy Charles LANDRY, born 24 Oct 1943, Lafayette Parish, LA. One child was born of this union:

i. Jason Charles LANDRY, born 21 May 1972

9. Paul Raymond BREAUX, born 16 Oct 1925, Lafayette, LA; married 30 May 1949, St. Joseph's Church, Thibodaux, LA to Mae Ruth LEMOINE, born 22 Aug 1928, baptized 25 Nov 1928 at the Church of The Immaculate Conception, Natchitoches, LA, daughter of Thear Louis LEMOINE and Marie Emily CAHANIN. The children of this marriage are:

a. Louis Paul BREAUX, born 29 Mar 1950, Lafayette, LA; married 7 Sep 1974, Cynthia Elaine OVERBY, born 19 Jun 1956; Their two children are:

i. Nicole Patrice BREAUX, born 25 Jul 1975, Lafayette, LA

ii. Jeffery Paul BREAUX, born 23 Jan 1978, Baton Rouge, LA

b. Steven James BREAUX, born 24 Feb 1952, Lafayette, LA; married 1 Aug 1987, Janice GAUTHIER (WEBER)

i. Hans Otto WEBER-BREAUX, born 23 Apr 1983; (adopted by Steven James BREAUX)

c. Robert Patrick BREAUX, born 12 Jun 1953, Lafayette, LA; married 16 Nov 1986, Milton, LA, Cathy STOUTE, born 10 Oct 1955. One child was born of this marriage:

i. Dylan Rivers BREAUX, born 22 Mar 1987, Milton, LA

ii. [Autumn Lorraine DE LA HOUSSEY, born 28 Jan 1979, CA (step-daughter)]

d. Donald Andrew BREAUX, born 12 May 1956, Lafayette, LA; married (1st) 14 May 1977, Lafayette, LA, Yvonne Elizabeth DAVIS, born 12 Jul 1955; divorced Yvonne Elizabeth DAVIS: married (2nd) 1 Oct 1988, Aurora, CO to Margaret M. THOMASE, born 19 May 1963 in Peoria, IL. Children of (1st) marriage to Yvonne Elizabeth DAVIS are:

i. Christopher BREAUX, born 11 Nov 1979 (adopted by Donald Andrew BREAUX and Yvonne DAVIS)

ii. Heidi BREAUX, born 30 Nov 1980

Step-children (Children of Margaret M. THOMASE):

iii. [Katrina Suzanne MELTON, born 5 Apr 1981, Fort Gordon, GA]

iv. [Kristen Shanee' MELTON, born 16 Jul 1982 in Aurora, CO]

v. [Kimberly Sharee WOTEN, born 11 Aug 1984, in Balboa, CA]

e. Bridget Anne BREAUX, born 19 Oct 1958; married (1st) Brian Alexander MISTICH; divorced; married (2nd) 29 Dec 1990, Lafayette, LA, Dixon Cannon LOVVORN, born 25 Apr 1959, SC (LPCH,M#75319)

i. [Jennifer LOVVORN, born 13 Apr 1984 Step-daughter]

ii. Jefferson Dixon LOVVORN, born 29 Apr 1993, Lafayette, LA

f. Josette Marie BREAUX, born 5 May 1960, Lafayette, LA; married 3 Mar 1979, Opelousas, LA, James Bret FRUGE, born 8 Sep 1958. Four children were born of this marriage:

i. Seth Paul FRUGE, born 1 Dec 1978, Baton Rouge, LA

ii. Oliver Bret FRUGE', born 3 Dec 1979, Opelousas, LA; died 21 Nov 1990, Alexandria, LA; buried in Greenlawn Memorial Cemetery, Lafayette, LA

iii. Dominique Marie FRUGE', born 1 Jan 1983, Biloxi, MS (Twin of Gabriel Ruth)

iv. Gabriel Ruth FRUGE', born 1 Jan 1983, Biloxi, MS (Twin of Dominique Marie)

g. Martha Emily BREAUX, born 3 Nov 1961, Lafayette, LA

h. Joy Elizabeth BREAUX, born 12 May 1963, Lafayette, LA; married 27 Apr 1991, Broussard, LA, Mitchell Clarence TRAHAN, born 22 May 1955, Port Arthur, TX

i. [Amber TRAHAN, born 29 Mar 1978 step-daughter]

ii. [Erin TRAHAN, born 7 Feb 1989 step-daughter]

D. Francis Alfred BILLEAUD, born 21 Aug 1889, Breaux Bridge, LA (SWLR, XX, p. 37); died in infancy

E. Marie Ruth BILLEAUD, born 2 Jan 1892, Breaux Bridge, LA (SWLR, XXIII, p. 37); died about 1914 (childbirth); married 2 Jul 1913 (LPCH,M#10079) Lafayette, LA, Elien DOMINGUE

1. Ruby DOMINGUE, died in infancy

F. Abel Joseph BILLEAUD, born 10 Sep 1895, Breaux Bridge, LA (SWLR, XXVI, p. 38); occupation: Carpenter-farmer; died 19 Jul 1936, Lake Charles, LA; buried St. John's Cemetery, Lafayette, LA (OB,DA,20 Jul 1936); married 4 Nov 1914 at Lafayette, LA to Eunice RAGGIO (MLB), daughter of Antonio RAGGIO and Julieanne MARTIN (please see below: 3-I-C-1); (MLB). Their four Children are:

1. Stafford George BILLEAUD, born 1 Jan 1918, Lafayette, Lafayette Parish, LA (MLB); died 17 Jul 1979, Premont, TX; occupation: Plant Operator, Mobil Oil, Premont, TX (LB); married Mattie STANLEY, born 8 Jun 1921, Johnson Bayou, LA; divorced (MLB). Their three children are:

a. Sadie Mae BILLEAUD, born 25 Jun 1940, Johnson Bayou, Cameron Parish, LA (MLB); married 4 Jul 1960 Hulen Paul Zan BENOIT at Mineral Wells, TX (MLB). This couple are the parents of two children:

i. David Vincent BENOIT, died 6 Nov 1982 (MLB)

ii. Donna Gail BENOIT, born 7 Jun 1964 (MLB)

b. Bobbie Dean BILLEAUD, born 15 Jun 1945, Holly Beach, Cameron Parish, LA (MLB)

c. Hilda Faye BILLEAUD, born 29 May 1951, De Ridder, LA (MLB); married Harold Temple at Orange, TX (MLB). Three children were born of this marriage:

i. Harold Lynn TEMPLE, born 17 Jul 1968 (MLB); married Connie Byrd (MLB). This couple are the parents of one child:

aa. Samantha Lynn TEMPLE, born 3 Sep 1989 (MLB)

ii. Charles Leonard TEMPLE, born 27 Jun 1969 (MLB)

iii. Sherri Denise TEMPLE, born 24 Dec 1971 (MLB); married Robert NAVARRE (MLB). Two children were born of this marriage:

aa. Robert Matthew NAVARRE, born 20 Feb 1990 (MLB)

ab. Laken Danielle NAVARRE, born 30 Jun 1991 (MLB)

2. Mary Lee BILLEAUD, born 2 Aug 1920, Breaux Bridge, LA (MLB); baptized 19 Aug 1920 at The Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist, Lafayette, LA (MLB); married 14 Oct 1936, Sacred Heart Church at Creole, LA, to Vernon JINKS, born 25 Aug 1915 (MLB); Vernon JINKS died 3 Oct 1987; buried Head of the Hollow Cemetery, Johnson Bayou, LA (MLB). This couple's four children are:

a. Norman Gene JINKS, born 14 Dec 1941, Johnson Bayou, LA (MLB); married Virginia Lee NUNEZ (MLB). This couple are the parents of three children:

i. Glenn Martin JINKS, born 11 Apr 1962 (MLB)

ii. Mitchell Lane JINKS, born 30 Jul 1963 (MLB)

iii. Theresa Lynelle JINKS, born 24 Jan 1967 (MLB); married Darrell Wayne GUIDRY, born 17 Oct 1967 (MLB). One child was born of this marriage:

aa. Garrett Wayne GUIDRY, born 11 Sep 1991 (MLB)

b. Glenn Martin JINKS, born 28 Aug 1947 (MLB); baptized 17 Jan 1948 (MLB); died 18 Jan 1948, Lake Charles, LA (MLB)

c. Leonard M. JINKS, born 20 Nov 1948; Hackberry, LA (MLB); baptized; Sacred Heart Church, Creole, LA (MLB); married Janice Lea HINES (divorced) (MLB). Three children were born of this marriage:

i. Jody Alan JINKS, born 3 Mar 1972 (MLB)

ii. Ashleigh Paige JINKS, born 5 Mar 1977 (MLB)

iii. Amanda Brooke JINKS, born 6 Jul 1980 (MLB)

d. Anthony JINKS, born 11 Aug 1950 at Hackberry, LA (MLB); baptized Sacred Heart Church, Creole, LA; married 8 Mar 1971 to Melissa Ann ELLENDER (MLB). Their three children are:

i. Jared Jules JINKS, born 5 Feb 1973 (MLB)

ii. Dustin Klegg JINKS, born 12 Oct 1975 (MLB)

iii. Kasey Ryan JINKS, born 26 Sep 1977 (MLB)

3. Roy L. BILLEAUD, born 10 Sep 1924, Scott, LA (RBB); baptized 24 Apr 1925, Scott, LA (RBB); occupation: Retired Mobil Oil 44 years of service (RBB); married (1st) Allie BROUSSARD (RBB); married (2nd) 28 Feb 1973, Johnson Bayou, LA to Betty THIBODEAUX (RBB), born 22 Dec 1932, Prairie Rhonde, LA, the daughter of Gervis P. THIBODEAUX and Angelle M. THIBODEAUX (RBB). One child was born of the first marriage:

a. Garland Ray BILLEAUD, born 18 Jan 1945, Johnson Bayou, LA (RBB); baptized 25 Jan 1945, Johnson Bayou, LA (RBB); married 1967 to Barbara VINCENT (RBB). Five children were born of this marriage:

i. Lynette BILLEAUD, married to Jessie JAMES (RBB). Three children were born of this couple:

aa. Chris JAMES, born in Sulphur, LA (RBB)

ab. Brandon JAMES, born in Sulphur, LA (RBB)

ac. Ryan JAMES, born in Sulphur, LA (RBB)

ii. Ray BILLEAUD, born in Sulphur, LA (RBB)

ib. Denette BILLEAUD; married Don WILLIAMS (RBB)

iv. Shayla BILLEAUD (RBB)

v. Tricia BILLEAUD (RBB)

4. Mildred Marguerite BILLEAUD, born 6 Nov 1931, Johnson Bayou, LA (MMB); married (1st) Dunham H. CORLEY (MMB), (2nd) 4 Jan 1954 Thomas Edwin MUDD, SR.(MMB), born 26 Jan 1918 (MMB). The children of the first marriage are:

a. Jerry Lynn CORLEY, born 20 Oct 1947, Hackberry, LA; baptized at Johnson Bayou, LA (MMB); died 6 Mar 1970. No issue (MMB).

b. Russell Glynn CORLEY, born 29 Jul 1949, De Ridder, LA; baptized Johnson Bayou, LA (MMB); married (1st) Clarice ROME (MMB), (2nd) 13 Dec 1976 Debbie GREEN (MMB). Child from the first marriage (to Clarice ROME):

i. Jerry Glenn CORLEY, born 29 Jul 1970 (MMB); married 6 Jan 1990 Monica WHITTINGTON (MMB), born 11 Nov 1968, Ville Platte, LA (MMB). Children of this couple are:

aa. Jenci Nicole CORLEY (Adopted by Jerry Glenn CORLEY), born 2 Sep 1986 in Ville Platte, LA (MMB)

ab. Halli Marie CORLEY, (a twin of Heidi Ann) born 4 Nov 1991; baptized Sacred Heart Church, Creole, LA (MMB)

ac. Heidi Ann CORLEY, (a twin of Halli Marie) born 4 Nov 1991; baptize Sacred Heart Church, Creole, LA (MMB)

Children of Russell Glynn CORLEY and his second wife, Debbie GREEN:

ii. Kerry Thomas CORLEY, born 26 Aug 1979, baptized Sacred Heart Church, Creole, LA (MMB)

iii. Byron Russell CORLEY, born 4 Aug 1981, baptized Sacred Heart, Creole, LA (MMB)

Child of Mildred Marguerite BILLEAUD and her second husband, Thomas Edwin MUDD, SR.:

c. Kent Allen MUDD, born 29 Oct 1957, Lake Charles, LA baptized in Cameron (MMB)

G. Judith ("Jude") BILLEAUD, born 26 Jul 1901 (SWLR, XXXII, p. 29); died 14 Aug 1971, Lafayette, LA (MEC); buried Old Town Cemetery, Ville Platte, LA (MEC); married (1st) 24 Jan 1922, Lafayette, LA, Felix Mathiew OPHEY (LPCH,M#12922), born Holland; buried 29 May 1926, St. John's Cemetery, Lafayette, LA (MEC); no issue from first marriage; married (2nd) 2 Dec 1926, Opelousas, LA, St. Landry Par., Moise Morelle COREIL (MEC), born 19 May 1902, Ville Platte, LA (MEC); died 1 Mar 1957, Ville Platte, LA; buried Old Town Cemetery, Ville Platte, Evangeline Par., LA (MEC). The children from the (2nd) marriage to Moise Morelle COREIL:

1. Judith Dayle COREIL, born 21 Mar 1936, Ville Platte, LA; entered 7 Sep 1953 Convent of the Marianite Sisters of the Holy Cross (MEC)

2. Morelle Eugene ("Gene") COREIL, born 26 Mar 1937, Ville Platte, LA; married 8 Aug 1959, Franklin, LA, St. Mary Par., LA, to Betsy HAYS, born 20 May 1937, New Iberia, Iberia Par., LA (MEC). The two children from this marriage are:

a. Edward Kemp COREIL, born 31 Jul 1968, Austin, Travis county, TX (MEC)

b. Kara Mary COREIL, born 5 Mar 1973, Austin, Travis County, TX (MEC)

3. Phillip Gordon COREIL, born 27 Feb 1940, Ville Platte, LA; married 10 Aug 1963, Lafayette, LA, Denise Elizabeth MOUTON, born 31 Mar 1942 (MEC). Three children were born of this marriage:

a. Denis Gordon COREIL, born 6 May 1964, Lafayette, Parish, Lafayette, LA; married 24 Feb 1990, Abbeville, LA to Deanna MEAUX, born 3 Jul 1967, the daughter of Richard MEAUX (MEC). This couple are the parents of twin boys:

i. Ryan Phillip COREIL, born 25 Feb 1993 in Baton Rouge, LA (a twin of Cory Richard) (MEC)

ii. Cory Richard COREIL, born 25 Feb 1993 in Baton Rouge, LA (a twin of Ryan Phillip) (MEC)

b. Caroline Dayle COREIL, born 6 Jul 1966, Lafayette, Lafayette Par., LA; married 12 Oct 1991 at Vermilionville, Lafayette Parish, Lafayette, LA to Harmon Bryan ROY. (MEC)

i. Michael Bryan ROY, born 30 Jul 1993, Lafayette, LA (MEC)

c. Charles ("Chuckie") Anthony COREIL, born 21 Sep 1971, Lafayette, Par. Lafayette, LA (MEC)

II. Leo Ludovic BILLEAUD, born 28 Apr 1856; (SWLR, VI, p. 49); died 11 Feb 1931, Lafayette, LA (OB,DA,13 Feb 1931); married 28 Jan 1880 (SWLR, XIV, p. 46) Ophelia LANDRY, born 20 Jan 1863 (SWLR, VII, p. 270), daughter of Jean Baptiste Desire LANDRY and Emma LANDRY; died 30 Sep 1926, Lafayette, LA (COR,5). This couple's 12 children are:

A. Marie Malvina BILLEAUD, born 25 Nov 1880 (SWLR, XIV, p. 46); died 14 Oct 1886 (SWLR, XVII, p. 55)

B. Marie Amelie BILLEAUD, born 15 Aug 1884 (SWLR, XVI, p. 50); died 24 Feb 1886 (SWLR, XVII, p. 55)

C. Leo Ludovic BILLEAUD,⁴¹ born 16 Jul 1886 (SWLR, XVII, p. 55); died 29 Apr 1960, Port Arthur, TX; occupation: Pressure Still Operator for Texaco, 33 years; married 18 Sep 1908, Loreauville, Iberia Par., LA, Marie Agnes DAUTERIVE, daughter of Joseph Decomine DAUTERIVE and Marie Marguerite Cornelia TERTROU called "Lalulle;" born 8 May 1887, Loreauville, Iberia Parish, LA; died 26 May 1966, Port Arthur, TX. Their children are:

1. James Leo BILLEAUD, born 7 Jun 1909, Lafayette, Lafayette Parish, LA; died 17 Nov 1963, Port Arthur, Jefferson County, TX (copy death certificate; LPCH,S#11175); occupation: Interior Decorator; married 6 Feb 1938 at Corsica, Douglas County, SD; Divorced, 13 Oct 1947 at Plankinton, Aurora County, SD (LPCH,S#11175) Evelyn PATTERSON, born 28 Feb 1907, at Stickney, SD; occupation: School Teacher & Beautician; died June 1988, Minneapolis, MN:

a. Janet Ann BILLEAUD, born 22 Nov 1939, Port Arthur, Tx; married 1 Oct 1966, Minneapolis, MN, Robert John ALVORD

i. Michelle ALVORD, born 1968

2. Agnes Isabelle ("Belle") BILLEAUD, born 11 Apr 1911; baptized 17 May 1911, Breaux Bridge, LA; married 1st 16 Feb 1935, Port Arthur, TX, Winifred Gilbert HILSMEIER, Chiropractor; born 12 Feb 1909 at Huntingberg, IN; died 4 Oct 1950 at Galena Park, TX; married (2nd) Feb 1951, Galena Park, TX to William LEWIS, born Mar about 1914, Sulphur Springs, TX; divorced William LEWIS 1961, Houston, TX; married (3rd) Dec 1963, Anahau, TX to Samuel Ford POWELL, West TX; divorced, 1967; remarried (4th) 29 Sep 1975 in Houston TX to William LEWIS who died 1 Nov 1976 in Pasadena, TX of a heart attack.

a. Damon Gilbert HILSMEIER, born 6 Jul 1937, Port Arthur TX; occupation: Music Teacher; retired: 1993; married 14 Dec 1957, Houston, TX, Anedra Neil COKER, born 9 Nov 1937, Laurel, MS

⁴¹ The following records up to and including the Allen family records are taken from the genealogy, "Billeaud" by Marianne Helen Allen Corradi, (revised Jun 1993), Santa Barbara, CA, 19 pp.

i. Lisa Anne HILSMEIER, born 4 Sep 1966, Pasadena, TX; married 19 Jul 1985, Pasadena, TX, James Alan KRAUSE, born 17 Dec, Sheboygan, MI; divorced 1993. This couple are the parents of one child:

aa. David Alan KRAUSE, born 11 Jan 1991, Houston, TX

ii. Amy Lynn HILSMEIER, born 12 Aug 1968, Pasadena, TX; married 2 Jun 1990, Pasadena, TX, to Timothy DOUGLAS, born 15 Jul 1967, Harvey, IL; both employed by Southwest Airlines

b. Jerry Leo HILSMEIER, born 22 Nov 1938, Port Arthur, TX; married 8 Jun 1957, Galena Park, TX, to Donna Jo ALLEN, born 24 May 1941, Dennison, TX; divorced Dec 1986

i. Bret Leo HILSMEIER, born 29 Sep 1958, Houston, TX; married 19 Apr 1980, Baytown, TX, Donna Jean COWAN, born 19 May, Baytown, TX

aa. Rickey Wayne (Irby) HILSMEIER, born 29 Jan 1977, AFB in LA

ab. Stephen Brett HILSMEIER, born 16 Mar 1982, Baytown, TX

ii. Darla Kaye HILSMEIER, born 7 Jan 1960, Houston, TX; married 6 Feb 1981, Crosby, TX to Benedict (Benny) RUCKA, born 26 Oct 1957, Crosby, TX

iii. Laura Dawn HILSMEIER, born 16 Jan 1961, Houston, TX; married 7 Nov 1982, Pasadena, TX, Carey Hayden DAVIS, born 9 Mar 1960, Houston, TX

iv. Paula Rae HILSMEIER, born 10 Feb 1967, Houston, TX

c. Donald Preston HILSMEIER, born 24 Aug 1940, Port Arthur, TX; occupation: Continental Air Lines-now Houston Executive Air Service; married (1st) at Galena Park, TX to Norma Jean McCLAIN WILEMAN, born 21 Apr 1940; divorced 1968 in Houston, TX; married (2nd) 1977 to Lynn WILLIAMSON, and divorced shortly thereafter

i. Don Douglas WILEMAN, born 27 Feb 1960, Pasadena, TX; married (1st) 21 Jan 1981, Talonda Doneen SELF, born 9 Jul 1964, Ft. Worth, TX

aa. Christopher Glenn WILEMAN, born 10 Oct 1984, Houston, TX

ab. Darian Dewayne WILEMAN, born 3 Jul 1992, Pasadena, TX

ii. Kelly Joe HILSMEIER, born 31 Dec 1964, Pasadena, TX

iii. Brock Glenn HILSMEIER, born 8 May 1966, Houston, TX

iv. Scott Allen HILSMEIER, born 25 Jun 1968, Houston, TX

d. Richard Dale HILSMEIER, born 2 Oct 1941, Pasadena, TX; married (1st) Oct 1960, FL, Sara TAYLOR, born 10 Jan 1943, Jacksonville, FL; divorced Sara TAYLOR; married (2nd) Summer, 1985 Brenda from Kirbyville, TX. The three children from the first marriage to Sara TAYLOR are:

i. Richard Albert HILSMEIER, born 22 Feb 1963, Houston, TX

ii. Kimberly Ann HILSMEIER, born 16 Jul 1964, Houston, TX

iii. Anthony Wayne HILSMEIER, born 26 Jul 1968, Los Angeles, CA

e. John Wayne HILSMEIER born 10 Mar 1946, Galena Park, TX; died from accidental drowning 4 Dec 1977, Bay City, TX

3. Winnie Mary BILLEAUD, born 27 May 1913, Magenta, LA; married 28 Apr 1930, Port Arthur, TX, William James (Jack) ALLEN, JR., Col., U. S. Army, Retired, son of William James ALLEN, SR. and Katie Lee TAYLOR, born 7 Apr 1907, Mobile, AL

a. William James ALLEN, III, born 5 Mar 1931, Philadelphia, PA; married 30 Jun 1956, Sepulveda, CA, Eileen THEROUX, born 24 Jun 1924, Viking, Alberta, Canada; (citizenship Oct 1962, Santa Ana, CA)

i. Randall James ALLEN, born 1 Nov 1960, Edmondton, Alberta, Canada; adopted 14 Dec 1960; occupation: Electrician US Navy; married 21 Jun 1985, Seattle, WA Phyllis HANSEN, Seattle, WA; divorced about 1989

aa. Bryce Stephen ALLEN, born 27 Mar 1986, Maui, HA

ii. Robin Michael ALLEN, born 10 Oct 1961, Encino, CA; occupation: Electrician, US Navy

b. Marianne Helen ALLEN, born 28 Dec 1932, Upper Darby, PA; married 23 Nov 1957, Army Chem. Ctr., MD to James Adolph CORRADI, Landscape Architect/Contractor, son of Adolpho CORRADI and Elisa SISTI of Italy, born 6 Jun 1929, Summit, NJ. The children of this marriage follow:

i. David Allen CORRADI, born 21 Sep 1958, Summit, NJ; married 10 May 1986, Naugatuck, CT to Linda KARALIS, born 24 May 1958, Waterbury, CT

aa. Mark David CORRADI, born 31 Jul 1989, Wayne, NJ

ab. Gregory James CORRADI, born 6 May 1992, Pompton Plains, NJ

ii. Stephen James CORRADI, born 11 Sep 1959, Summit, NJ; married 16 Oct 1981, Waterbury, CT to Patricia ("Patti") LORD, born 11 Mar 1959, Waterbury, CT

a. Keith Stephen CORRADI, born 7 Nov 1982, Arcadia, CA

ab. Kristen Beth CORRADI, born 6 Jan 1986, Arcadia, CA

ac. Sara Michelle CORRADI, born 2 Jun 1988, Laguna Niguel, CA

iii. Barbara Anne CORRADI, born 1 Feb 1961, Summit, NJ, married 14 Jul 1984, Santa Barbara, CA to Douglas Edson GRISWOLD, born 11 Jul 1958, Horseheads, NY

iv. Paul John ("Jack") CORRADI, born 16 Mar 1962, Summit, NJ

c. Herbert Kellner ALLEN, born 27 Jul 1941, Baltimore, MD; married (1st) 22 Jun 1963, Haverhill, MA to Linda PERLEY, born 9 Aug 1941, Beverly, MA; divorced 24 Jun 1983, Nashua, NH; married (2nd) 29 Dec 1984, Maywood, NJ to Ann Mary ERBECK HOLDEN, born 30 Jul 1935, Jersey City, NJ; Children of 1st marriage:

i. Peter Winston ALLEN, born 23 Aug 1965, Denver, CO

ii. Keith Daniel ALLEN, born 27 Feb 1968, Denver, CO; (adopted Aug 1968)

iii. Lisa Patrice ALLEN, born 21 Jan 1969, Richmond, VA; (adopted Dec 1972)

aa. Mercedes Rai LANDERS, born 11 Dec 1991, OK

iv. Dale Herbert ALLEN, born 6 Mar 1970, Bellevue, WA

d. Walter *Leo* ALLEN, born 6 Jul 1944, Washington, DC; died 26 Nov 1947, traffic fatality, Port Arthur, TX

e. Sandra ("Sandi") Sue ALLEN, born 26 May 1946, Washington, DC; married (1st) 11 July 1964, Aurora, CO James Joseph BICE, born 19 Jan 1947, Frankfort, Germany; divorced Jan 1969, Las Vegas, NV; married (2nd) 4 Jun 1969, Las Vegas, NV, Dieter GONZALES, born 5 Feb 1946, Germany (adopted 1949 by Manuel Joseph and Della MYERS GONZALES). The children of the first marriage are:

i. James Joseph (BICE) GONZALES, born 10 Nov 1965, Denver, CO (Adopted Jul 1970 by Dieter GONZALES, Los Angeles, CA); married 21 Apr 1990, Tustin, CA, Cathy Gregg TAPPERO. The two children from this marriage are:

aa. Keith Richard GONZALES, born 18 Jun 1989, Tustin, CA

ab. Noelle Suzanne GONZALES, born 3 Dec 1990, Lake Placid, NJ

ii. Deborah Ann (BICE) GONZALES, born 26 Oct 1966, Santa Monica, CA (adopted Jul 1970 by Dieter GONZALES, Los Angeles, CA); married 5 Jan 1985, Orange, CA, Tyrone Bova STUART, born 11 Jan 1964, CA. Three children were born of this marriage:

aa. Shayne Bova STUART, born 18 Jan 1986, Santa Ana, CA

ab. Diedra Lynn STUART, born 5 Jun 1988, Anaheim, CA

ac. Anthony John STUART, born 5 Feb 1990, Anaheim, CA

iii. Cheryl Marie (BICE) GONZALES, born 9 Aug 1968, Hollywood, CA; (Adopted July 1970, by Dieter GONZALES, Los Angeles, CA)

Children of Sandra Sue ALLEN by her marriage (2nd) to Dieter GONZALES:

iv. Della Patricia GONZALES, born 19 Oct 1972, Culver, City, CA

f. John Arthur ("Jack") ALLEN, born 27 Nov 1948, Tokyo, Japan; married (1st) 21 Mar 1970, Vista, CA; Janet WRIGHT, born 29 Sep 1950, Carlsbad, CA; divorced Janet WRIGHT 1979; married (2nd) Oct 1980, Oceanside, CA to Linda CUNNIF; divorced Linda CUNNIF about 1986; remarried Linda CUNIFF about 1988; divorced Linda CUNNIF about 1989; remarried Linda CUNNIF Jul 1991. Child from the second marriage:

i. Christopher James ALLEN, born 14 Sep 1981, Oceanside, CA

D. Marie Aimée BILLEAUD, born 8 Mar 1888 (SWLR, XIX, p. 36); died 13 Jun 1982 (LPCH,S#830270); married 28 Dec 1919 (LPCH,M#13067), Rhule CHIASSON; died 8 Apr 1945 (LPCH,S#6569); One child was born of this marriage:

1. Elsie CHIASSON, born 4 Nov 1921 (RLB); died 14 Oct 1982, Carencro, LA (LPCH,S#830270); married 10 Sep 1943 (LPCH,M# 23361) Carol Emanuel GUILBEAU, born 25 Dec 1920 (RLB). Four children were born of this marriage:

a. Carol Ann GUILBEAU, born 28 Feb 1947; married 20 Nov 1966 (LPCH,M#38909) Jude GERVAIS, born 21 Dec 1941, New Orleans, LA (RLB). Five children were born of this union:

i. Michael GERVAIS, born 14 Sep 1967, Carencro, LA (RLB)

ii. David Andrew GERVAIS, born 25 Jan 1971, Carencro, LA (RLB); married 23 Jan 1993 Mary Elizabeth JONES (RLB)

iii. Phillip Bernard GERVAIS, born 15 Jan 1975, Carencro, LA (RLB)

iv. Steven GERVAIS born 15 Dec 1975, Carencro, LA (RLB)

v. Kathie Frances GERVAIS, born 6 Aug 1980, Carencro, LA (RLB)

b. John Jules GUILBEAU, born 29 Feb 1948, Carencro, LA; (LPCH,S#830270) (RLB); married 7 Aug 1971, Carencro, LA to Victoria L. THIBODEAUX, born 13 Dec 1950, Lafayette Parish, LA (LPCH,M#43643). This couple's three children are:

i. Kevin John GUILBEAU, born 24 Mar 1975, Baton Rouge, LA (RLB)

ii. Brian Paul GUILBEAU, born 18 Mar 1977, Baton Rouge, LA (RLB)

iii. Kyle Thomas GUILBEAU, born 31 Jan 1982, Baton Rouge, LA (RLB)

c. Nanette GUILBEAU, born 19 Dec 1949, Carencro, LA; married 15 Jan 1969, Carencro, LA to Glen BRASSEAU, born 11 Nov 1949 (LPCH,M#830270). This couple are the parents of three children:

i. Mark BRASSEAU, born 19 Aug 1970; married 15 Feb 1991 to Christa HARDESTY (RLB)

ii. Wayne C. BRASSEAU, born 26 Feb 1975 (RLB)

iii. André BRASSEAU, born 3 Feb 1980 (RLB)

d. Ken Charles GUILBEAU, born 23 Mar 1951, Carencro, LA; married 8 June 1974 Brenda RICHARD, born 3 Jan 1952 (LPCH,M#47276) (LPCH,S#830270). Their two children are:

i. Julie Claire GUILBEAU, born 21 Nov 1975 (RLB)

ii. Melissa Camile GUILBEAU, born 28 Nov 1979 (RLB)

E. Marie Cecile BILLEAUD, born 3 Sep 1889 (SWLR, XX, p. 37), Lafayette, Lafayette Parish, LA; died 25 Oct 1983, Port Arthur, TX (COR.6) married 11 Sep 1918, (LPCH,M#12591) Henry C. REAUX, born about 1892 (COR.6), Youngsville, LA; died 8 Jul 1973, Port Arthur, TX (COR.6); This couple's three children are:

1. Clyde REAUX, died at age six years (RLB)

2. Juanita REAUX, born 29 Jul 1923; married Homer JOSELYN (RLB)

3. Leila Mae REAUX, born 9 Oct 1927 at Port Arthur, TX; married Edmund J. MOUTON, born 5 Sep 1926, Port Arthur, TX (RLB). Of this marriage four children were born:

a. Deborah Sue MOUTON, born 24 Feb 1949, Port Arthur, TX; married (1st) _____ McNIEL; married (2nd) to Ronald Linn LEONARD, born 10 Dec 1946, Kaplan, LA (RLB). Two children were born of the first marriage:

i. Chad Allen McNIEL, born 2 Nov 1968, Port Arthur, TX (RLB); married Christina Marie EARL, born 18 Aug 1969, Jennings, LA (RLB). One child was born of this marriage:

aa. Garrett Lee McNIEL, born 25 May 1989, Port Arthur, TX (RLB)

ii. Troy David McNIEL, born 22 Jan 1970, Port Arthur, TX (RLB)

b. Cindy Lou MOUTON, born 26 Jun 1952, Port Arthur, TX (RLB); married Dennis Wayne CORLEY, born 15 Sep 1950 (RLB). One child was born of this marriage:

i. Kristie Denise CORLEY, born 29 Oct 1975, Beaumont, TX (RLB)

c. Kim Renée MOUTON, born 29 Jun 1957, Port Arthur, TX (RLB); married Gary Brent TROTTER, born 2 Dec 1956, Nashville, TN (RLB). This couple are the parents of one child:

i. Gary Brent TROTTER II, born 2 Oct 1988, Nashville, TN (RLB)

d. Todd Wayne MOUTON, born 4 Jul 1962, Port Arthur, TX (RLB); married Janice Kay DELAPOSSE, born 10 Dec 1961, Port Arthur, TX (RLB)

F. Leon Walter BILLEAUD, born 15 Jan 1893, Lafayette, LA (SWLR, XXIV, p. 34); died 23 May 1968 (LPCH,S#12993); married 17 Sep 1919, Martha PLAT (LPCH,M#12597); This couple had one child who died at birth.

G. Leonce BILLEAUD, born 6 Aug 1895 (SWLR, XXVI, p. 38); died 13 Jun 1978 (COR,7); Married 19 Feb 1917 (LPCH,M#12056) Rose BREAUX, born 6 Apr 1895 (COR,7); died 9 Feb 1978 (COR,7); Their three children are:

1. Gordon John BILLEAUD, born 13 Dec 1917, Lafayette, LA (RLB); Occupation: Salesman for Eagle Drug Co. (RLB); died 3 Jan 1978 of an auto accident (RLB); married Maydell Marie DARTEZ, born 13 Aug 1921, Abbeville, LA (RLB). Three children were born of this marriage:

a. Richard Wayne BILLEAUD, born 20 Jul 1941, Lafayette, LA (RLB); occupation: Financial Consultant-Stock Broker (RLB); married (1st) 29 Jul 1961, Peggy Rae BOUDREAUX, born 20 Jan 1942 (RLB); married (2nd) 17 Jan 1980 to Mary Gail GERDSEN, born 29 Mar 1950, Lake Charles, LA (RLB). Three children were born of the first marriage:

i. Randall Todd BILLEAUD, born 19 Jan 1962, Lafayette, LA (RLB)

ii. Brit Allen BILLEAUD, born 4 Feb 1963, Lafayette, LA (RLB)

iii. Jodi Ellen BILLEAUD, born 16 Apr 1964 (RLB); married 7 Aug 1988 to Donnie BROTHERS, born 17 Oct 1962. (RLB) One child was born of this marriage:

aa. Beau Garrett BROTHERS, born 23 Dec 1988, Gulf Breeze, FL (RLB)

Two children were born of the second marriage of Richard Wayne BILLEAUD and Mary Gail GERDSEN:

iv. Mary Lauren BILLEAUD, born 1 Feb 1983, Lafayette, LA (RLB)

v. John Richard BILLEAUD, born 20 Jul 1988, Lafayette, LA (RLB)

b. Carolyn Ann BILLEAUD, born 25 Jan 1944, Abbeville, LA; married 26 Sep 1964 (LPCH,M#37055) Joseph Harold AYMond, born 19 May 1941, Bunkie, LA; occupation: Dept. Head, Agronomic, McNeese State University, Ph. D. (RLB)

c. Mark BILLEAUD, born 13 Dec 1955, Lafayette, LA (RLB); married (1st) to Nelleen GUTIERREZ, born 7 Jan 1958, Lafayette, LA (RLB); died 27 Nov 1980, Lafayette, LA (RLB); married (2nd) 22 Jul 1989 Jaynie LANDRY, born 5 Jan 1955 (RLB)

2. Mildred BILLEAUD, born 22 Apr 1919, Lafayette, LA; married 15 Aug 1937 to Homer Joseph McDONALD, JR., born 28 Jan 1917, Port Arthur, TX (LPCH,M#20175) (RLB). Three children were born of this marriage:

a. Elizabeth Ann McDONALD, born 16 Mar 1940 (RLB); married John PECORINO (RLB). This couple are the parents of four children:

i. Angela PECORINO, born 20 Oct 1961, Lake Charles, LA (RLB)

ii. John PECORINO, JR., born 16 Nov 1962, Lake Charles, LA (RLB)

iii. Linda PECORINO, born 19 Dec 1964, Lake Charles, LA (RLB)

iv. Anthony PECORINO, born 27 Oct 1968, Lake Charles, LA (RLB)

b. Patrick J. McDONALD, born 24 Sep 1949 (RLB); married (1st) Cassie BELLOWE (RLB); married (2nd) Donna STEARLESS (RLB). Three children were born of the second marriage:

i. Joshua McDONALD, born 29 May 1983; died 12 hours after birth (RLB)

ii. Katie McDonald, born 2 Jul 1984 (RLB)

iii. Nicoles McDONALD, born 14 Oct 1986 (RLB)

c. Michael David McDONALD, born 23 Feb 1955 (RLB); married 2 Mar 1974 to Lisa ADDIO, born 29 Oct 1955 (RLB). They are the parents of two children:

i. Stephanie McDONALD, born 10 Jan 1975 (RLB)

ii. Michael David McDONALD, born 6 Nov 1978 (RLB)

3. Vina May BILLEAUD, born 25 May 1923, Lafayette, LA; married 30 Aug 1941 Charles Cillon GREIG (LPCH,M#22246), born 29 Jan 1922, Ville Platte, LA; died 5 Sep 1990, Lafayette, LA (RLB). Six children were born of this marriage:

a. Dennis Duane GREIG, born 22 Nov 1944, Port Arthur, TX; died 4 Oct 1972, Lafayette, LA (RLB)

b. Alan Charles GREIG, born 27 Apr 1946, Lafayette, LA (RLB); married 10 Jun 1967 to Judy Ann ROBIN, born 5 Sep 1947, Lafayette, LA (RLB). Three children were born of this union:

i. Leah Marie GREIG, born 1 Aug 1968, Lafayette, LA (RLB); married 28 Jan 1989 to David LORMAND, born 27 Dec 1965, Jennings, LA (RLB). One child was born of this marriage:

aa. Mary Alexis LORMAND, born 24 Apr 1991, Dover, DE (RLB)

ii. Amanda GREIG, born 5 Oct 1971, Lake Charles, LA (RLB)

iii. Alan Charles GREIG, JR., born 25 Oct 1979, Lafayette, LA (RLB)

c. Michael James GREIG, born 23 Feb 1949, St. Martinville, LA (RLB); died 16 Jun 1950, Lafayette, LA (RLB)

d. Gary Neal GREIG, born 17 Sep 1951, Opelousas, LA (RLB); married (1st) 25 Aug 1973 Theresa BUTLER, born 20 Feb 1952, Erath, LA (RLB); died 20 Jan 1990, Erath, LA (RLB); married (2nd) 5 Jun 1992 to Janet Broussard (RLB). Two children were born of the first marriage:

i. Richard Neal GREIG, born 4 Jun 1977, Erath, LA (RLB)

ii. Lauren Alicia GREIG, born 8 May 1982, Erath, LA (RLB)

e. Douglas Paul GREIG, born 23 Dec 1952, Opelousas, LA (RLB); married (1st) 30 Oct 1975 to Midori CHON, born 25 Jul 1954, Teya-ko, Japan (RLB); divorced; married (2nd) 25 Nov 1983 to Vickie DELCAMBRE, born 3 Jul 1960, St. Martinville, LA (RLB). Two children were born of the first marriage:

i. Wade Charles GREIG, born 5 May 1976, New Iberia, LA (RLB)

ii. Christy GREIG, born 22 Apr 1980, Teya-ko, Japan (RLB)

Child born of the second marriage:

iii. Andrie Courtney GREIG, born 27 Feb 1987, Lafayette, LA (RLB)

f. Richard Dale GREIG, born 18 Sep 1961, Lafayette, LA (RLB); married 27 Nov 1987 to Patricia McGrATH, born 27 Sep 1961 (RLB). One child was born of this marriage:

i. Kristen Louise GREIG, born 31 Jul 1990, St. Louis, MO (RLB)

H. Raoul BILLEAUD, born 11 Nov 1896, Lafayette, LA (RLB); died 31 Jan 1984 (RLB); married (1st) 19 Mar 1916 Mable BROUSSARD (LPCH,M#10838); (2nd) to Ida SENETTE; (3rd) 26 May 1934 Della Antoinette LANDRY, born 24 Dec 1910 (LPCH,M#18592); died 6 Feb 1968 (RLB). Children from 1st marriage with Mable BROUSSARD:

1. Charles Henry BILLEAUD, born 5 May 1916, Lafayette, LA (RLB); married Anna Mae MOUTON, born 1924; died 22 Sep 1993; buried St. Mary Cemetery, Abbeville, LA (OB,DA,23 Sep 1993,p.A-6)
2. Roy Patrick BILLEAUD, born 19 Jan 1918, Lafayette, LA (RLB)
3. Ray Andrew BILLEAUD, born 19 Feb 1920, Lafayette, LA (RLB)
4. Verna Mae BILLEAUD (RLB)

Child from the marriage (3rd) with Della Antoinette LANDRY:

5. Patricia Ann BILLEAUD, born 4 Aug 1935, Lafayette, LA; married 28 Nov 1959 Joseph Darney Ole BROUSSARD (LPCH,M#33704), born 26 Feb 1933. Four children were born of this marriage:
 - a. Todd Gerard BROUSSARD, born 19 Feb 1961; married Tammy Lyne MAGNON, born 13 Jul ____ (RLB)
 - b. Jamie Antoinette BROUSSARD, born 12 Feb 1963 (RLB); married 14 Aug 1984 to Kerry Layne Simon (RLB). One child was born of this marriage:
 - i. Whitney Erin Simon, born 22 Dec 1992 (RLB)
 - c. Robin Frances BROUSSARD, born 5 March 1966 (RLB); married 4 Oct 1986 to Alvoid Paul Foreman (RLB). Child of this marriage:
 - i. Morgan Claire FOREMAN, 26 Feb 1990, North Pole, Alaska (RLB)
 - d. Monica Claire BROUSSARD, born 7 Feb 1973 (RLB)

I. Heloise BILLEAUD, born 27 Sep 1899 (SWLR, XXX, p. 45); died about 1904 (RLB)

J. Lee Louis BILLEAUD, born 3 Jan 1901 (SWLR, XXXII, p. 29); died 6 Feb 1990, (LPCH,S#900252); married 6 Sep 1923 Eunice WEBB, born 28 Jan 1905 (RLB); (Lee BILLEAUD developed Tanglewood Terrace in Lafayette, LA). This couple are the parents of one child:

1. Robert Lee BILLEAUD, SR., born 15 Jan 1932, Lafayette, LA; Retired Lt. Colonel US Army; married 3 May 1958 to Mary Agnes WHITE; divorced 1984 (RLB). Of this marriage four children were born:
 - a. Robert Lee BILLEAUD, JR., born 14 Sep 1959, Fort Smith, AR, Captain, US Army; married 5 Jun 1981 to Carmen Marie MARTINEZ, born 14 Jun 1957, Allentown, PA (RLB). One child was born of this marriage:
 - i. Jennifer Marie BILLEAUD, born 5 Nov 1982, Augsburg, Germany (RLB)
 - b. Annette Marie BILLEAUD, born 12 Dec 1960, Heidelberg, Germany; married 6 Apr 1984 to Mark Randall PICKETT (LPCH,M#64089) (RLB). One child was born of this union:
 - i. Victoria Lee PICKETT, born 6 Jun 1984, Lafayette, LA (RLB)
 - c. Karen Lynn BILLEAUD, born 25 Feb 1962, Heidelberg, Germany; married Randy Leon BATCHELOR, born 10 Oct 1963, Anahuac, TX; divorced (LPCH,M#621887)(RLB). Two children were born of this marriage:
 - i. Brent Lee BATCHELOR, born 22 Jun 1985, Okinawa, Japan (RLB)
 - ii. Samantha Lynne BATCHELOR, born 20 Mar 1989, Bethesda, MD (RLB)
 - d. Gregory George BILLEAUD, born 17 Mar 1963, Fort Hood, TX; Sgt. US Army; married 26 Dec 1988 to Ginny Lyn RODRIGUEZ (RLB). Their two children are:

i. Michael George BILLEAUD, born 27 Oct 1989, Houston, TX (RLB)

ii. Michelle Lyn BILLEAUD, born 3 May 1993, Frankfurt, Germany (RLB)

K. Francis BILLEAUD, born 11 Mar 1904, Lafayette, LA (SWLR, XXXVI, p. 63); died 5 Nov 1989, Port Arthur, TX (RLB); married 26 Dec 1926, Port Arthur, TX, to Elsie Marie GREIG, born 13 Aug 1907 in Port Arthur, TX (RLB). Their two children are:

1. Dale Francis BILLEAUD, born 20 Aug 1931, Port Arthur, TX; married 16 Jul 1955, Port Arthur, TX to Patricia Ann LOVE, born 28 Dec 1933, Houston TX (RLB). Three children were born of this union:

a. Thomas Dale BILLEAUD, born 7 Nov 1961, Port Arthur, TX; married 27 Dec 1986 in Waco, TX to Joy Lynn COLCALSURE (RLB). This couple's two children are:

i. Kevin Thomas BILLEAUD, born 15 Feb 1990, Waco, TX (RLB)

ii. Bryan James BILLEAUD, born 12 Mar 1991, Waco, TX (RLB)

b. Darla Renée BILLEAUD, born 3 Jul 1963, Port Arthur, TX; married 20 Dec 1985, Port Arthur, TX to Daniel James ESTRELLO (RLB). Three children are being reared by this couple:

i. Michael Dale BOAL, born 8 Oct 1984, Nederland, TX (RLB)

ii. Derek Joshua ESTRELLO, born 15 Jan 1990, Beaumont, TX (RLB)

iii. Demi Renée ESTRELLO, born 10 Jun 1992, Beaumont, TX (RLB)

c. Virginia Lynn BILLEAUD, born 28 Jan 1966, Port Arthur, TX; married 19 Aug 1989, Port Arthur, TX to Michael Allen MARSHALL (RLB). This couple has one child:

i. Stormie Nicole MARSHALL, born 13 Apr 1990, Dickinson, TX (RLB)

2. Glenn Edward BILLEAUD, born 24 Sep 1943, Port Arthur, TX; married 23 Aug 1964 to Peggy Marie ROLLINSON, born 3 Feb 1946, Port Arthur, TX (RLB). This couple are the parents of four children:

a. Michele Ann BILLEAUD, born 7 Feb 1966, Port Arthur, TX; married 18 Jun 1988 to Troy Allen STRATTON, born 9 Mar 1965, Kountz, TX (RLB). One child was born of this marriage:

i. Spencer Jacob Stratton, born 27 May 1993, Houston, TX (RLB)

b. Troy Francis BILLEAUD, born 16 Nov 1968, Port Arthur, TX (RLB)

c. Lance Christopher BILLEAUD, born 14 Feb 1971, Port Arthur, TX (RLB)

d. Chad Edward BILLEAUD, born 10 Jan 1973, Port Arthur, TX (RLB)

L. Maydell BILLEAUD, born 2 Oct 1906; married 13 Dec 1926, Port Arthur, TX Harry Clement DOLESE, born 17 Nov 1903, died 8 May 1959 (COR,7). Their children are:

1. Harry Gerald DOLESE, born 16 Oct 1928, Port Arthur, TX; died 3 Apr 1966 due to an auto accident married 3 Jan 1951 to Geradline STEWART (RLB); born 8 Jul 1931, Jasper, TX (RLB). Two children were born of this marriage:

a. Peggy Ann DOLESE, born 26 Feb 1952, Port Arthur, TX; married Emmett Arthur EICHLER, born 25 Oct 1939 (RLB). Two children were born of this union:

i. Brandi Michal EICHLER, born 16 May 1972, Port Arthur, TX (RLB)

ii. Lauri Denese EICHLER, born 21 Jan 1975, Port Arthur, TX (RLB)

b. Gary Paul DOLESE, born 16 Aug 1955, Port Arthur, TX (RLB)

2. John Charles ("Toby") DOLESE, born 19 Aug 1931, Port Arthur, TX (RLB)

III. Marie Leontine BILLEAUD, born 18 Jun 1858, Lafayette Parish, LA (SWLR, VI, p. 50); died 17 Sep 1937 (LPCH,S#5888); married 26 Dec 1876 Paul Ambroise CHIASSON (SWLR, XII, p. 40); born 1 Apr 1853, (SWLR, V, p. 120), Lafayette Parish, LA; died 29 Nov 1940 (LPCH,S#6340). The children of this marriage include:

A. Paul Ambroise CHIASSON, JR., born 1 Apr 1878, Lafayette Parish, LA (SWLR, XIII, p. 106); died Nov 1943; married 8 Dec 1900 (SWLR, XXIX, p. 106) to Adolice DUGAS, born 3 Oct 1880 (SWLR, XIV, p. 163); died Mar 1957 (LPCH,S#6340)

1. Mary L. CHIASSON, born 31 Aug 1901 (SWLR, XXXII, p. 65) (USC,LP,1910)

2. Edward CHAISSON, born 21 Dec 1902 (SWLR, XXXIV, p. 523)

3. Joseph Dupre CHAISSON, born 8 Jul 1904 (SWLR, XXXVI, p. 149); died 26 Nov 1968 (LPCH,S#14263); married (1st) Mary E. BILLEAUD, born 27 Aug 1906, the daughter of John BILLEAUD and Eliza PREJEAN, (please see below, 2-IV-J); died 20 Aug 1965 (LPCH,S#12272); married (2nd) 26 Nov 1966 Anna BARRAS, (LPCH,S#14263) the children from the 1st marriage:

a. Mary Lou CHAISSON, born 21 Jan 1935; married 11 Feb 1961 Donald Adrien HESSE, SR. (LPCH,M#4441) (IB)

i. Donald HESSE, JR., born 6 Mar 1962 (IB)

ii. Gregory HESSE, born 18 Nov 1963 (IB)

iii. Gary HESSE, 5 Oct 1965; died 6 Oct 1965 (IB)

4. Emely B. CHIASSON, born Aug 1909 (USC,LP,1910)

B. Jean Leon CHIASSON, born 11 Sep 1879; (SWLR, XIV, p. 110); died 15 Apr 1954, Port Neches, TX (LPCH,S#15300); occupation: Medical Doctor; married 28 Dec 1910 (LPCH,S#15300) Katie PAXTON, born about 1885. The children of this couple are:

1. Mary CHIASSON, born about 1911, Lafayette Parish, LA (USC,LP,1920); died 2 Nov 1963; occupation: Medical Doctor; single, no children (LPCH,S#15300)

2. Emerson Chaille CHIASSON, born about 1913 (USC,LP,1920); occupation: Medical Doctor; married John KING (LPCH,S#15300)

C. Elie Gaston CHIASSON (Elia), born 29 Aug 1881 (SWLR, XV, p. 119); died on or about 27 Sep 1956 (LPCH,S#9305); married 10 Feb 1902 (SWLR, XXXIV, p. 523) (LPCH,S#9305) Azema LEBLANC, the daughter of Jean Portalis LEBLANC and Zelia REON. This couple are the parents of three children:

1. Ambroise Chester CHIASSON, born 17 Oct 1903 (SWLR, XXXV, p. 112); married Leola TULLIER (LPCH,S#9305)

2. Francis CHIASSON, married Mary RISO, (LPCH,S#9305)

3. Marie Antoinette CHIASSON, married M. J. ISEMAN (LPCH,S#9305)

D. Joseph Mentor CHIASSON (Joseph), born 26 May 1883, (SWLR, XVI, p. 119) (USC,LP,1910); died Jun 1967; married Nov 1909 (USC, 1910, LP) Claudia DARBY:

1. Audry CHIASSON, born about 1912 (USC,LP,1920)

E. Marie Louise CHAISSON, born 18 Sep 1885 (SWLR, XVII, p. 123); married 21 Apr 1906 W. Lee DE LA HOUSSEY: divorced 19 Apr 1913 (LPCH,S#8430) Two children were born of this marriage:

1. Marie Louise DE LA HOUSSAYE, married 9 Feb 1946 Frank H. CLAY; Frank H. CLAY died 6 May 1985 (LPCH,S#860339)

2. Leontine Amente DE LA HOUSSAYE, born about 1908 (USC,LP,1920); married James P. WILLIAMS (LPCH,S#8430)

IV. John BILLEAUD, born 8 Aug 1860 (GHB), Lafayette Parish; died 22 Jun 1948 (LPCH,S#7230); married 7 Apr 1885 (SWLR, XVII, p. 55) to Eliza PREJEAN, born 23 Oct 1861; (SWLR, VII, p. 374); died 31 Oct 1943 (LPCH,S#7230). Ten children were born of this marriage:

A. Malvina BILLEAUD, born 4 Jul 1887 (SWLR, XVIII, p. 31); died 18 Nov 1887 (SWLR, XVIII, p. 31)

B. Joseph Edmond BILLEAUD, born 6 Aug 1888 (SWLR, XIX, p. 36); died 30 Aug 1890 (SWLR, XXI, p. 39)

C. Edna BILLEAUD, born 14 Jul 1890 (SWLR, XXI, p. 38); died 20 Nov 1985 (OB,DA,21 Nov 1985); married 1914 (IB) to Phillip DOMINGUE, born 27 Mar 1890 (SWLR, XXI, p. 121) (USC,LP,1920); died 28 Mar 1969 (IB). Three children were born of this marriage:

1. John DOMINGUE, born 19 Mar 1915 (IB); died 18 May 1984, Lafayette, LA (IB); married 25 May 1941 Catherine LEBLANC, the daughter of John Creighton LEBLANC, born 12 Feb 1922 (IB). This couple are the parents of two children:

a. Daniel John DOMINGUE, born 6 Aug 1949, married 15 Aug 1970 Rebecca Kidder (IB). One child was born of this marriage:

i. Scott DOMINGUE, born 29 May 1974 (IB)

b. Pamela Kay DOMINGUE, born 24 Jan 1953, married 26 Apr 1975 Mark KOGL (IB). They are the parents of two children:

i. Matthew KOGL (IB)

ii. Kathy KOGL (IB)

2. Forrest DOMINGUE, born 14 Jun 1916 (IB) (USC,LP,1920); married 28 Sep 1940 to Lorena BROUSSARD, born 1 Jan 1919 (IB). This couple's children are:

a. Arlene DOMINGUE, born 5 Aug 1945; married 27 Aug 1966 to Michael RICCA (IB). One child was born of this marriage:

i. Renée RICCA, born 21 Sep 1971 (IB)

b. Allen DOMINGUE, born 20 Jan 1953 (IB)

3. Lelias DOMINGUE, born 19 Jul 1918, Scott, LA; married 20 Nov 1954 Craig MILLIGAN, born 2 Nov 1921, Rayne, Acadia Parish, LA (LPCH,M#30586) (IB). Four children were born of this marriage:

a. Andy MILLIGAN, born 10 Sep 1957; married (1st) 10 Dec 1976 to Tammy RAINEY; married (2nd) 16 Jan 1981 to Rebecca THEALL (IB)

b. Stephanie MILLIGAN (IB)

c. Allen Craig MILLIGAN (IB)

d. Joshua MILLIGAN (IB)

D. Joseph Saul BILLEAUD, born 12 Jan 1892 (SWLR, XIII, p. 37); died 4 Jul 1959 (LPCH,S#13645); married 1 Dec 1914 (LPCH,M#10464) to Marie Althea COMEAUX, born 23 Jan 1895, Carencro, LA, daughter of Esteve Comeaux (SWLR, XXVI, p. 95) (IB). Two children were born of this marriage:

1. Shirley BILLEAUD, born 28 Sep 1915 (IB) (USC,LP,1920); died 2 Oct 1969 (LPCH,S#13644); married 12 Apr 1947, Carencro, LA (LPCH,M#25743) (IB) to Eva FAUL. One child was born of this marriage:

a. Kathleen Ann BILLEAUD, born 3 Sep 1949, Carencro, LA; married 24 Jan 1970, Carencro, LA, Keith Michael GRIFFIN, born 15 Feb 1949, Abbeville, Vermilion Parish, LA (LPCH,M#41999) (IB). This couple are the parents of three children:

i. Matthew Ryan GRIFFIN, born 27 Aug 1975 (IB)

ii. Amanda Ruth GRIFFIN, born 24 Jun 1976 (IB)

iii. Erin Rebecca GRIFFIN, born 8 May 1991 (IB)

2. Irene BILLEAUD, born 30 Mar 1925 (IB)

E. Joseph Astin BILLEAUD, born 28 Jul 1893 (SWLR, XXIV, p. 34); died 12 Jan 1894 (SWLR, XXV, p. 39)

F. Ada BILLEAUD, born 10 Nov 1894 (GHB); died 4 Oct 1972; buried 6 Oct 1972, Calvary Cemetery, Lafayette, LA (LPCH,S#15596) (GHB); married 20 Nov 1917 to Hypolite HERNANDEZ, born 13 Sep 1896 (SWLR, XXVII, p. 259); died 4 Apr 1962; buried Calvary Cemetery, Lafayette, LA (GHB). This Couple's eight children are:

1. Grace HERNANDEZ, born 11 Aug 1918 (GHB); married 12 Nov 1935 to Joseph BEGNAUD, born 17 Dec 1917 (GHB) (LPCH,M#19335). One child was born of this marriage:

a. Joseph Vernon BEGNAUD, born 29 Aug 1939, Scott, LA; married 15 Aug 1959 to Jacqueline Marie TRAHAN, born 18 Jan 1939, Erath, Vermilion Parish, LA (GHB). This couple are the parents of one child:

i. Jordan Anthony BEGNAUD, born 19 Jul 1961, Lafayette, LA (GHB)

2. Maria Delta HERNANDEZ, born 22 May 1920 Scott, LA (GHB); married 27 Dec 1946 to Anton John DYLLA, born 28 Sep 1922 (LPCH,M#25578) (GHB). Two children were born of this marriage:

a. Joseph Russell DYLLA, born 14 Feb 1947, San Antonio, TX; died 30 May 1969; not married (GHB)

b. Kathy Ann DYLLA, born 20 Jul 1960, San Antonio, TX; married 14 Dec 1984 to Jimmy Steven WEINMAN, born 24 Nov 1955 in Panama City, FL (GHB). They are the parents of one child:

i. Matthew Steven WEINMAN, born 24 May 1991 in Roswell, NM (GHB)

3. Nella HERNANDEZ, born 20 Sep 1925, Lafayette, LA; married 31 Aug 1944 Raleigh RICHARD; divorced Raleigh RICHARD (LPCH,M#23912) (S#15596) (GHB). Two children were born of this union:

a. Joan Gayle RICHARD, born 23 Nov 1946, Lafayette, La; married 1 Jun 1968 to Nicholas John SOVINSKY, born 10 Mar 1945 (GHB). Of this marriage two children were born:

i. Michelle Louise SOVINSKY, born 29 Oct 1970 in Lafayette, LA (GHB)

ii. Neal Nickolas SOVINSKY, born 1 Dec 1978 in Gretna, LA (GHB)

b. Ellen Louise RICHARD, born 2 Aug 1951, Lafayette, LA; married 30 Jun 1973 to Daniel James CARROLL, born 8 May 1950 (GHB). This couple are the parents of four children.

i. Lauren Elizabeth CARROLL, born 11 Jul 1976 in Lafayette, LA (GHB)

- ii. Daniel James CARROLL, Jr., born 7 Mar 1978 (GHB)
- iii. Scott Gardiner CARROLL, born 9 Aug 1983, Lafayette, La (GHB)
- iv. David Patrick CARROLL, born 4 Jan 1987, Lafayette, LA (GHB)

4. Wilda Anne HERNANDEZ, born 21 Mar 1927, SCOTT, LA; married (1st) 27 Nov 1948 to Hewitt PLESANCE, born 9 Apr 1920, Acadia Parish, LA (LPCH,M#26902); married (2nd) 19 Jul 1969 Wilson GANNARD, born 17 Feb 1923 (GHB). No issue.

5. Joseph Russell HERNANDEZ, born 21 Jul 1928, Scott, LA; baptized 18 Aug 1928, Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Church, Scott, LA; died at age 1-1/2 years (GHB)

6. Paul Steven HERNANDEZ, born 27 Oct 1930, Scott, LA; baptized 22 Nov 1930 Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Church, Scott, LA; died in infancy (GHB)

7. Joseph Mitchell HERNANDEZ, born 8 Jan 1933, Lafayette, LA; baptized 4 Feb 1933 Sts. Peter and Paul Church, Scott, LA; died 2 Jul 1938; buried Calvary Cemetery, Lafayette, LA; married 25 Nov 1956 to Deanna VERDOODT, born Grema, LA (GHB). No issue.

8. Elaine Marie HERNANDEZ, born 7 Oct 1936, Scott, LA; married 21 Dec 1954 to Weber Joseph BORREL, born 23 Aug 1933, Crowley, Acadia Parish, LA (LPCH,M#30661) (LPCH,S#15596) (GHB). Three children were born of this marriage:

a. Weber Joseph BORRELL, Jr., born 17 Aug 1955 in Fort Riley, KS (GHB)

b. Carol Ada BORRELL, born 24 Jun 1958 in Fort Benning, GA; married Louis Henry NOEL, born 12 Jul 1953 (GHB). This couple are the parents of two children:

i. Wilfred Edward NOEL, born 21 Sep 1982 in Lafayette, LA (GHB)

ii. Weber Joseph NOEL, born 11 Apr 1985, Lafayette, LA (GHB)

c. Lynette Marie BORRELL, born 13 Feb 1962, Fort Hood, TX; married 11 Aug 1984 to Terry Anthony DUFRENE, born 10 Apr 1961 (GHB). Three children were born of this marriage:

i. Elise Claire DUFRENE, born 19 Dec 1987, San Francisco, CA (GHB)

ii. Adelle Madeline DUFRENE, born 6 Apr 1990, San Francisco, CA (GHB)

iii. Evan Borrell DUFRENE, born 12 Mar 1992, Petaluma, CA (GHB)

G. Jean Valsin BILLEAUD, born 22 Aug 1896 (SWLR, XXVII, p. 46); died 7 Jun 1945 (LPCH,S#7231); married (1st) 18 Oct 1919 Edith JENKINS (LPCH,M#2943); married (2nd) 31 Jan 1934 Lucille ROGER (LPCH,M#18495). One child from the first marriage with Edith JENKINS:

1. Lorena BILLEAUD; married (1st) 29 Apr 1941 Murphy BOULLION; married (2nd) Austin LEBLANC (IB)

Child of Lorena BILLEAUD from her first marriage to Murphy BOULLION:

a. Norris BOULLION, born 10 May 1942; married 29 Jun 1963 to Betty CROCKETT (IB). Of this marriage three children were born:

i. Lynene BOULLION, born 6 Aug 1965

ii. Cindy BOULLION, 12 Feb 1967

iii. James BOULLION, born 17 Feb 1972

Child of Lorena BILLEAUD from her second marriage to Austin LEBLANC:

b. Andrew LEBLANC, born 15 Sep; married Jan HERNDUN (IB)

Children from the marriage of Jean Valsin BILLEAUD and his second wife, Lucille ROGER:

2. Jean Valsin BILLEAUD, JR, born 13 Jun 1935; died 15 Oct 1981, Acadia Parish, LA (IB) (OB,DA,17 Oct 1981); married (1st) Mary Jennie POTHIER; divorced Sep 1973; married (2nd) 17 Nov 1977 Diane LARUE BROUSSARD, born 16 Oct 1946 (IB) (LPCH,M#52272). Two children were born of the first marriage:

a. Randall D. BILLEAUD, born 13 Jul 1959; married 16 May 1981 Trudy Marie LEMOINE (IB), born 29 Nov 1962 (LPCH,M#58177)

b. Marcella Marie BILLEAUD, born 27 Nov 1963 (IB); married 11 Jul 1987, Michael Norman THORSON (LPCH,M#69830)

3. Marie Elizia BILLEAUD, born 27 Dec 1937 (IB), Scott, LA (LPCH,E#9233); married 25 Dec 1953 (IB) in St. Landry Parish, LA, John R. THIBODEAUX, born 3 Jul 1933, Opelousas, LA (IB) (LPCH,M#30047). Five children were born of this marriage:

a. John THIBODEAUX, born 20 Dec 1954; married 30 May 1976 Debbie FLINT (IB). Three children were born of this marriage:

i. Joey Drozan THIBODEAUX, born 2 May 1977 (IB)

ii. Jessica THIBODEAUX, born 26 Oct 1978 (IB)

iii. Kristy Marie THIBODEAUX, born 10 Jun 1982 (IB)

b. Debbie THIBODEAUX, born 2 Feb 1957; married 24 Feb 1976 to Bryan ROLAND (IB). One child was born of this marriage:

i. David Bryan ROLAND, born 10 Feb 1977 (IB)

c. Lorraine THIBODEAUX, born 14 Jan 1960 (IB)

d. Michael THIBODEAUX, born 8 Aug 1961; married 29 Jul 1963 Kay Christine PAUL (IB)

e. Lisa THIBODEAUX, born 13 Dec 1965 (IB)

4. Paul Dale BILLEAUD, born 29 Sep 1943 (LPCH,E#10516) (LPCH,S#7231) (IB); married Linda HERNANDEZ (IB)

a. Jeanné BILLEAUD, married 26 Dec 1987 to William LOUVIERE (IB)

b. Paulette BILLEAUD; married 12 Aug 1989 to Scott KNOX (IB)

c. Victoria BILLEAUD (IB)

H. Emma BILLEAUD, born 25 Sep 1899, in Scott, LA (LPCH,M#34332); married (1st) 13 Nov 1929, to John Craighton LEBLANC (LPCH,M#17015); married (2nd) 11 Dec 1960 to Thomas JOHNSON, born 12 Nov 1896, Rayne, Acadia Parish, LA (LPCH,M#34332)

I. Joseph Hector BILLEAUD, born 13 Nov 1901 (SWLR, XXXIV, p. 192)

J. Mary E. BILLEAUD, born 27 Aug 1906 (GHB), Lafayette Parish, LA; died 20 Aug 1965 (LPCH,S#12272); married Joseph Dupre CHAISSON, (please see above--this family is listed under Paul Ambroise CHAISSON, JR. and Aldolice DUGAS, 2-III-A-3)

V. Marie Olive BILLEAUD, born 5 Mar 1863 (SWLR, VII, p. 37); died 18 Feb 1942 (APCH,S#2702); married 18 Feb 1882 (LPCH,M#3723) (SWLR, XV, p. 53) to Joseph Hebrard ARCENEUX, (Eberd) 26 Mar 1856 (SWLR, VI, p. 12); died 18 Aug 1936 (APCH,S#2702), the son of Alexandre ARCENEUX and Felicité BRASSEUX. Their children are listed in the successions:

A. Paul ARCENEUX, born 28 Nov 1885 (SWLR, XVII, p. 15); died 23 Mar 1919; married May Laura SENETTE (APCH,S#2299); born about 1887 (USC,AP,1920). One child was born of this marriage:

1. Yolande ARCENEUX, born about 1910 (USC,LP,1920) (APCH,S#2299); died 27 Jun 1989 (LPCH,S#890329); married Dwight W. ANDRUS (APCH,S#2702); occupation: Real Estate Developer and Insurance Agent; died 7 May 1990 LPCH<S#900288). Of this marriage two sons were born and one daughter adopted:

a. Dwight W. ANDRUS, JR., born 25 Sep 1933, Opelousas, LA; married 22 Jul 1954, Lafayette, LA to Nedra Ferne REED, born 16 Dec 1934, Marksville, LA (LPCH,S#890288) (LPCH,M#30402). This couple's children include:

i. Dwight Wilbur ANDRUS, III, born 7 Nov 1955, LA; married 27 May 1978 to Lisa Kay GUIDRY, born 24 Dec 1958 (LPCH,M#53007) (LPCH,S#890329)

ii. Reed G. ANDRUS (LPCH,S#890329)

iii. David Whitcomb ANDRUS, born 12 Feb 1960; married 8 Jul 1983, Lafayette, LA to Michelle Jane BROADHURST, born 29 Jun 1962, LA (LPCH,M#62697) (LPCH,S#890329)

b. Ronald Gordon ANDRUS, born 13 Mar 1935; married 20 Nov 1954, Abbeville, Vermilion Parish, LA to Dorothy Rose HEBERT, born 20 Jul 1934, Lafayette, Lafayette Parish, LA (LPCH,M#30587) (LPCH,S#890329)

c. Alonda Marie ANDRUS (adopted) (LPCH,S#890329), born 8 Dec 1951; married 1 Jun 1974, Lafayette, LA to Peter Moise DUOS, born 3 Apr 1946 (LPCH,M#47153)

B. Edward ARCENEUX, born 25 Jun 1887 (SWLR, XVIII, p. 8); died in infancy, before 1900 (USC,AP,1900) (APCH,S#2299)

C. André ARCENEUX, born 30 Nov 1888 (SWLR, XIX, p. 10); married Claudette BREAUX

1. Mildred ARCENEUX, married Oscar DeVILLIER (LAB). This couple are the parents of four children:

a. Larry DeVILLIER (LAB)

b. Kenny DeVILLIER (LAB)

c. Billy DeVILLIER (LAB)

d. Sandra DeVILLIER (LAB)

D. Edward ARCENEUX, (Edouard) born 10 Nov 1890 (SWLR, XXI, p. 11); died 12 Dec 1960 (APCH,S#5419); Married Lucille MORVANT (APCH,S#5419)

1. Olive Catherine ("Kitey") ARCENEUX, married Gerard Louis ROMERO (APCH,S#5419) (CSR). Seven children were born of this marriage:

a. Gerard Louis ROMERO, II, married Nancy PATTON (CSR)

b. Denise ROMERO, (a twin of Mary) married Louis Claudemire Soileau, IV (CSR). Of this marriage four children were born:

i. Catherine Virginia Soileau (CSR)

ii. Louis Claudemire SOILEAU, V (CSR)

iii. Matthew SOILEAU (CSR)

iv. Christine SOILEAU (CSR)

c. Mary ROMERO, (a twin of Denise) married James CHERIAMIE (CSR). This couple are the parents of two children:

i. James CHERIAMIE (CSR)

ii. Anita CHERIAMIE (CSR)

d. Paul ROMERO (CSR)

e. Charles Steven ROMERO, born 15 Feb 1954; married 23 Sep 1979 to Connie Marie COMEAUX, born 9 May 1953 (CSR). Two children were born of this marriage:

i. Nicholas Charles ROMERO, born 5 Nov 1981 (CSR)

ii. Jase Gerard ROMERO, born 15 Jul 1985 (CSR)

f. John Matthew ROMERO, born 1958; married Julie HEBERT (CSR). Child born of this marriage:

i. Leah ROMERO (CSR)

E. Marie Ella ARCENEUX, born 7 Jul 1892 (SWLR, XXIII, p. 10); died 17 Feb 1981 (GHB); married Dupre BREAUX, died before 18 Aug 1936 (APCH,S#2299). One child was born of this marriage:

1. Bernice BREAUX married Winson P. BAROUSSE (CSR) (LAB). This couple are the parents of one child:

a. Barbara BAROUSSE, married to Warren SIEBOLD (LAB)

F. Charles ARCENEUX, born 23 Nov 1894; baptized 18 Jan 1895 (SWLR, XXV, p. 10); married Doris PETTJEAN (APCH,M#6986) (GHB). This couple are the parents of one child:

1. Irby ARCENEUX, (died early in life); married Frances PREJEAN (LAB). Two children were born of this marriage:

a. Donna Marie ARCENEUX, married to Gerald Eugene FORET, SR. (deceased) (LAB). Children of this union:

i. Gerald Eugene FORET, JR. (deceased) (LAB)

ii. Mary Frances FORET, married Paul DESPRES (LAB)

iii. Michael FORET, married Teri _____? (LAB)

iv. Joseph Paul FORET, married Olivia Ann FONTENOT (LAB)

b. Joseph Hebard ARCENEUX (LAB)

G. Eastin ARCENEUX (APCH,S#2299)

H. Marie Malvina ARCENEUX, born 1 Nov 1896 (SWLR, XXXVII, p. 14); died 8 Apr 1936 (APCH,S#2299)(GHB); married Theodore BEGNAUD (APCH,S#2299). Of this marriage one child was born:

1. Noland BEGNAUD (APCH,S#2299), married Alice MILLER (GHB)

a. Francis Noland BEGNAUD (GHB)

b. Patrick BEGNAUD (GHB)

c. Janelle BEGNAUD (GHB)

d. Leewood Felix BEGNAUD (GHB)

I. Joseph Hebrard ARCENEUX, JR., born 10 Mar 1899; baptized 29 Apr 1899 (SWLR, XXX, p. 12); died 17 Aug 1959; married Lorena JOHNSON (APCH,S#5132). The succession lists three children:

1. Paul Watson ARCENEUX, married 21 Nov 1946 Marie Ethelie FORESTIER (APCH,M#22980)

2. Wilbert John ARCENEUX, married 24 Nov 1951 to Verjean VENABLE (APCH,M#26605)

3. Lorena Eve Ann ARCENEUX, married 17 Jul 1955 Joseph Orton BESSE, JR. (APCH,S#5132) (LAB)

a. Mary Kay BESSE, born 11 May 1956 to James L. SIMON (LAB). Three children were born of this marriage:

i. Ryan Louis SIMON, born 5 Mar 1976 (LAB)

ii. Nicholas John SIMON, born 15 Sep 1978 (A twin of Adam Joseph) (LAB)

iii. Adam Joseph SIMON, born 15 Sep 1978 (A twin of Nicholas John) (LAB)

b. Peter Anthony BESSE, born 4 Jul 1957; married Dianne STELLY, born 11 Oct 1960 (LAB)

i. Lauren E. BESSE, born 19 Oct 1985 (LAB)

ii. Jonathan Paul BESSE, born 26 Oct 1991 (LAB)

c. Judy Ann BESSE, born 6 Oct 1960; married Randy C. CECAL (LAB). One child was born of this union:

i. Courtney Evelyn CECAL, born 2 Dec 1986 (LAB)

d. Mark Todd BESSE, born 24 Oct 1964; married (1st) to Donna ASPIRA; divorced (LAB); married (2nd) Tina Marie POWER (LAB). One child was born of the first marriage:

i. Derek Paul BESSE (LAB)

Child of the second marriage:

ii. Kayla Marie BESSE, born 22 Jun 1993 (LAB)

J. Jean Lee ARCENEUX, born 8 Apr 1901; baptized 25 May 1901 (SWLR, XXXII, p. 8); married Hazel MARTIN (GHB)

K. Augustin ARCENEUX, born 31 Aug 1903 (SWLR, XXXVI, p. 755)

IV. Arthur BILLEAUD, born 27 Mar 1866 (SWLR, VIII, p. 41); died 12 Jan 1932 (LPCH,S#4883); married (1st) 29 Dec 1890 (SWLR, XXI, p. 38) to Marguerite Zelia REON, born 28 Apr 1869 (SWLR, IX, p. 338), daughter of Lastie Reon and Azema LEBLEU; died 6 May 1903 (SWLR, XXXV, p. 470); married (2nd) 14 May 1904 to Theoza DUGAS (SWLR, XXXVI, p. 36); divorced 28 Feb 1910 (LPCH, Suit #4856); Theoza DUGAS died 1 May 1958 (LPCH,S#9459). The eight children of Arthur BILLEAUD and Marguerite Zelia REON are:

A. Leon BILLEAUD, born 23 Oct 1891 (SWLR, XXII, p. 39); died 9 Feb 1946 (LPCH,S#6764); married 19 Oct 1916 (LPCH,M#10938) to Emma HERNANDEZ, born about 1894, Scott, LA; died 11 Oct 1981 (OB,DA,12 Oct 1981). Five children are listed in the succession of Leon BILLEAUD:

1. Floyd Steven BILLEAUD, born 11 Jul 1917; married 31 Jul 1949 Elaine Marie POCHE, born 30 Oct 1921, Carencro, LA (LPCH,M#27314). Four children were born of this marriage:

a. Susan Ann BILLEAUD, born 27 Aug 1950; married 28 Feb 1970 to Michael Henry THIBODEAUX, born 13 Jun 1949, Lafayette, LA (LBM). Nine children were born of this marriage:

i. Dawn Cheri' THIBODEAUX, born 31 May 1972; married 17 Apr 1993 to Corey Don LOVELL; born 24 Mar 1970, Houma, LA (LBM)

ii. Danielle Suzanne THIBODEAUX, born 10 Jan 1974 (LBM)

iii. Steven Jason THIBODEAUX, born 9 Feb 1976 (LBM)

iv. Christopher Alex Thibodeaux, born 30 Mar 1980 (LBM)

v. Mary Elaine THIBODEAUX, born 19 Nov 1981 (LBM)

vi. Stephanie Maria THIBODEAUX, born 5 Jun 1983; died 21 May 1984 (LBM)

vii. John Michael THIBODEAUX, born 17 May 1986 (LBM)

viii. Theresa Claire THIBODEAUX, born 29 Jun 1988 (LBM)

ix. David Anthony THIBODEAUX, still-born 21 Oct 1990 (LBM)

b. Bruce Steven BILLEAUD born 28 Sep 1951; married 10 Jun 1978, Broussard, Lafayette Parish, LA to Jeanine Marie MILLER, born 29 Aug 1957 (LPCH,M#53091) (LBM). Seven children were born of this marriage:

i. Clemencia Ann BILLEAUD, born 15 Apr 1979, Lafayette, LA (LBM)

ii. Jennifer Claire BILLEAUD, born 3 Jul 1980, Lafayette, LA (LBM)

iii. Paul Steven BILLEAUD, born 3 Apr 1982, Lafayette, LA (LBM)

iv. Matthew Louis BILLEAUD, 6 Jan 1984, Lafayette, LA (LBM)

v. Dominic Joseph BILLEAUD, 30 Oct 1986, Lafayette, LA (LBM)

vi. Michelle Marie BILLEAUD, born 8 Oct 1991, Lafayette, LA (LBM)

vii. Annette Christine BILLEAUD, 30 May 1993, Lafayette, LA (LBM)

c. Eugene Alfred BILLEAUD, born 3 Sep 1954, Lafayette Parish, LA; married 21 Mar 1981 to Monique DELHOMME, born 5 Jan 1960, Lafayette Parish, LA (LPCH,M#57960) (LBM). This couple are the parents of four children:

i. Molly Jean BILLEAUD, born 21 Jan 1983 (LBM)

ii. Mindy Lee BILLEAUD, born 4 Jun 1984 (LBM)

iii. André Paul BILLEAUD, born 25 Jun 1986 (LBM)

iv. Jacques René BILLEAUD, born 1 Nov 1990 (LBM)

d. Robert William BILLEAUD, born 9 Nov 1954 (unmarried) (LBM)

2. Evelyn BILLEAUD, born 10 Apr 1921; married 9 Jun 1942 to Clarence Emil NELSON, born 18 Apr 1915, St. Ignace, MI (LPCH,M#22745) (LBM). Three children were born of this marriage:

a. Marilyn Elizabeth NELSON, born 9 Jul 1946; married 14 Dec 1974 John ("Jack") ROCKENSCHUH, born 5 Aug 1949, New Iberia, LA (LBM). Of this marriage three children were born:

i. Alexis Elizabeth ROCKENSCHUH, born 20 Jul 1982 (LBM)

ii. Alicia Renée ROCKENSCHUH, born 1 Jan 1984 (LBM)

iii. Alayna Claire ROCKENSCHUH, born 25 Aug 1986 (LBM)

b. Gustaf Emil NELSON, born 26 Feb 1951; married 13 Jan 1973 to Ann CAMPBELL, born 30 Jun ____, Port Neches, TX (LBM). Two children were born of this marriage:

i. Jason Emil NELSON, born 23 Jul 1976 (LBM)

ii. Jeremy John NELSON, born 23 Sep 1978 (LBM)

c. Ingrid Marie NELSON, born 6 Jul 1955, unmarried (LBM)

3. Lucille BILLEAUD, born 8 Sep 1922; married 26 Nov 1944 to Joseph Benedict MEHAL, born 1 Oct 1916, Hostetner, PA (LPCH,M#24042) (LBM). Four children were born of this marriage:

a. Rebecca Ann MEHAL, born 14 Aug 1945; married Robert FIELDING, JR., born 27 Jul 1940, Toledo, OH (LBM). This couple are the parents of twins:

i. Richard William FIELDING, born 25 Nov 1975 (a twin of Randolph) (LBM)

ii. Randolph Thomas FIELDING, born 25 Nov 1975 (a twin of Richard) (LBM)

b. Cyril Methodius MEHAL, born 11 Dec 1948; married 17 Dec 1979 to Jearayne Helen GARRETT, born 2 Dec 1953, Rayne, LA (LBM). Three children were born of this marriage:

i. Gamette Cyril MEHAL, born 9 Sep 1979 (LBM)

ii. Derrick Anthony MEHAL, born 21 Aug 1982 (LBM)

iii. Nathan James MEHAL, born 19 Jul 1985 (LBM)

c. Emma Julia MEHAL, born 3 Sep 1950; married 22 Aug 1971 Clarence FABACHER, born 11 Nov 1940, Lafayette, LA (LBM). This couple are the parents of two children:

i. Luke Damien FABACHER, born 25 Jan 1973; married 18 Jul 1992 to Kristina René Newton, born 30 Jan 1973, Mattawan, MI (LBM)

ii. Heath Aaron FABACHER, born 25 Feb 1977 (LBM)

iii. Matthew Joseph MEHAL, born 16 May 1952; married (1st) Janet Lynn MATT; divorced; married (2nd) 6 Dec 1986 Tracy CHEW (LBM). Child from the second marriage:

aa. Ryan Joseph MEHAL, born 30 Sep 1988 (LBM)

4. Clara Belle BILLEAUD, born 26 Apr 1925, Lafayette Parish, LA (LPCH,E#6761); married (1st) 23 Dec 1947 Louis Paul DeBLANC, JR. (LPCH,M#26322); divorced 4 Nov 1965 (LPCH,Suit #35276); Clara Belle BILLEAUD remarried (2nd) Harry STEVENS, SR. Children of the marriage of Clara Belle BILLEAUD and Louis Paul DeBLANC, JR. are listed below (please see 5-I-E-2)

5. Leon BILLEAUD, JR., born 17 Oct 1927 (E#6762); died 21 Apr 1983, Carencro, LA (LPCH,S#830492); married 19 Jun 1952 Marie Justine ARCENEUX born 16 Nov 1935 (LPCH,M#29145). Their five children are:

a. Charlene Marie BILLEAUD, born 9 Jul 1953; married 25 May 1974, Carencro, LA to Bryon Randall HUFFPAUIR (LPCH,M#47202); married (2nd) Grady SPEARS (LBM)

b. Leon ("Lee") BILLEAUD III, born 30 Nov 1954; married (1st) 16 Jul 1973 Yvette Marie GUILBEAUX, born 22 Nov 1935 (LPCH,M#46101); divorced Jul 1978; married (2nd) 27 May 1979 Kelly Ann LOOMIS, born 26 Apr 1958 in Lake St. John, Concordia Parish, LA (LPCH,M#34710)

c. Angela Louise BILLEAUD, born 17 Aug 1958; married 19 Aug 1978 in Carencro, LA to Charles Michael (LBM) BOUDREAUX, born 28 Jan 1950 in Carencro, LA (LPCH,M#53449)

d. Shavawn Theresa BILLEAUD, born about 1961; died 14 Sep 1991, Mamou, Evangeline Par., LA; buried Greenlawn Memorial Gardens, Lafayette, LA; married Albert LATIOLAIS. The following three children are listed in her Obituary (DA, 16 Sep 1991):

i. Christopher Albert LATIOLAIS

ii. Colby Ryan LATIOLAIS

iii. Casey James LATIOLAIS

e. Simonne Michelle BILLEAUD, born 7 Dec 1967; married 30 Aug 1986, Carencro, LA to Randy Clifford HAAS, born 13 Jan 1962 (LPCH,M#68437)

B. Alfred BILLEAUD, born 27 Apr 1893 (SWLR, XXIV, p. 34); died 8 Oct 1912 (GHB)

C. Marie Anita BILLEAUD, born 30 Oct 1894, (SWLR, XXV, p. 39); died 24 Oct 1984 (MST) (LPCH,S#890019), Scott LA; married 11 Jan 1912 (LPCH,M#9469) to Joseph Henry SONNIER, born 6 Apr 1891 (MST) (USC,LP,T9SR3E,1920); died 2 Oct 1988 (LPCH,S#890019) (MST). The following six children are listed in this couple's succession:

1. Alfred Joseph SONNIER, born 1 Mar 1914; baptized 14 Apr 1914 Scott, LA (MST) (USC,LP,T9SR3E,1920); died 30 Oct 1974, Scott, LA; buried Sss. Peter and Paul Cemetery, Scott, LA; married 17 Oct 1936, Sss Peter and Paul Church, Scott, LA (LPCH,M#19816) to Grace HEBERT, born 1 May 1919, Scott, LA; baptized 22 Jun 1919, Scott, LA; died 18 May 1988, Lafayette, LA; buried 21 May 1988, Sss. Peter and Paul Cemetery, Scott, LA (MST). Nine children were born of this marriage:

a. Velma Lucille SONNIER, born 15 Dec 1937, Lafayette, LA; married (1st) 7 Apr 1956, Crowley, LA to Edward Burton DICKERSON (LPCH,M#31442); divorced; married 23 May 1963, Lafayette, LA to James McNeill WHISTLER, born 22 Aug 1934, Burlington, Coffee County, KS (LPCH,M#35982) (MST). Children of the first marriage with Edward Burton DICKERSON:

i. Debra Ann DICKERSON, born 5 Mar 1957, Crowley, LA; baptized, Lafayette, LA; married 15 Oct 1983, Lafayette, LA to Ted Robert WOLFORD, born 16 Jul 1957, Columbus, OH (MST). Two children were born of this marriage:

aa. Michael Robert WOLFORD, born 9 Jul 1984, Lafayette, LA (MST)

ab. Ted Robert WOLFORD, II, born 18 Jul 1988, Lafayette, LA (MST)

ii. Dwight Anthony DICKERSON, (a twin of Dwayne Andrus DICKERSON), born 3 Jul 1958, Lafayette, LA; baptized 1963, St. John's Cathedral, Lafayette, LA; married (1st) Deborah JOHN; married (2nd) 19 Oct 1986, Las Vegas, NV Janet Lynn STEVENS, born 24 Jul 1958, Breux Bridge, LA; baptized 1967, First Baptist Church, Lafayette, LA (MST). Child of first marriage:

aa. Nicole Elizabeth DICKERSON, 13 Oct 1978, New Iberia, LA (MST)

Stepson:

ab. [James David WIGGINS, born 9 Jul 1979, Lafayette, LA (MST)]

Children of the second marriage:

ac. Jillian Claire DICKERSON, born 13 Jun 1987, Lafayette, LA (MST)

ad. Ansley Elizabeth DICKERSON, born 6 Jun 1988, Lafayette, LA (MST)

iii. Dwayne Andrus DICKERSON, (a twin of Dwight Anthony DICKERSON) born 3 Jul 1958, Lafayette, LA; married (1st) Susan SCRANTON; married (2nd) 20 Nov 1982 Rhonda JACKSON, born 25 Feb 1960, Tyler, TX (MST). Children from second marriage with Rhonda JACKSON:

- aa. Brandon Scott DICKERSON, born 19 Dec 1983, Lafayette, LA (MST)
- ab. Erica Danielle DICKERSON, born 6 Jun 1989, Houston, Harris County, TX (MST)
- ac. Keri Leigh DICKERSON, born 4 Mar 1991, Houston, Harris County, TX (MST)

b. Joseph Laurie ("Larry") SONNIER, born 23 Nov 1938, Lafayette, LA (MST)

c. James Lee SONNIER, born 6 Jan 1940, died 26 May 1959, Scott, LA (MST)

d. Jennette Marie SONNIER, born 29 Mar 1942; married 23 Dec 1963 to Oran Lee LEWIS, born 23 Sep 1940, Sulphur, LA (LPCH,M#37259) (MST). One child was born of this marriage:

i. Monty Lee LEWIS, born 24 Jul 1965, Lafayette, LA; married 15 Nov 1986, Memphis, TX to Zinthyra MEJIA, born 10 Feb 1966 (MST). This couple are the parents of one child:

aa. Sabre LEWIS, Born 11 Oct 1987, Ft. Polk, LA (MST)

e. Verna Lou SONNIER, born 31 May 1943, Lafayette, LA; married 11 Aug 1967, Lafayette, LA to Harrison Joseph BROUSSARD, born 9 Feb 1940, Milton, LA; died 18 Nov 1987, Ossun, LA; buried 20 Nov 1987, Scott, LA (MST). Children of Verna Lou SONNIER and Jessie ALBA:

i. Tina ALBA, born 2 Sep 1962, Houston, TX; married 1 Feb 1980, St. Peter's Church, Carencro, LA to Randal Kieth RICHARD, born 9 Oct 1962 (MST). This couple are the parents of two children:

aa. Amanda Renée RICHARD, born 7 Dec 1981 (MST)

ab. Ashley RICHARD, born 27 May 1985 (MST)

ii. Patty Lynn ALBA, born 6 Dec 1963, New Orleans, LA; married Pernel Robert FORRESTIER, SR., born 26 Sep 1962 (MST). Two children were born of this marriage:

aa. Nicole Lynn FORRESTIER, born 16 Sep 1981, Lafayette, LA (MST)

ab. Pernel Robert (Robbie) FORRESTIER, JR., born 4 Mar 1984, Lafayette, LA (MST)

iii. Connie Ann ALBA, born 19 Apr 1965, Houston, TX; died 29 Nov 1965, Houston, Harris County, TX (MST)

iv. Kevin Paul ALBA, born 19 Jan 1967, Lafayette, LA (MST)

Children from the marriage of Verna Lou SONNIER and Harrison Joseph BROUSSARD:

v. Rachelle Renée BROUSSARD, 10 Aug 1968, Lafayette, LA; married 21 Aug 1990 to Bryon THIBODEAUX, born 7 Aug 1968 (MST). Two children were born of this marriage:

aa. Lacey Nichole THIBODEAUX, born 10 Feb 1988, Lafayette, LA (MST)

ab. Tré Anthony THIBODEAUX, born 21 Apr 1992 (MST)

vi. Chad Joseph BROUSSARD, born 26 Nov 1974, Lafayette, LA (MST)

vii. Cody James BROUSSARD, born 14 Dec 1978, Lafayette, LA (MST)

f. Ruth Ann SONNIER, 24 Sep 1944, Lafayette, LA; married 25 Dec 1969, Scott, LA to George WALKER, born 16 Jul 1940 (MST)

i. Paul Blane SONNIER, born 27 Jan 1963, Lafayette, LA; married 10 May 1986 to Lisa Ann MENARD (MST). Child born of this couple:

aa. Dustin Lane SONNIER, born 12 Feb 1987, Lafayette, LA (MST)

ii. Terry James SONNIER, born 17 Nov 1964, Lafayette, LA (MST)

iii. Tonya Renée BENOTT, 2 Feb 1968, Lafayette, LA; married 6 Jul 1985 to Alden Joseph TATE, JR., born 1 Aug 1966, Lake Charles, LA (MST). One child was born of this couple:

aa. Miranda Denae TATE, born 18 Nov 1988 (MST)

iv. Vicky Lynn WALKER, born 22 Oct 1970; married 2 Feb 1990, Lafayette, LA to Thomas Chris ROCHELLE, born 4 Mar 1970(MST). One child was born of this marriage:

aa. Brittani Nicole ROCHELLE, born 18 Jul 1990, Lafayette, LA (MST)

v. Randy Dale WALKER, born 24 Jul 1972, Lafayette, LA (MST)

g. Mary Alice SONNIER, born 5 Sep 1945, Lafayette, LA; married 9 Oct 1971 to Herman James TOUCHET, born 9 Jun 1947, Abbeville, LA (LPCH,M#43862) (MST). This couple are the parents of two children:

i. Dwanna Marie TOUCHET, born 4 Dec 1973, Lafayette, LA; married 4 Jun 1993 to Michael Allen RICHARDS, JR., of Columbus, OH (MST)

ii. Kristi Lynn TOUCHET, born 6 Apr 1977 (MST)

h. Sandra Faye SONNIER, born 14 Sep 1950, Lafayette, LA; married 28 Sep 1969, Scott, LA to Willis James PELLERIN, born 1 Oct 1936 (LPCH,M#41683); died 22 Oct 1982, Lafayette, LA; buried Scott, LA (MST). One child was born of this marriage:

i. Stacy Lynn PELLERIN, 12 Oct 1968, Lafayette, LA (MST)

aa. Crystal Claire PELLERIN, born 8 Dec 1988 (MST)

i. Kenneth Wayne SONNIER, born 10 Sep 1951, Lafayette, LA; died 27 Dec 1951, Scott, LA (MST)

2. Jeanne SONNIER, born about 1915 (USC.LP,T9SR3E,1920); married Gibs LAGRANGE (MST). This couple are the parents of two children:

a. Leroy LAGRANGE (MST)

b. Connie Lynn LAGRANGE, married David GRANGER (MST). Three children were born of this marriage:

i. Kaylynn GRANGER (MST)

ii. Todd GRANGER (MST)

iii. Scotty GRANGER (MST)

3. Rita Marie SONNIER, born 10 Sep 1917, Scott, LA; baptized, 22 Sep 1917, Sts. Peter and Paul Church, Scott, LA (USC,LP,T9SR3E,1920) (MST); married 13 Dec 1934, Sts. Peter and Paul Church, Scott, LA to A. B. GUILBEAUX, born 8 Oct 1912, Carencro, LA; baptized 25 Oct 1912, St. Peter's Church, Carencro, LA (MST). Three children were born of this marriage:

a. Anna Dean GUILBEAUX, born 27 Dec 1937, Carencro, LA; baptized St. Peter's Catholic Church, Carencro, LA; married 4 Dec 1957 St. Margaret's Catholic Church, Lake Charles, LA to Alvin Joseph OGEE, born 2 Dec 1932, Lake Charles, LA; baptized Immaculate Conception Church, Lake Charles, LA (MST). Five children were born of this marriage:

i. Alvin Ricky OGEE, born 10 Mar 1957, Lake Charles, LA; baptized St. Margaret Catholic Church, Lake Charles, LA; married 26 Jan 1979 Myrna Ann LESSARD, born 4 Nov 1956, Gonzales, LA; baptized 18 Nov 1956, Sorrento, LA (MST). This couple are the parents of one child:

aa. Alvin Ricky OGEE, II, born 13 Sep 1981, Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, LA (MST)

ii. Craig Allen OGEE, born 3 Aug 1960, Lake Charles, LA; married 18 Nov 1989 to Laura KANE (MST)

iii. Randal Keith OGEE, born 10 Mar 1962, Lake Charles, LA; baptized Our Lady Queen of Heaven Church, Lake Charles, LA; married 6 Dec 1985, Immaculate Conception Church, Lake Charles, LA to Julie Annette MENOUE, born 28 Jul 1962, Eunice, LA; baptized in Eunice, LA (MST). This couple are the parents of two children:

aa. Zachary Joseph OGEE, born 24 Aug 1987, Lake Charles, LA (MST)

ab. Adam Nicholas OGEE, born 14 Apr 1990, Lake Charles, LA (MST)

iv. Rebecca Lyn OGEE, born 8 Dec 1965, Lake Charles, LA (MST)

v. Chad Michael OGEE, born Feb 11 1969, Lake Charles, LA; baptized at Our Lady Queen of Heaven Church, Lake Charles, LA (MST)

aa. Kayla Nicole OGEE, born 29 Nov 1990, Port Arthur, TX (MST)

b. Jacqueline ("Jackie") Ann GUILBEAUX, born 21 May 1946, Lake Charles, LA; baptized Catholic Church, Lake Charles, LA; married 4 May 1968, Our Lady Queen of Heaven Church, Lake Charles, LA to Keith Jacob BELAIRE, born 5 Mar 1948, Lake Charles, LA; baptized Catholic Church, Lake Charles, LA (MST). Two children were born of this marriage:

i. Ronée Lea BELAIRE, born 30 May 1969, Lake Charles, LA; married 5 Mar 1988, Our Lady Queen of Heaven Church, Lake Charles, LA to Kevin James KELLER, born 16 May 1968, Lake Charles, LA; baptized Lake Charles, LA (MST). This couple are the parents of one child:

aa. Kaylynn Marie KELLER, born 28 Sep 1988, Lawrenceville, GA (MST)

ii. Darin Keith BELAIRE, born 13 Aug 1970, Lake Charles, LA (MST)

c. Michael GUILBEAUX, born 15 Aug 1952, Lake Charles, LA; baptized Lake Charles, LA; married 14 Oct 1972, Our Lady Queen of Heaven Church, Lake Charles, LA to Leslie Marie MURPHY, born 2 Nov 1950; baptized Catholic Church, Maplewood, LA (MST). Two children were born of this marriage:

i. Kelli Ann GUILBEAUX, born 4 Oct 1977, Lake Charles, LA (MST)

ii. Robin Michelle GUILBEAUX, born 16 Mar 1980, Lake Charles, LA (MST)

4. Claudia SONNIER, born 7 Mar 1919 (USC,LP,T9SR3E,1920); married 11 Nov 1939 to Eugene LAUGHLIN, born 23 Jun 1915; died 26 Jul 1983 (MST). One child was born of this marriage:

a. Donald Lee LAUGHLIN, born 16 Jan 1941; married 21 Oct 1961 to Bonnie Dean BAKER, born 17 Dec 1943 (MST). Three children were born of this marriage:

i. Donald Gary LAUGHLIN, born 18 Jan 1963; married 9 Aug 1986 to Monette Ann VIDRINE, born 30 Jan 1965 (MST). This couple are the parents of three children:

aa. Emily Nicole LAUGHLIN, born 26 Jul 1988, Scott, LA (MST)

ab. Amber Rae LAUGHLIN, born 7 Oct 1990, Scott, LA (MST)

ac. Benjamin Lee LAUGHLIN, born 20 Jul 1993, Scott, LA (MST)

ii. Jeffery Allen LAUGHLIN, born 15 Jan 1965 (MST)

aa. Gabrielle Jolie LAUGHLIN, born 12 Jul 1992 (MST)

iii. Paula Ann LAUGHLIN, born 16 Feb 1969 (MST)

5. Francis SONNIER, born 19 Oct 1924; married 6 Jul 1946 to Lurleen LAGNEAUX (MST). Four children were born of this marriage:

a. Keith SONNIER, married Sylvia DIGIORGIO (MST). Three children were born of this marriage:

i. Joseph Keith SONNIER (MST)

ii. Kyle SONNIER (MST)

iii. Erica SONNIER (MST)

b. Tammy SONNIER, married Steven BUTCHER (MST). One child was born of this marriage:

i. Ryan BUTCHER (MST)

c. Rusty SONNIER (MST)

d. Lynette SONNIER, married John Pierre BLANCHARD (MST). One child was born of this marriage:

i. John Maurice BLANCHARD (MST)

6. Verdie Marie SONNIER, born 31 Aug 1929, Scott, LA; baptized Sts. Peter and Paul Church, Scott, LA; married 9 Jun 1951 to Curley GUIDRY, born 26 Feb 1925, Maurice, LA (MST). This couple are the parents of two children:

a. Steve Gregory GUIDRY, born 15 Jan 1954, Lafayette, LA; baptized St. John's Cathedral, Lafayette, LA; married 24 Jun 1977 to Elizabeth NEHRBASS, born 15 Aug 1954, Lafayette, LA; baptized St. John's Cathedral, Lafayette, LA (MST). One child was born of this marriage:

i. Claire Elizabeth GUIDRY, born 2 May 1980, Lafayette, LA (MST)

b. Terrell James GUIDRY, born 28 Feb 1957, Lafayette, LA (MST)

D. Victor BILLEAUD, born 26 Apr 1896 (SWLR, XXVII, p. 46); died 28 Nov 1971; married 13 Jan 1920 (LPCH,M#13117) to Letha JENKINS (LPCH,S#14790), (Will: LP,Act #522057). No issue.

E. Sophie BILLEAUD, born 5 Jun 1897 (SWLR, XXVIII, p. 43); married 11 Jan 1947 (LPCH,M#25608) GEORGE RAGGIO, son of Stephano RAGGIO and Marie Emilie CARO, (please see below, 3-I-G). No issue.

F. Marie Cora BILLEAUD, born 28 Jan 1899 (SWLR, XXX, p. 45); married 14 Feb 1920 (LPCH,M#13171) to Marius BABINEAUX. These children were born of this marriage:

1. Joycie BABINEAUX, born 15 Jan 1921 (LBD); married 14 Oct 1939 to Alfred CLAVELLE (LBD). This couple are the parents of two children:

a. Alfred Wilson CLAVELLE, born 9 Nov 1942; married 16 Jun 1962 to Betty JOHNSON (LBD). They are the parents of two children:

i. Phyllis CLAVELLE, born 29 Oct 1965; married 8 Jun 1985 to Keith ESTILETTE (LBD). Two children were born of this marriage:

aa. Brandon Keith ESTILETTE, born 20 Feb 1988 (LBD)

ab. Bethany Christian ESTILETTE, born 27 Feb 1992 LBD)

ii. Todd James CLAVELLE, born 10 Feb 1969; married 11 Jun 1988 to Jennifer DAVID (LBD). This couple are the parents of one child:

aa. Tyler J. CLAVELLE, born 10 May 1993 (LBD)

b. Calvin Charles CLAVELLE, born 9 Sep 1947; married 20 Feb 1982 to Karen HOLTZAPPLE (LBS). One child was born of this marriage:

i. Coby Charles CLAVELLE, born 25 Feb 1982 (LBD)

2. Lauradel BABINEAUX, born 20 Dec 1934; married 14 Feb 1953 to Joseph N. B. DOMINGUE (LBD). This couple are the parents of one child:

a. Kathleen Ann DOMINGUE, born 22 Sep 1958; married 21 May 1977 to Michael Joseph MATHEWS (LBD). Three children were born of this marriage:

i. Shaun Michael MATHEWS, born 16 Nov 1981 (LBD)

ii. Chad Joseph MATHEWS, born 23 May 1983 (LBD)

iii. Nicholas Paul MATHEWS, born 15 Dec 1988 (LBD)

3. Melvin Charles BABINEAUX, born 4 Nov 1936; married 7 Feb 1959 to Patricia ALLEMAN; divorced Feb 1989 (LBD). Of this marriage three children were born:

a. Deborah BABINEAUX, born 1 Mar 1960; married 9 Nov 1981 to Steve STIRES (LBD). Three children were born of this marriage:

i. Shane STIRES, born 22 Mar 1982 (LBD)

ii. Shannon STIRES, born 19 Mar 1983 (LBD)

iii. Shea STIRES, born 18 May 1984 (LBD)

b. Rebecca BABINEAUX, born 18 Mar 1961, married 5 Aug to Kerney LEGERE (LBD). This couple are the parents of one child:

i. Michelle LEGERE, born 3 Dec 1982 (LBD)

c. Michael BABINEAUX, born 12 Feb 1966; never married (LBD)

G. Arthur Lastie BILLEAUD, born 7 Nov 1900, baptized 4 Jan 1901 (SWLR, XXXI, p. 46); died 26 Sep 1972; buried Ss. Peter and Paul Cemetery, Scott, LA (LPCH,S#790469); married Celestine

TRAHAN; died 4 Mar 1976; buried Sts. Peter and Paul Cemetery, Scott, LA (HJB). Five children were born of this couple:

1. Florence BILLEAUD, married 30 Nov 1940 to Lennis DUHON (LPCH,M#21857)
2. Howard Joseph BILLEAUD, born 25 Aug 1924, Scott, LA; occupation: Carpenter; married 27 Sep 1947, Duson, LA to Thelma Joyce LEGER, the daughter of Velce LEGER and Effie LAUGHLIN, born 6 Mar 1930, in Duson, LA (LPCH,M#26089) (HJB). Their children are:
 - a. Malcolm ("Mack") Paul BILLEAUD, born 12 Feb 1949; occupation: Maintenance Director; married 25 Mar 1973 to Rebecca ("Becky") MIRE, born 24 Sep 1953, Kaplan, Vermilion Parish, LA; occupation: Interpreter For The Deaf (LP,M#45566) (HJB). Three children were born of this marriage:
 - i. Brandy Collette BILLEAUD, born 27 Dec 1975; baptized Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Church, Scott, LA (HJB)
 - ii. Jared Wayne BILLEAUD, born 20 May 1979, Lafayette, LA; Baptized Sts. Peter And Paul Catholic Church, Scott, LA (HJB)
 - iii. Laci Nichole BILLEAUD, born 9 May 1983, baptized Bethel Assembly of God Church, Lafayette, LA (HJB)
 - b. Wayne James BILLEAUD, born 2 Aug 1951; died 17 Jun 1971, Vietnam; buried Sts. Peter and Paul cemetery, Scott, LA; Not Married (HJB)
 - c. Cheryl Ann BILLEAUD, born 5 Sep 1955, Lafayette, LA; baptized Duson, LA; Occupation: Clerk; married 28 Feb 1976, Radium, KS to Billy Dale RIDGE, born 13 May 1953 in Ellingwood, KS; occupation; Carpenter (HJB). Their two children are:
 - i. Ian Brannon RIDGE, born 24 Feb 1977, Lafayette, LA; baptized Sts. Peter and Paul Church, Scott, LA (HJB)
 - ii. Rusty Allan RIDGE, born 2 Mar 1980, Lafayette, LA; baptized Sts. Peter and Paul Church, Scott, LA (HJB)
3. Zelia Marie BILLEAUD, born 8 Jan 1929, Scott, LA; married 14 Nov 1948, Duson, LA to Weston HEBERT, born 14 Oct 1919, Duson, LA (LPCH,M#26867); died 9 Jun 1980 (ZBH). Five children were born of this marriage:
 - a. John Lastie HEBERT, born 8 Dec 1949; married Cynthia STUTES; divorced (ZBH). One child was born to this couple:
 - i. John Jay HEBERT (ZBH)
 - b. Bruce Anthony HEBERT, born 1 Aug 1951; died 16 Sep 1978; married Loucinda RICHARD (ZBH)
 - c. Victor HEBERT, born 15 Jun 1952; married Cynthia SMITH; divorced (ZBH). This couple are the parents of one child:
 - i. Justin HEBERT (ZBH)
 - d. Claudette Ann HEBERT, born 19 Aug 1953; married Paul BROUSSARD (ZBH). Three children were born to this couple:
 - i. Brady BROUSSARD (ZBH)
 - ii. Tracy Lynn BROUSSARD (ZBH)
 - iii. Cassie Marie BROUSSARD (ZBH)
 - e. Christine HEBERT, born 28 Aug 1954; married James Genard SONNIER; divorced (ZBH). Three children were born of this marriage:

- i. Shane Michael SONNIER (ZBH)
- ii. Shawn Matthew SONNIER (ZBH)
- iii. Summer Anthony SONNIER (ZBH)

4. John Allen BILLEAUD, born 23 Apr 1934, Scott, LA; married 19 Jul 1953, Scott, LA to Rita LANTIER, born 3 Mar 1936, Scott, LA (LPCH,M#29775). The children of this marriage include:

- a. Daniel John BILLEAUD, born 10 Sep 1954; married 10 Sep 1977, Crowley, LA to Terry Yvonne SAVER, born 14 Oct 1957 (LPCH,M#52041)
- b. Donna Louise BILLEAUD, born 2 May 1955; married (1st) David EAST, born 22 Jun 1954 (LPCH,M#49031); divorced; married (2nd) 10 Dec 1982 to Marcus Anthony BOUDREAUX, born 26 Mar 1953 (LPCH,M#61548)
- c. Johnna Ann BILLEAUD, born 2 Nov 1961; married 12 Sep 1981 to Anthony Lee LANDRY, born 14 Sep 1953 (LPCH,M#58982)

5. Ethelee BILLEAUD, born 23 Sep 1937, Scott, LA; married 24 Oct 1953, Scott, LA to Michael Miles KARN, born 27 Dec 1930, Cleveland, OH (LPCH,M#29926) (LPCH,S#790469). Twelve children were born of this marriage (ZBH):

a. Michael Charles KARN; married Marie Mary LANDRY; divorced (ZBH). This couple are the parents of two children:

- i. Bridgette KARN (adopted) (ZBH)
- ii. Jonathan KARN (ZBH)

b. Nancy Lynn KARN (ZBH).

- i. Andrew John KARN (ZBH)

c. David John KARN; married Michelle YACCAVELLA (ZBH). Two children were born of this marriage:

- i. David John KARN, JR. (ZBH)
- ii. Anthony KARN (ZBH)

d. Janet Marie KARN; married Frank SANOVICH (ZBH). This couple are the parents of seven children:

- i. Peter Paul SANOVICH (ZBH)
- ii. Joseph Raypheal SANOVICH (ZBH)
- iii. Edward Gabriel SANOVICH (ZBH)
- iv. Sarah Michael SANOVICH (ZBH)
- v. Matthew Luke SANOVICH (ZBH)
- vi. Frank SANOVICH (ZBH)
- vii. Rose Mary SANOVICH (ZBH)

e. Celeste Ann KARN; married Michael ANDRÉ (ZBH). Two children were born of this marriage:

- i. Jacob ANDRÉ (ZBH)

ii. Christofer Luke ANDRÉ (ZBH)

f. Patrick KARN; married Nancy ATKINSON; divorced (ZBH). Of this marriage three children were born:

i. Shannon Danielle KARN (ZBH)

ii. Joshua Luke KARN (ZBH)

iii. Adam KARN (ZBH)

g. James Francis KARN; married Mary DAVID (ZBH)

h. Nadine Mary KARN; married Robert PROL (ZBH). This couple are the parents of two children:

i. Cynthia Lee PROL (ZBH)

ii. Stephanie PROL (ZBH)

i. Jerome Stephen KARN, SR.; married Brenda TAYLOR (ZBH). Four children were born of this marriage:

i. Jerome Stephen KARN, JR. (ZBH)

ii. Justin Austin KARN (ZBH)

iii. Joseph Alan KARN (ZBH)

iv. Jason KARN (ZBH)

j. Kevin Adair KARN; married Jennifer GRIMES (ZBH). This couple's two children are:

i. Kristen KARN (ZBH)

ii. Kellie KARN (ZBH)

k. Sean Alan KARN (ZBH)

l. Brian Neal KARN (ZBH)

H. Leopold BILLEAUD, born 13 Mar 1902 (SWLR, XXXIV, p. 471)

One child was born of the second marriage of Arthur BILLEAUD to Theoza DUGAS:

A. René BILLEAUD, born 10 Jun 1908 (MGB); died 27 Apr 1958 (LPCH,S#9363); occupation: Water Wells, self employed; married 18 Mar 1928, Carencro, LA to Isaure RICHARD (LPCH,M#16370). Four children were born of this marriage:

1. Merlin George BILLEAUD, born 26 Aug 1929; occupation: Construction, self employed; married 3 Nov 1956 to Melba Dean WAGUESPACK, born 15 Feb 1936 (LPCH,M#31791); occupation: Housewife (MGB). Two children were born of this marriage:

a. Tammy Ann BILLEAUD, born 1 Apr 1958; married 16 Feb 1980 to John Clifford HEBERT, born 31 Oct 1955 (LPCH,M#55896) (MGB)

b. Mark René BILLEAUD, born 24 May 1959; died 12 Apr 1989; married 1 Apr 1989 to Angela VACCARRELA (MGB)

2. Herbert R. BILLEAUD, born 20 Oct 1930; occupation: Truckee, self employed; married (1st) 4 Jul 1952 Ezila Theresa LANGNEAUX, born 7 May 1935 (LPCH,M#29194); died 16 Jun 1969 (MGB) (LPCH,M#43216); occupation: School Teacher; married (2nd) 2 Mar 1971 Emelia

Claire DUHON (LPCH,M#43216); divorced; married (3rd) 24 Nov 1977 Jacqueline ROXSDALE (LPCH,M#52297); divorced; married (4th) 16 Nov 1990 Judith Laine JUDICE (LPCH,M#75168)

The four children of the marriage (1st) with Ezila Theresa LANGNEAUX are:

- a. Duane Michael BILLEAUD, born 31 Dec 1954; married 12 Apr 1980 to Ann Marie LEBLANC, born 3 May 1957 (LPCH,M#56186) (MGB)
 - b. Bryan Richard BILLEAUD, born 27 Aug 1956; married 18 Jan 1991 to Andria Kay WOLF, born 21 Apr 1961 (LPCH,M#75444) (MGB)
 - c. Carla Ann BILLEAUD, born 28 Jun 1958; married 29 Jan 1982 to Robert Lee LANCON, born 14 Sep 1953 (LPCH,M#59664) (MGB)
 - d. Troy David BILLEAUD, born 13 Sep 1963; married 25 Jan 1991 to Sheila K. BROUSSARD, born 25 Jan 1965 (LPCH,M#75445) (MGB)
3. Arthur James BILLEAUD, born 26 Dec 1932, Carencro, La; occupation: Construction, self employed; married 12 Aug 1952 in Dusan, LA to Nordean MARTIN (LPCH,M#29868) (MGB). Three children were born of this marriage:
- a. Jann Renée BILLEAUD, born 12 Nov 1955, married 1 Jul 1978 in Scott, LA to Alvin Harold DOUETT, born 5 Jan 1955, MS (LPCH,M#53164) (MGB)
 - b. Lana Bridget BILLEAUD, born 21 Feb 1958; married (1st) 29 Aug 1981 to Michael David KENNY, born 19 Jul 1956 (LPCH,M#58858); divorced; married (2nd) 29 May 1988 at Vacherie, St. James Parish, LA to John Patrick McGINNIS, born 14 Nov 1960, IL (LPCH,M#71006) (MGB)
 - c. Mitzie Monette BILLEAUD born 8 Sep 1960; married 30 Sep 1978 to Steven Ira OERTLING, born 16 Apr 1960 (LPCH,M#53588) (MGB)
4. Charles Glenn BILLEAUD, born 16 May 1940, Carencro, LA (LPCH,E#9445); died 12 Sep 1988; occupation: Water Wells, self employed; married 28 May 1960 to Carrie Jane BAUDOIN, born 15 Aug 1942 (LPCH,M#33976) (MGB). This couple are the parents of two children:
- a. Catherine Annette BILLEAUD, married Kenneth HEBERT (MGB)
 - b. Kelly Marie BILLEAUD, married Terry SUIRE (MGB)

Child of PIERRE-JEAN LEON BILLAUD of his (2nd) marriage to EMMA LANDRY:

VII. Joseph BILLEAUD, born 17 Sep 1870, Lafayette Parish, LA; (LPCH,E#1928); died 8 Oct 1944; married about 1893 to Clotilde ROULE, born 12 Jan 1869, died 26 Feb 1930.

A. Joseph BILLEAUD, born 26 Nov 1903, Lafayette, LA (SWLR, XXXV, p. 48)

3. Felicité Rosalie BILLAUD, married Antonio CARO:

1. Marie Emilie CARO, born 23 Dec 1853 (SWLR, V, p. 107); died 23 Oct 1889 (SWLR, XX, p. 73); married 23 Apr 1872 to Stephano RAGGIO,⁴² son of Matsieu (Mateo) RAGGIO and Antonia PERISSANO

⁴²Various documents refer to Emelie's husband's surname as "SOLARI."

1). CARO, Emelie m SOLARIE, d. 23 Oct 1889 at about 37 yrs. (SWLR, XX, p. 73).

2). SOULA, Emelie CARO, (Mrs. John), Oct. 26, 1889 (*Lafayette Daily Advertiser*, p. 5, c. 2).

3). Lafayette Parish Court House, succession of Rosalie Billeaud and Antonio Caro no. 1983 refers to the husband of the deceased Emelie Caro as "John Solari," and changed to "Stephano RAGGIO" by notarized agreement of members of the family meeting.

(SWLR, X, p. 70); born about 1840 in Semeville, Italy (SEFL, "Raggio"); Stephano RAGGIO died 2 Oct 1929, in Lafayette Parish, LA (LPCH,S#4561). Listed in his succession are the following nine children and some of their descendants. (Stephano RAGGIO also had twelve children by his second wife, Anna LACOUR, [LPCH,S#4561]):

A. Joseph Stephane RAGGIO, born 17 Feb 1874 (LPCH,E#1988); died 10 Sep 1938 (LPCH,S#7448); married 17 Dec 1898 (LPCH,M#6050) Mary Elizabeth GRIER; also married Liha ROY (LPCH,S#7448). The children of Joseph Stephane RAGGIO and Mary Elizabeth GRIER are:

1. Earl Eugene RAGGIO, born about 1900 (USC,LP,1910); died 18 Sep 1953 (LPCH,S#8715); married 13 Sep 1922 (LPCH,M#14145) Aureore DOUCET, born 1899; died 17 Mar 1993; buried 19 Mar 1993 (OB,DA,18 Mar 1993). The following are their children:

a. Mary Elizabeth RAGGIO, married Mayo A. MOORE (LPCH,S#8715). Listed below are their nine children (SEFL, "Raggio"):

i. Mayola Elizabeth MOORE, married Roy O'NEIL. Of this marriage one child was born:

aa. Shannon Patrick O'NEIL

ii. Douglas Leonard MOORE

iii. Patricia Susan MOORE

iv. Victoria Louise MOORE

v. Jeffery Jude MOORE

vi. James Benedict MOORE

vii. Kimberly Annette MOORE

viii. Rufus Blaise MOORE

ix. Lisa Monica MOORE

b. Virginia Ruth RAGGIO, married T.J. THAYER (LPCH,S#8715). Below are their four children (SEFL, "Raggio"):

i. Claire Lynn THAYER, married Ralfston ARABIE. One child was born of this union (SEFL, "RAGGIO"):

aa. Charles Eugene ARABIE

ii. Karl Dean THAYER

iii. Keith Wyane THAYER

iv. Chris Bryan THAYER

c. Earl Eugene RAGGIO, JR., born 30 Dec 1928; married 12 May 1951 Catherine Perad ARNOULD, born 1 May 1934 (LPCH,M#28441) (EER). Their children are:

i. Cecile RAGGIO, married Peter James KENT (EER). Their children include:

aa. Peter James KENT, JR. (EER)

ab. Rebecca KENT (EER)

4). The 1880 U. S. Census for Lafayette Parish, Ward one, dated 1 Jun 1880, A. C. Kennedy, Enumerator, 11th household, 11th family, lists: "Solon, John age 40; "wife: Amie, age 28;" three sons: "Sivan age 6," "Antona age 4," "Charley age 2."

ii. Kathleen Anne RAGGIO, married Les MURPHY (EER)

aa. Anne Katherine MURPHY (EER)

iii. John Stephen RAGGIO, born 6 Nov 1954, married 30 Jul 1977, Simsport, LA to Jane Ceina LEMOINE, born 25 Jul 1952 (LPCH,M#51837) (EER)

aa. John Stephen RAGGIO, JR. (EER)

ab. Daniel James RAGGIO (EER)

d. Lois Dale RAGGIO, married Clyde E. ROGERS (LPCH,S#8715). Five children were born of this marriage (SEFL,"Raggio"):

i. Rodney Dale ROGERS

ii. Michael James ROGERS

iii. Kirk Patrick ROGERS

iv. Tracey A. ROGERS

v. Debbie Ann ROGERS

2. Marie Winnie RAGGIO, born 28 Jul 1901 (SWLR, XXXII, p. 251); married Leon J. BREAU (LPCH,S#7448). One child was born of this marriage (SEFL,"Raggio"):

a. Wilbur Lee BREAU, married Betty M. GORIN. Two children were born of this union:

i. Mark BREAU

ii. David BREAU

3. Rita Domatille RAGGIO, born 21 Jul 1904 (SWLR, XXXVI, p. 596); died 25 May 1993, Odessa, TX; buried 28 May 1993, Sunset Memorial Gardens, Odessa, TX (OB,DA,27 May 1993,p.A-10,c.1); married André J. BREAU (LPCH,S#7448). Two children were born of this marriage (SEFL,"Raggio"):

a. Glenn André BREAU, married Doris M. SAXON. This couple's children are (SEFL,"RAGGIO"):

i. Gary Reagan BREAU

ii. Julie Anne BREAU

iii. Craig Alan BREAU

b. Baxter Lynn BREAU, married Shirley Jo CAMPBELL. Their children include (SEFL,"RAGGIO"):

i. James Lyn BREAU

ii. Shari Anne BREAU

iii. Robert Glen BREAU

4. James Joseph RAGGIO (LPCH,S#7448); married Beatrice PARSONS. Two children were born of this marriage (SEFL,"Raggio"):

a. Joyce Thelma RAGGIO, married Ulyess BOUDREAU

b. Joseph Russell RAGGIO, married Cindy SIMELTON

5. Grier Henry RAGGIO (LPCH,S#7448), married Louise BALLERSTED. Of this marriage three children were born (SEFL,"Raggio"):

a. Grier Henry RAGGIO, JR., married Susan FAHLL. One child was born of this marriage("SEFL,"Raggio"):

i. Julie RAGGIO

b. Thomas RAGGIO

c. Kenneth RAGGIO

B. Antonia RAGGIO, married James HANNEN (LPCH,S#4561), resident of Rapides Parish, LA.

C. Antonio RAGGIO, born 24 Jun 1876 (SWLR, XII, p. 384); married 3 Oct 1895, (SWLR, XXVI, p. 356) to Julianne (Julien) MARTIN, born 1 Feb 1874 (SWLR, XI, p. 258). Residents of Cameron Parish, LA. Following are this couple's children:

1. Eunice RAGGIO, (Unis), born 13 Oct 1896; baptized 23 Oct 1896 (SWLR, XXVII, p. 428); died 24 May 1964, Cameron, LA (MLB); married 4 Nov 1914 to Able Joseph BILLEAUD son of Alfred Leon BILLEAUD and Marie ST. JULIEN (MLB). This couple's descendants are listed above (please see 2-I-F).

2. Joseph Dewey RAGGIO, born Sep 1898; baptized 14 Oct 1898 (SWLR, XXIX, p. 413); married 27 Jul 1917 to Birdie DELHOMME (LPCH,M#2153)

3. Aimée RAGGIO, born 4 Jun 1900 (SWLR, XXXI, p. 430)

4. Edith RAGGIO, born about 1903 (USC,LP,1910); died 21 Jan 1961; married 28 Jan 1930 (LPCH,M#17128) to Gladu DOMINGUE born about 1904 (USC,LP,1910) (LPCH,S#10300). Their children are:

a. Carrol W. DOMINGUE, married to Clara Mae ROBIN (LPCH,S#10300)

b. Barbara Ann DOMINGUE, married to Ray A. PREJEAN (LPCH,S#10300)

5. Agnes RAGGIO, born about 1905 (USC,LP,1910)

D. Rosalie RAGGIO, married 10 Dec 1901 to Ove GUIDRY (SWLR, XXXIV, p. 251)

E. J. Charles RAGGIO, born about 1880; married 28 Oct 1897 (SWLR, XXVIII, p. 404) to Marie Lily LACOUR, born about 1882 (USC,LP,1910)

I. Charles Dallas RAGGIO, born about 1900 (USC,LP,1910); died 22 Aug 1962 (LPCH,S#10675); married 1 Aug 1923 (LPCH,M#14484) Marie Louise LEBLANC

a. Charles Howard RAGGIO, born 29 Aug 1925; died 19 Feb 1993; buried 22 Feb 1993, Calvary Cemetery, Lafayette, LA (OB,DA,21 Feb 1993); married 21 Aug 1949 to Marjorie DUHON, born 5 Jan 1928 (LPCH,M#27361). This couple's children include (from OB):

i. Sharon RAGGIO, married Jimmy GUILLORY

ii. Scott Alan RAGGIO

iii. Steven Charles RAGGIO

iv. Jeffery Paul RAGGIO

v. Christopher Jude RAGGIO, born 1 Jul 1967; married 27 Jun 1992 to Chantel Leigh BRAKIN, born 1 Mar 1971 (LPCH,M#77823)

b. James Rowland Raggio, married Betty PREJEAN (LPCH,S#10675)

i. James Robert RAGGIO, born 1 Mar 1953; married (1st) 16 Mar 1974 Wanda Sue MANUEL, born 24 Jul 1954 (LPCH,M#46964); divorced Sep 1978; married (2nd) 24 Oct 1980 Simone Margaret DOMINGUE, born 6 Dec 1960 (LPCH,M#57197)

ii. Eric Keith RAGGIO, born 11 Aug 1959; married 16 Feb 1980 to Peggy Lynn MATT, born 12 Jul 1955 (LPCH,M#55981)

2. Emilie Dora RAGGIO, born 19 Oct 1904 (SWLR, XXXVI, p. 596); married Viley GUIDROZ (LPCH,S#4561)

3. Ivan RAGGIO, born about 1906 (USC,LP,1910), married Mae MELANCON, (LPCH,S#4561)

4. John Elver RAGGIO, born about 1909 (USC,LP,1910), (LPCH,S#4561)

5. Francis Forest RAGGIO, born about 1911 (LPCH,S#4561)

6. Chester RAGGIO, born about 1915 (LPCH,S#4561)

7. Cecil RAGGIO, born about 1918 (LPCH,S#4561)

F. Caro RAGGIO, born about 1882 (USC,LP,1910); married 14 Jan 1902 to Philomene BOUDREAUX (SWLR, XXXIII, p. 539), born about 1883 (USC,LP,1910). Their children include:

1. Paul RAGGIO, born 28 Apr 1904, Scott, LA (SWLR, 36, p. 596); married 10 Dec 1925 (LPCH,M#15433) to Cecile HEBERT (residents of Liberty, TX)

2. Voorhies J. RAGGIO, born about 1905 (USC,LP,1910); married 3 Jan 1927 to Laurence LEBLANC (LPCH,M#5884). (residents of Jefferson County, TX)

a. James Lewis RAGGIO, born 10 Mar 1928; married 3 Jun 1952 Lucille Claire COURVILLE, born 26 May 1930 (LPCH,M#29125)

i. Glenn Oliver RAGGIO, born 19 Mar 1953; married 22 Aug 1981 to Marie Elizabeth GIGLIO, born 4 Oct 1957 (LPCH,M#58793)

3. Monique RAGGIO, born about 1906 (USC,LP,1910); died 11 May 1974 (LPCH,S#15966); married Armond HEBERT (LPCH,S#4561) (LPCH,S#15966). No issue.

4. Pierre RAGGIO, born about 1909 (USC,LP,1910)

5. Dudley RAGGIO, born about 1910, married Lurnice CHIASSON (LPCH,S#4561)

6. Mable RAGGIO, born about 1912, married Alcee LOUVIERE (LPCH,S#15966)

7. Marie Louise RAGGIO, born about 1915; married Ashton LEBLANC (LPCH,S#15966)

8. Emily RAGGIO, born about 1919 (LPCH,S#4561)

G. George RAGGIO, born about 1886 (USC,LP,1920); died 14 Mar 1950 (LPCH,S#7546) married (1st) 15 Jul 1907 Elia BROUSSARD (LPCH,M#8270); married (2nd) 11 Jan 1947 (LPCH,M#25608) to Sophie BILLEAUD, (George Raggio, LPCH,S#7546), daughter of Arthur BILLEAUD and Marguerite Zelia REON (please see above 2-VI-E). No issue from second marriage. Children from the first marriage with Elia BROUSSARD:

1. John RAGGIO, born Jan 1910 (LPCH,S#7546)

2. Jeanne RAGGIO, born about 1912 (USC,LP,1920); married Edgar J. MOUTON (LPCH,S#7546)

3. Sadie RAGGIO, born about 1914 (USC,LP,1920); married Owen EDWARDS (LPCH,S#7546)

4. Raymond George RAGGIO, born 1916; died 1918 (LPCH,S#7546)

H. Stephen RAGGIO, died in infancy (LPCH,S#4561)

I. Louise Isabelle RAGGIO, (RAGIO) born 1 Sep 1889 (SWLR, XX, p. 326); married Frank GLASSCOCK (LPCH,S#4561). (This couple were residents of Rapides Parish at the time of Stephano RAGGIO'S succession).

II. Marie Caroline CARO, born 12 Sep 1858 (SWLR, VI, p. 106); died 15 Aug 1887; buried St. John Cemetery, Lafayette, LA (SWLR, XVIII, p. 64); married 16 Jun 1878 to James H. BELL (SWLR, XIII, p. 92). Two children were born of this marriage:

A. Ella BELL, (LPCH,S#1983)

B. James BELL, (LPCH,S#1983)

III. Marie (America) CARO, born 11 Nov 1860 (SWLR, VI, p. 106); died 10 Apr 1928 (LPCH,S#4366); buried St. John Cemetery, Laf. LA (LPCH,S#4366); married Onezime FALGOUT, born about 1843, New Orleans, LA; buried St. John Cemetery, Lafayette, LA. No issue.

IV. Antonia CARO, born about 1864 (USC,LP,1870); died 1906 (LPCH,S#2607); married 18 Dec 1884 (SWLR, XVI, p. 105) to Charles Herbert LUSTED, born about 1862, NY; occupation; Railroad Conductor (USC,LP,1920). Seven children were born of this marriage:

A. Emile Warrington LUSTED, born 20 Dec 1885; married Alice ANTWOOD (LPCH,S#2607). Three children were born of this marriage:

1. Lois A. LUSTED, born about 1914 (USC,LP,1920)

2. Marie A. LUSTED, born about 1915 (USC,LP,1920)

3. Ellabelle LUSTED, born about 1917 (USC,LP,1920), (LPCH,S#4366)

B. Herbert Stephen LUSTED, married Isore MOUTON (LPCH,S#2607), (LPCH,S#4366)

C. Stafford William LUSTED, born 5 Nov 1890 (SWLR, XXI, p. 269) (LPCH,S#2607)

D. Llewellyn Silina LUSTED, born 26 Jan 1893 (SWLR, XXIV, p. 252); buried St. John Cemetery, Lafayette, LA (LPCH,S#2607)

E. Lewel Antonio LUSTED, born 24 Feb 1895 (SWLR, XXVI, p. 281) (LPCH,S#2607)

F. Barton LUSTED, born about 1908 (USC,LP,1920)

G. Charles Herbert LUSTED, JR., born about 1910 (USC,LP,1920)

4. Olive Leontine BILLAUD, married to Joseph LOCKER:

1. Marie Josephine LOCKER, born 14 Apr 1858 (SWLR, VI, p. 393); died 2 Nov 1933;⁴³ married 24 Jan 1876 (SMPCH,M#4854) Louis Charles GAUTHIER, son of André Charles GAUTHIER and Marie Adelaide LEBERT. Their children include the following twelve children:

A. Marie Sophie Leona GAUTHIER, born 16 Nov 1876 (SWLR, XII, p. 186); died 16 Aug 1945, Broussard, LA (TAB); married 15 Jul 1896 (SWLR, XXVII, p. 211) Charles BILLEAUD, son of Martial François BILLAUD and Lucile ST. JULIEN. This couple's descendants are listed below (please see 5-IV).

B. Angelina ("Ninette") GAUTHIER, born 7 Sep 1878, St. Martin Parish, LA (SWLR, XIII, p. 211); died 28 Feb 1924 in childbirth (TAB); married 28 Apr 1897 (SWLR, XXVIII, p. 198) Joseph

⁴³ "Ancestor Chart," Yvonne Y. Guidroz, Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, 1 (Lake Charles, LA, 1985).

Germain LEBLANC, born 31 Aug 1869 (TAB); died 18 Aug 1946.⁴⁴ Their children are listed in the succession of Marie LOCKER (SMCH,S#4942):

1. *Mazie* LEBLANC, born 2 Jun 1899 (YYG) (USC,LP,1920); married Earl LEWIS (SPCH,S#4942). One son was born of this marriage:

a. Jerry LEWIS (TAB)

2. *Leontine Inez* LEBLANC, born 29 Oct 1900 (YYG) (USC,LP,1920); married Harold V. STROMER (SPCH,S#4942). Of this marriage one son was born:

a. Harold V. STROMER, JR., born 3 Feb 1933 (TAB)

3. *Marie Laurence Hazel* LEBLANC, born 14 Apr 1902 (YYG) (USC,LP,1920); married 28 Dec 1926, Broussard, LA to FELIX J. MOUTON (LPCH,M#15863) (SPCH,S#4942). One daughter was born of this marriage:

a. Ninette MOUTON, married Louis MAJOR (TAB).

4. Joseph Antoine LEBLANC, born 31 Oct 1903 (SWLR, XXXV, p. 330) (YYG). Died in infancy (TAB)

5. Joseph Germain LEBLANC, JR., born 25 Dec 1904, Broussard, LA (SWLR, XXVI, p. 446); married Lydia St. Marie (YYG)

6. *Adele* LEBLANC, born about 1906 (USC,LP,1920); married (1st) Robert Washington NELSON (SPCH,S#4942); married (2nd) L. Ophe PECK (YYG). No issue (TAB)

7. *Sylvia* LEBLANC, born 1910 (YYG); married 30 Jun 1934 (LPCH, M#18628) Charles K. LANGLINAIS, JR.; occupation: Surveyor (TAB). Three children were born of this marriage:

a. Sylvia LANGLINAIS (TAB)

b. Charles Edward LANGLINAIS, occupation: Mayor of Broussard, LA (TAB)

c. Angelle LANGLINAIS (TAB)

8. *Corinne Marie* LEBLANC, born 7 Nov 1912; married 4 Feb 1936 Robert Ignatius COMEAUX, (please see below: 5-I-C-1) Broussard, LA (LPCH,M#19490) (SPCH,S#4942) (YYG) (TAB)

9. *Therese* LEBLANC, born 1914 (YYG) (USC,LP,1920); married Raleigh LATOUR (SPCH,S#4942) (YYG)

10. *Marguerite (Margo)* LEBLANC, born Aug 1917 (USC,LP,1920); married Carroll DeWitt McKEY (SPCH,S#4942) (YYG). One son and one daughter were born of this marriage:

a. Carroll McKEY, born about 1941 (TAB)

b. Patsy McKEY, born about 1944 (TAB)

11. *Lucille Goldie* LEBLANC, born 1919; (a twin of Jeanne Cecile) (USC,LP,1920); married Augusto Alonzo de Meir, M.D.; both died from drowning in an automobile accident (YYG) (TAB)

12. *Jeanne Cecile* LEBLANC, born 1919; (a twin of Lucille Goldie); married Earl BOUDREAUX (USC,LP,1920) (YYG). Four children were born of this marriage:

a. Lucille BOUDREAUX (TAB)

b. Robert Earl BOUDREAUX (TAB)

⁴⁴*Ancestor Chariz*, Jeanne L. Comtaux, Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, I (Lake Charles, LA, 1985).

c. Margaret BOUDREAUX (TAB)

d. Elizabeth BOUDREAUX (TAB)

13. Louis Charles LEBLANC, born 28 Feb 1924; died at birth (YYG) (TAB)

C. Charles Joseph GAUTHIER, born 4 Jun 1880 (SWLR, XIV, p. 216); married 15 Nov 1904 Cidalise DUCREST (SWLR, XXXVI, p. 292) (SPCH,S#4942). Four children were born of this marriage:

1. Blanche Marie GAUTHIER (TAB)

2. Robert J. GAUTHIER (TAB)

3. Maurice L. GAUTHIER (TAB)

4. Willis C. GAUTHIER (TAB)

D. George J. GAUTHIER, born 2 Aug 1881 (USC,LP,1920); died 27 Feb 1928; married 22 Nov 1905 Celestine MARIN, born 28 Oct 1884; died 16 Aug 1969 (USC,LP,1920) (SPCH,S#4942) (TAB). Five children were born of this marriage:

1. Alice Mary GAUTHIER, born 15 Aug 1906 (USC,LP,1920); married Charles Matthew PECOT, JR., born 21 Oct 1904; died 14 Mar 1968 (SPCH,S#4942) (TAB)

a. Alice Evelyn PECOT, married Louis SMITH (TAB). Three daughters were born of this marriage:

i. Charlotte SMITH (TAB)

ii. Evelyn SMITH (TAB)

iii. Jean SMITH (TAB)

b. Charles Matthew PECOT, III, married Nancy McMAHON (TAB). Four children were born of this marriage:

i. Charles Matthew PECOT, IV (TAB)

ii. Julie PECOT (TAB)

iii. Ellen PECOT (TAB)

iv. Jonathon PECOT (TAB)

2. Lillian Mary GAUTHIER, born 30 Sep 1908 (USC,LP,1920) (SPCH,S#4942) (TAB). Unmarried

3. Lucille Marie GAUTHIER, born 5 Mar 1911 (USC,LP,1920); married Jerome VEAZEY, born 2 Jul 1910; died 14 Apr 1971 (SPCH,S#4942) (TAB). One child was born of this marriage:

a. Jerome A. VEAZEY, JR., born 14 Jan 1941 (TAB)

4. George J. GAUTHIER, JR., born 7 Feb 1917 (USC,LP,1920) (SPCH,S#4942); married 23 Feb 1946 Elizabeth KLIPSTEIN, born 21 Jul 1925 (TAB). This couple are the parents of two children:

a. Sarah Ellen GAUTHIER, born 13 Nov 1952 (TAB)

b. Stephen John GAUTHIER, born 27 Aug 1955 (TAB)

5. Ruth Mary GAUTHIER, born 12 Apr 1919 (USC,LP,1920) (SPCH,S#4942) (TAB)

E. Marie Mae GAUTHIER (SPCH,S#4942), died a young child (TAB)

F. *Francis Joseph GAUTHIER*, born 16 Nov 1883; died 11 Aug 1968; married Edith BENVENU, born 18 Oct 1888; died 21 Aug 1969 (SPCH,S#4942) (TAB). Three daughters were born of this marriage:

1. Anna Louise ("Snooks") GAUTHIER, born 12 Feb 1912 (TAB)

2. Lucie Gabrielle GAUTHIER, born 7 Mar 1920; married Conrad C. GAUTHIER (no close relationship), born 8 Feb 1919; died 18 Dec 1975 (TAB). Of this marriage five daughters were born:

a. Mary Frances GAUTHIER, born 17 Aug 1946; married Louis B. RICHARD who died 24 Oct 1992 (TAB). One son was born of this marriage:

i. Briar RICHARD, born Jul 1976 (TAB)

b. Jeanette Marie GAUTHIER, born 27 Jan 1948 (TAB)

c. Charlotte Anne GAUTHIER, born 7 Jan 1952; married Steven DURAND (TAB). This couple are the parents of three children:

i. Christopher Conrad DURAND, born 4 Jan 1974 (TAB)

ii. Dane DURAND, born 1977 (TAB)

iii. Stephanie DURAND, born 1980 (TAB)

d. Lucie Margaret GAUTHIER, born 8 Mar 1954; married René JUDICE, III (TAB). Of this marriage one daughter was born:

i. Nicole JUDICE (TAB)

e. Corinne Cecilia GAUTHIER, born 9 Aug 1955; married Barry POIMBOEUF (TAB). Two children were born of this marriage:

i. Allison POIMBOEUF, born 31 Aug 1986 (TAB)

ii. Ryan POIMBOEUF, born 24 Sep 1991 (TAB)

3. Marie Camille GAUTHIER, born 27 Oct 1923; married Robert K. PATIN, born 21 Sep 1923 (TAB). Four children were born of this union:

a. John Robert PATIN, born 21 Dec 1946; married Diana WILLIAMS, born 2 Jul 1946 (TAB). This couple adopted two children:

i. Andrew William PATIN (adopted) (TAB)

ii. Sarah Marie PATIN (adopted) (TAB)

b. Louise Anne PATIN, born 22 Jul 1952; married Mark A. LUNGARO, born 20 Feb 1952 (TAB). This couple are the parents of two children:

i. Gina Marie LUNGARO, born 31 Aug 1973 (TAB)

i. Julie Ann LUNGARO, born 16 Aug 1986 (TAB)

c. Marie Annette PATIN, born 15 Aug 1953; married John DESORMEAUX, born 1 Oct 1946 (TAB). Three children were born of this marriage:

i. Amy Marie DESORMEAUX, born 29 Jun 1979 (TAB)

ii. Anna Louise DESORMEAUX, born 7 Aug 1982 (TAB)

iii. Marie Renée DESORMEAUX, born 23 Jan 1986 (TAB)

d. Mary Renée PATIN, born 23 Jan 1956; married Michael PETTAWAY, born 26 Aug 1956 (TAB). This couple are the parents of one daughter:

i. Marie Camille PETTAWAY (TAB)

G. *Henry Lawrence* GAUTHIER, born 13 Nov 1884 (USC,LP,1920) (SPCH,S#4942); married Eunice BLANCHET, born 6 Jun 1893 (TAB). Two children were born of this marriage:

1. Henry L. GAUTHIER, JR., born 26 Jul 1922; married 18 Aug 1948 to Laurette GOUAUX, born 31 Jan 1923 (TAB). Four children were born of this marriage:

a. Marie Christine GAUTHIER, born 22 Apr 1951; died 23 Jun 1973 (TAB)

b. Henri Laurent GAUTHIER, III, born 2 Aug 1952; married 17 Feb 1979 to Barbara G. FOTIER, born 2 Sep 1947 (TAB). Two children were born of this marriage:

i. Eric A. GAUTHIER, born 12 Nov 1974 (TAB)

ii. Lauren Catherine GAUTHIER, born 3 Dec 1982 (TAB)

c. Jean Louis GAUTHIER, born 29 Dec 1955; died 21 Jun 1972 (TAB)

d. Laurette Marie GAUTHIER, born 30 Oct 1958; married 16 Apr 1983 to David M. DUCOTE, born 6 Jan 1958 (TAB)

2. James Blanchet GAUTHIER, born 20 Sep 1927; married 15 Apr 1950 to Joan McELLIGOTT, born 24 Aug 1929 (TAB). Eight children were born of this marriage:

a. Michelle Marie GAUTHIER, born 7 Mar 1951; married 1970 to Michael F. ZIMMER, born 6 Jun 1949 (TAB). This couple are the parents of three children:

i. Kimberly Anne ZIMMER, born 2 May 1971 (TAB)

ii. Joshua James ZIMMER, born 12 Jan 1974 (TAB)

iii. Kate Michelle ZIMMER, born 16 Jun 1980 (TAB)

b. James Blanchet GAUTHIER, JR., born 7 Jan 1953; married 28 Feb 1976 to Jane Ellen HARDEY, born 8 Oct 1953 (TAB). Two children were born of this marriage:

i. Julie Katherine GAUTHIER, born 7 Feb 1979 (TAB)

ii. Jonathan David GAUTHIER, born 10 Jan 1982 (TAB)

c. Robert Lawrence GAUTHIER, born 24 Aug 1954; married 13 Jun 1976 to Patti Sue ANGELLE, born 11 Jul 1957 (TAB). Two children were born of this marriage:

i. Robert Lawrence GAUTHIER, JR., born 23 Jan 1977 (TAB)

ii. Garrett Patrick GAUTHIER, born 26 Jun 1981 (TAB)

d. John Gerard GAUTHIER, born 6 Nov 1955; married 28 May 1977 to Melissa N. BROUSSARD, born 12 Jan 1957 (TAB). Of this marriage two children were born:

i. McKenzie Nichole GAUTHIER, born 22 Oct 1979 (TAB)

ii. Nicholas John GAUTHIER, born 7 Jan 1983 (TAB)

e. Mary Joan GAUTHIER, born 26 Feb 1957, married 27 Dec 1980 to William S. FLORES, JR., born 1 Feb 1957 (TAB). One daughter was born of this marriage:

i. Margaret Minogue FLORES, born 31 Mar 1985 (TAB)

f. Ann Marie GAUTHIER, born 11 Aug 1959; married 8 Jan 1982 to Theodule Pierre NOEL, born 5 Oct 1960 (TAB). They are the parents of one daughter:

i. Amanda Marie NOEL, born 15 Aug 1984 (TAB)

g. Michael Henry GAUTHIER, born 5 Jun 1962; married 1983 to Georgia Marie TURNER, born 13 Feb 1961 (TAB). One daughter was born of this marriage:

j. Brinany Michelle GAUTHIER, born 28 Oct 1984 (TAB)

h. Claire Louise GAUTHIER, born 28 Mar 1968 (TAB)

H. Marie Lorenza ("Lola") GAUTHIER, born 1 Sep 1887 (SWLR, XVIII, p. 144); died Jun 1945 (TAB)

I. Marie Amelie ("Lulu") GAUTHIER, born 26 Dec 1889 (SWLR, XX, p. 163); died 6 Mar 1965 (SPCH,S#6578); married 28 Sep 1910 Lawrence C. LEVERT; died 13 Sep 1961 (SPCH,S#6169) (TAB). The following children are listed in the succession:

1. Lawrence C. ("Dedee") LEVERT, JR., born 9 Aug 1911; died 29 Jul 1979; married Winston TUTWILER, born 6 Oct 1909 (TAB). Four children were born of this marriage:

a. Mary Jacqueline LEVERT, born 9 Jun 1938; married Louis ANDOLSEK (TAB). Three children were born of this union:

i. Louis ANDOLSEK, JR., born 11 Oct 1961 (TAB)

ii. Renée ANDOLSEK, born 27 Jun 1963 (TAB)

iii. Eric ANDOLSEK, born 22 Aug 1966; died 23 Jun 1992 (TAB)

b. Lucy Winston LEVERT, born 19 Sep 1939; married Carol GOULAS; divorced (TAB). Three children were born of this marriage:

i. Daphne GOULAS, born 4 Jul 1962 (TAB)

ii. Margo GOULAS, born 20 Feb 1968 (TAB)

iii. Patrick GOULAS, born 2 Jul 1973 (TAB)

c. Lawrence C. LEVERT, III, born 18 Mar 1943; married Linda Ann LEDET, born 22 Jan 1943 (TAB). This couple are the parents of three children:

i. Lawrence C. LEVERT, IV, born 24 Jun 1964; married Brenda R. CHAMPAGNE, born 9 Sep 1964 (TAB). They are the parents of one child:

aa. Lawrence C. LEVERT, V (TAB)

ii. Edward Charles LEVERT, born 18 Jul 1966; married Rosalind DORE, born 10 Dec 1966 (TAB)

iii. Tiffanie Marie LEVERT, born 27 Dec 1969 (TAB)

d. Stephanie Marie LEVERT, born 12 Apr 1948; married (1st) Michael HILLMAN; divorced; married (2nd) Thomas LASSEIGNE; divorced (TAB). One child was born of the first marriage:

i. Stephan HILLMAN, born 25 May 1972 (TAB)

No issue of the second marriage (TAB)

2. Edward Louis ("Ti Beb") LEVERT, born 23 Dec 1912; died 12 Sep 1964; Occupation: M.D.; married Barbara McMILLAN, born 7 Oct 1921 (TAB). Two children were born of this marriage:

a. Barbara LEVERT, born 1 Aug 1945; married Reichard KAHLE (TAB). This couple are the parents of three children:

i. Reichard KAHLE, JR., born 23 Jan 1967 (TAB)

ii. Amelie KAHLE, born 8 Jul 1970 (TAB)

iii. Julie KAHLE, born 12 Oct 1982 (TAB)

b. Edward Louis LEVERT, JR., born 13 Apr 1949; married Marilyn RAPIER (TAB). Three children were born of this marriage:

i. Renée LEVERT, born 19 Apr 1982 (TAB)

ii. Edward Louis LEVERT, III, born 21 May 1985 (TAB)

iii. Michael LEVERT, born 25 Aug 1989 (TAB)

J. Louis Frederic ("Fritz") GAUTHIER, born 14 Mar 1892; baptized 16 May 1892 (SWLR, XXIII, p. 160); (SPCH,S#4942); died 18 Jul 1976 (TAB) occupation: Banker; married 3 Jun 1944 to Corrine Marie MENDOZA, born 7 Feb 1901 (TAB). No children were born of this marriage, but one child was adopted:

1. Dolly GAUTHIER (adopted), married Francis TRAPPEY (TAB). This couple are the parents of three children:

a. Patrick TRAPPEY (TAB)

b. Fritz TRAPPEY (TAB)

c. Corrine TRAPPEY (TAB)

K. Laurence May GAUTHIER, born 17 Mar 1894 (SWLR, XXV, p. 168); died 6 Aug 1993, Arnaudville, LA; buried 9 Aug 1993 St. Michael Cemetery, St. Martinville, LA (OB,DA,8 Aug 1993,A-16,c.1). Unmarried (TAB)

L. Locke J. GAUTHIER, born 1 Jan 1897; married 24 Jan 1920, Crowley, LA to Mai Belle GILL (LPCH,M#13151) (USC,LP,1920) (SPCH,S#4942) (TAB). Two children were born of this marriage:

1. Locke J. GAUTHIER, JR. (TAB)

2. Marjorie GAUTHIER (TAB)

II. Marie Louise LOCKER, born 29 Dec 1864 (SWLR, VII, p. 297)

III. Marie Amelie LOCKER, born 20 Feb 1867 (SWLR, VIII, p. 328); married 6 Dec 1905 to Edward E. SOULIER; died 2 Jun 1935 (SPCH,S#4454). No children were born of this marriage.

5. Martial François BILLAUD married Lucile ST. JULIEN:

I. Eulalie BILLEAUD, born 10 Dec 1858 (SWLR, VI, p. 50); died 8 Jan 1931 (LPCH,S#4745); married 18 Nov 1875 (SWLR, XII, p. 39) to Alphonse COMEAUX, the son of Euclide COMEAUX and Elodie LANDRY, born 21 Jan 1851 (SWLR, V, p. 125); died 19 Jun 1887 (SWLR, XVIII, p. 76). This couple's children are:

A. Elodie COMEAUX, born 21 Aug 1877; died 23 Aug 1877 (SWLR, XIII, p. 113)

B. Marie Amelie COMEAUX, born 12 Apr 1878 (SWLR, XIII, p. 113); died 14 Dec 1958; married 7 Jun 1899 (SWLR, XXX, p. 112) (LPCH,M#6181) (LPCH,S#9564) André BILLEAUD, son of Alexandre BILLAUD and Angeline HEBERT. This couple's descendants are listed below: (please see 7-II).

C. Robert Aurelien COMEAUX, born 18 Aug 1881 (SWLR, XV, p. 129); died 12 Oct 1946 Broussard, LA (tomb inscription Sacred Heart Cemetery, Broussard, LA); married Jeanne Anne LACAZE, born 26 Jul 1879; died 15 Mar 1946, Broussard, LA (TAB)

1. Robert Ignatius COMEAUX, born 13 Feb 1911, Broussard, LA (TAB); married 4 Feb 1936 Corrine Marie LEBLANC, (please see above: 4-I-B-E) (TAB) (BOC,p.3). Five children were born of this marriage:

a. Paul Edward COMEAUX, born 12 Nov 1938; occupation: Medical Doctor; married Jeanne Marie LANDRY, born 17 May 1941 (TAB)

b. Robert Ignatius COMEAUX, JR., DDS (TAB)

c. Charlene COMEAUX, married Patrick Byrne KENNEDY (TAB). Of this union three children were born:

i. Karen Anne KENNEDY (TAB)

ii. Michael Paul KENNEDY (TAB)

iii. Patrick Byrne KENNEDY, JR. (TAB)

d. Suzanne COMEAUX, married Dale HOTARD (TAB)

e. Patrice COMEAUX, married Richard Elvin ELLIS (TAB)

2. George Joseph COMEAUX, born 2 Mar 1914; married Nola GROSSIE (GARBER) (BOC,p.3) (TAB). Two children were born of this marriage:

a. Marguerite COMEAUX, born 23 Nov 1935; married Kenneth LORMAND (TAB)

b. Mary Ellen COMEAUX, born 17 Dec 1959; married Michael J. McDADE (TAB)

3. Marie Therese COMEAUX, born 20 Jun 1915 (BOC,p.3) (TAB) (unmarried)

4. Francis Xavier COMEAUX, born 3 Dec 1917; died 9 Mar 1942, died unmarried (BOC,p.3) (TAB)

5. Jeanne COMEAUX, born 11 Jan 1919; married Luigi Salvatore DiMAURO (BOC,p.3) (TAB)

6. James Anthony COMEAUX, born 15 Apr 1921; died 9 Aug 1947; occupation: Medical Doctor; married Lorraine ZIMMER (BOC,p.3) (TAB). One son was born of this marriage:

a. James Anthony COMEAUX, JR. (After the death of James Anthony COMEAUX, Lorraine ZIMMER married Anthony ROBINSON who adopted her son and changed his name to James Anthony ROBINSON, JR. (TAB)

7. Clarence Joseph COMEAUX, born 6 Oct 1922; married Helen Marguerite ALLISON (BOC,p.3) (TAB). This couple are the parents of five children:

a. Richard Stephen COMEAUX (TAB)

b. Constance Diane COMEAUX (TAB)

c. David James COMEAUX (TAB)

d. Debbie Louise COMEAUX (TAB)

e. Craig Paul COMEAUX (TAB)

D. Marie Louise Iola COMEAUX, born 16 Oct 1883; died 9 Sep 1966; married 18 Apr 1906 Louis Felix ST. JULIEN, born 10 Jul 1880; died 9 Mar 1920. The following six children are listed in the 14th United States Census of the 5th Ward (Broussard), Lafayette Parish, LA, 1920:

1. Louis Eugene ST. JULIEN, born 27 Mar 1908; died 18 Nov 1954; married Grace Beatrice HILBURN, born 7 Jan 1918; died 18 May 1975 (TAB) (BOC,p.3). Of this union three children were born:

a. Suzanne Therese ST. JULIEN, born 31 Dec 1950; married George KERNER (TAB). This couple's three children are:

i. Amy Elizabeth KERNER, born 31 May 1971 (TAB)

ii. Amanda Grace KERNER, born 20 Oct 1973 (TAB)

iii. Hannah St. Julien KERNER, born 30 Nov 1980 (TAB)

b. Louis Eugene ST. JULIEN, JR., born 10 Dec 1952 (TAB)

c. Joseph Anthony (Tony) ST. JULIEN, born 26 Jan 1954 (TAB)

2. Joseph Clarence ST. JULIEN, born 5 Dec 1909; died 3 Jul 1981; married Elizabeth (Betsy) ANDERSON, born 21 Jul 1916 (TAB) (BOC,p.3)

a. John André ST. JULIEN, born 23 Jul 1947; died 16 Mar 1949 (TAB)

b. John Anderson ST. JULIEN, born 16 Feb 1952; married Edna Layne DARBY (MAY) (TAB)

c. Andrée Elizabeth ST. JULIEN, born 12 Nov 1955; married Jack FOSTER (TAB)

i. Peter St. Julien FOSTER, born 30 Jun 1989 (TAB)

3. Louis Felix ST. JULIEN, JR., born 26 Aug 1913; died 25 Jul 1970; was unmarried (TAB) (BOC,p.3)

4. Marie Louise Lucile ST. JULIEN, born 30 May 1915; unmarried (TAB) (BOC,p.3)

5. Margaret Louise Eleanor ST. JULIEN, born 26 Feb 1917; married Bernard F. BREAU, born 15 Feb 1917 (TAB) (BOC,p.3)

a. Elise St. Julien BREAU, born 7 Apr 1944; married 22 Nov 1969 to Stephen Alvin WISE (TAB). Of this marriage two children were born:

i. Margaret Elise WISE, born 25 Jun 1971 (TAB)

ii. Stephanie Louise WISE, born 24 Apr 1973 (TAB)

b. Bernard F. BREAU, JR., born 2 Jan 1946; married Margaret GAIDRY (TAB). Three children were born of this marriage:

i. Bernard F. ("Bill") BREAU, III, born 27 Dec 1969 (TAB)

ii. Jeanne Margaret BREAU, born 28 Jun 1971 (TAB)

iii. Andrée Celeste BREAU, born 2 Jan 1973 (TAB)

c. Margaret Louise St. Julien BREAU, born 4 Oct 1948; married Anthony Joseph FAZZIO, born 4 Feb 1946 (TAB). This couple are the parents of two children:

i. Celeste Louise FAZZIO, born 26 Jan 1976 (TAB)

ii. Ami Claire FAZZIO, 2 Oct 1981 (TAB)

d. Roy St. Julien BREAU, born 12 Nov 1952; died 28 Mar 1979 (TAB)

e. Eleanor Celia ("Cetta") St. Julien BREAU, born 27 Feb 1955; married William Kent ("Billy") WURZLOW, born 3 Mar 1942 (TAB). Two children were born of this marriage:

i. *Gabrielle Julie* WURZLOW, born 5 May 1981 (TAB)

ii. *Dominique Michelle* WURZLOW, born 20 Sep 1984 (TAB)

6. *James Emile* ST. JULIEN, born 23 Sep 1919; died 1 Jul 1970; married Margaret Genevieve ("Peggy") WHATLEY (divorced) (TAB) (BOC,p.3). No issue

E. *Laurence Marguerite* COMEAUX, born 5 Dec 1887; died 16 Dec 1944 (LPCH,S#6652); married 6 Apr 1910 Louis Paul ("Jack") DeBLANC, born 14 Nov 1881; died 24 Jun 1952 (LPCH,S#7991); Occupation: Sinclair Petroleum Distributor. After the death of Laurence Marguerite COMEAUX, Louis Paul DeBLANC married (2nd) Lila WOOLF from which no children were born. The following are the seven children of Laurence COMEAUX and Louis Paul DeBLANC listed in his succession (LPCH,S#7991) (TAB):

1. Edward Marshall DeBLANC, born 1911 (USC,LP,1920); died 1978; married Margaret Holden PONDER, died 8 Jun 1985 in London, England. Edward Marshall DeBLANC divorced and married (2nd) Nadine _____. Margaret PONDER DeBLANC'S succession lists the following children (LPCH,S#850250) (TAB):

a. Edward Marshall DeBLANC, JR., Born 1934

i. Lisa DeBLANC

ii. Karen DeBLANC

iii. David DeBLANC

iv. Michael DeBLANC

b. Mary Margaret DeBLANC, born 1937; married (1st) _____ BARBE married (2nd) Joseph C. HEBERT. One child was born of the first marriage:

i. Clarence René ("Beau") BARBE

No issue of the second marriage.

c. Nancy DeBLANC, born 28 Jun 1939; married John Errol BROUSSARD, born 13 Dec 1938 (TAB). Two sons were born of this marriage:

i. John Errol BROUSSARD, JR. (TAB)

ii. Timothy Ponder BROUSSARD (TAB)

Three sons were born of Edward Marshall DeBLANC'S second marriage (TAB):

a. Larry DeBLANC (TAB)

b. Phillip DeBLANC (TAB)

c. Robert M. DeBLANC, married Barbara MIDLAM (TAB)

2. Louis Paul DeBLANC, JR., born 24 May 1912 (Tombstone inscription); died 6 Dec 1976 married (1st) Sadie HENSON; married (2nd) 23 Dec 1947 (LPCH,M#26322) Clara Belle BILLEAUD (please see above: 2-VI-A-4), the daughter of Leon BILLEAUD and Emma HERNANDEZ; divorced 6 Dec 1965; married (3rd) Beverly C. CORMIER (LPCH,S#17119 & S#17383). One child was born of the first marriage:

a. Rodney Lucile DeBLANC, married Willis E. GRICE

Children of his marriage (2nd) to Clara Belle BILLEAUD are:

b. Marie Yvonne DeBLANC, born 1949 (LPCH, Suis #35276); married Kelly CANULETTE; divorced; married (2nd) L. A. LeBLANC; divorced (TAB)

c. Ronald Paul DeBLANC, born 23 Mar 1950 (LPCH, Suit #35276) (LPCH,E#13512)

No children were born of the third marriage.

3. Lucile DeBLANC, born 4 Jul 1914 (tombstone inscription) (USC,LP,1920); died 16 Feb 1938; unmarried (LPCH,S#7991) (TAB)

4. Lawrence Hubert DeBLANC, born 28 Aug 1915; married 13 Jun 1941 Ella O'Neill SMITH, born 25 Feb 1918, daughter of Valdemar Ernest SMITH and Florence O'NEIL (MEC) (TAB). Five children were born of this marriage:

a. Julianne DeBLANC, born 12 Sep 1946; married Edmund P. TALBOT (TAB). Two sons were born of this marriage:

i. Edmund P. TALBOT, JR., born 26 Jul 1970 (TAB)

ii. Scott J. TALBOT, born 4 Nov 1972 (TAB)

b. Lawrence H. DeBLANC, JR., born 15 Dec 1948; married (1st) Julie GUIDRY; married (2nd) Sally _____? (TAB). Children of the first marriage:

i. Bryan DeBLANC (TAB)

ii. Ginger DeBLANC (TAB)

c. Varina Davis DeBLANC, born 30 Oct 1951 (MEC); married Dick BACKEST (TAB)

d. Florence Aline DeBLANC, born 26 Mar 1950 (MEC); married Keith HENDRICK (TAB)

e. Phyllis Anne DeBLANC, born 24 Oct 1953 (MEC); married Mike BOUDREAUX (TAB). Of this marriage two children were born:

i. Carmen BOUDREAUX (TAB)

ii. Cathy BOUDREAUX (TAB)

5. Marie Aline DeBLANC, born 2 Aug 1917; died 15 Mar 1991; married Woodrow Louis PREJEAN, born 5 Jun 1918; died 23 Nov 1957 (TAB) (LPCH,S#7991). Three children were born of this marriage:

a. Woodrow Louis PREJEAN, JR., born 26 Dec 1941; died 8 Dec 1986 (TAB)

b. Lucile Anne PREJEAN, born 25 Jun 1947; married 12 Mar 1977 to Brewster George STALTER, II, born 17 Oct 1954; divorced (TAB). Two children were born of this marriage:

i. Benjamin Brewster STALTER, born 2 Aug 1978 (TAB)

ii. Kathryn Aline STALTER, born 31 Jul 1981 (TAB)

c. Hazel Laurence PREJEAN, born 11 Mar 1954; married 6 Jul 1974 to Cyrus Bernard CHAMPAGNE, born 20 Sep 1954 (TAB). Three children were born of this union:

i. Lauren Elizabeth CHAMPAGNE, born 2 Nov 1976 (TAB)

ii. Gregory Bernard CHAMPAGNE, born 24 Jan 1980 (TAB)

iii. Jennifer Claire CHAMPAGNE, born 31 Oct 1983 (TAB)

6. James Comeaux DeBLANC, married Elizabeth MESTAYER (TAB). Six children were born of this marriage:

a. Jack DeBLANC (TAB)

- b. Mary Elizabeth DEBLANC (TAB)
- c. Suzanne DEBLANC (TAB)
- d. David DEBLANC (TAB)
- e. Anne DEBLANC (TAB)
- f. Robert DEBLANC (TAB)
7. Leopold Joseph DEBLANC, born 26 Sep 1927 (LPCH.E#6777); married Marguerite MEAUX (TAB). This couple are the parents of four children:

- a. Patricia DEBLANC (TAB)

- b. Jean DEBLANC (TAB)

- c. Jane DEBLANC (TAB)

- d. Steve DEBLANC (TAB)

f. Alphonse Albert ("Joe") COMEAUX, born 22 Nov 1887 (SWLR, XVIII, p. 76); died 31 Jan 1932; married Mary Celina SEGUIN, born 13 Jan 1892; died 5 Aug 1927 (LPCH.S#46335). Six children are listed in succession No. 6335, filed 5 Oct 1913, Lafayette Parish Court House:

1. Cora Catherine COMEAUX, born 21 Jul 1913; married 6 Nov 1937 to Charles Henry BILLEAU the son of Charles BILLEAU and Leona Sophie GAUTHIER. This couple's children are listed below (please see 5-VI-J)

2. Marial A. COMEAUX, born 16 Oct 1917; died 24 Dec 1976; married Josephine GRIFFIN (TAB) (BOCA). No issue

3. Mary Alice COMEAUX, born 1 Apr 1919; married 31 Aug 1940 Jules Louis LANDRY, born 20 Oct 1917; died 25 Dec 1967 (TAB) (LPCH.S#46335) (BOCA). One child was born of this marriage:

- a. Mary Elizabeth LANDRY, born 17 Mar 1950; married 7 Jun 1969 to Charles Kent WEAVER, born 22 May 1947, occupation: Banker (TAB). This couple are the parents of two children:

1. Charles Kent WEAVER, JR., born 7 Aug 1970 (TAB)

- ii. Julie Elizabeth WEAVER; born 13 Sep 1972 (TAB)

4. Frances Louise COMEAUX, born 21 Aug 1922; married 6 Feb 1943 Eugene Edward SOULIER, JR., born 10 May 1920 (TAB) (BOCA). Two children were born of this marriage:

- a. Mary Catherine SOULIER, born 20 Nov 1943; married 31 Aug 1963 George Dale GILLEY, born 29 Oct 1941 (TAB). Four children were born of this marriage:

1. Steven George GILLEY, born 14 Aug 1964 (TAB)

- ii. Mary Ellen GILLEY, born 18 Nov 1965; married 1 Jun 1985 Guy ROMERO, born 23 Jul 1963 (TAB). Two sons were born of this marriage:

- aa. Benjamin Jules ROMERO, born 25 Jan 1988 (TAB)

- ab. Adam George ROMERO, born 5 Nov 1992 (TAB)

- iii. Elizabeth Ann GILLEY, born 27 Feb 1970; married 7 Aug 1992 Peter Joseph SIMON, born 25 Apr 1969 (TAB)

- iv. John Marshall GILLEY, born 2 Mar 1979 (TAB)

b. Renée Louise SOULIER, born 15 Dec 1947; married (1st) 18 Feb 1967 to Francis Lloyd COMEAUX, JR., born 4 Mar 1946; divorced; married (2nd) James Raphael BELOW (TAB). Three children were born of the first marriage:

- i. Kenneth Jules COMEAUX, born 16 Jun 1968 married Michelle FALGOUT, born 11 Nov 1967 (TAB)
- ii. Francis Lloyd COMEAUX, III, born 8 Feb 1970 (TAB)
- iii. Aimée Louise COMEAUX, born 28 Sep 1973 (TAB)

5. Harold COMEAUX, died in infancy (LPCH,S#6335)

6. Richard COMEAUX, died in infancy (LPCH,S#6335)

II. Martial François ("Conjoe") BILLEAUD, JR., born 25 Dec 1862 (SWLR, VII, p. 37); occupation: Sugar Factory Mgr., Bank Director, Lafayette Parish Police Jury President (20 years), Merchant; married (1st) 27 Jun 1893, (SWLR, XXIV, p. 34) to Palmyre BERNARD, born about 1867, (USC,LP.1910); married (2nd) 4 Apr 1920 in Houma, Terrebonne Parish, LA Camille DELCOURT (LPCH,M#13213). Martial BILLEAUD JR.'S Succession (LPCH,S#4052) lists his children from his first marriage to Palmyre BERNARD:

A. Marie Della BILLEAUD, born 22 Aug 1894 (SWLR, XXV, p. 39); died 20 Jun 1987 (LPCH,S#870275); married 22 Aug 1916 (LPCH,M#10911) to Frank D. BEAULLIEU, JR., born 2 Sep 1893; died 28 Jun 1959 (TAB). This couple's children are listed in Marie Della BILLEAUD'S succession filed 1 Jul 1987:

1. Helen Celia BEAULLIEU, born 28 Feb 1918; married Joachim Richard CHACHERE, born 10 Apr 1914; occupation: Founder, Lafayette Drug Company (TAB). Three children were born of this marriage:

a. Joachim Richard CHACHERE, JR., born 18 Feb 1940 (TAB)

b. Helen Celia CHACHERE, born 27 Jun 1941; married Thomas Hayden FOARD, born Jan 1932 (TAB). Of this marriage five children were born:

- i. Thomas Hayden FOARD, II, born 19 Jul 1964 (TAB)
- ii. Mary O'Neil FOARD, born 25 Dec 1966 (TAB)
- iii. Robert Chachere FOARD (TAB)
- iv. Richard Bernard FOARD (TAB)
- v. Helen Elizabeth FOARD (TAB)

c. John Michael CHACHERE, born 3 Mar 1950; married Connie LeBLANC (TAB). This couple are the parents of three children:

- i. John Michael CHACHERE, JR., born 17 Nov 1975 (TAB)
- ii. Helen Ann CHACHERE, born 12 Aug 1978 (TAB)
- iii. Anne Kathryn CHACHERE, born 12 Nov 1979 (TAB)

2. Lucile Palmyre BEAULLIEU, born 30 Aug 1920; married 3 Oct 1942 Arthur Gail RANDOL, JR., born 19 Nov 1916 (LPCH,M#22882) (TAB). Six children were born of this marriage:

- a. Arthur Gail RANDOL, III, born 17 Aug 1943; married Gayle KLEWENO, born 16 Dec 1949 (TAB)
- b. Rosemary Celia RANDOL, born 29 Apr 1945; died in infancy (TAB)

c. Frank Beaulieu RANDOL, born 2 Aug 1946; occupation: Owner of Randol's Restaurant; married Kathleen CARROLL, born 25 Jan 1950 (TAB). Two sons were born of this marriage:

- i. Russell Patric RANDOL, born 18 May 1977 (TAB)
- ii. Frank Beaulieu RANDOL, II, born 3 Mar 1979 (TAB)

d. Russell Patrick RANDOL, born 21 Jun 1951; died before age eighteen years (TAB)

e. Kathleen RANDOL, born 21 Oct 1952; married Michael Paul GUIDRY (TAB). Of this union four children were born:

- i. Elizabeth Lucile GUIDRY, born 27 Apr 1977 (TAB)
- ii. Michael Paul GUIDRY, JR., born 1 Feb 1978 (TAB)
- iii. Robert Charles GUIDRY, born 17 Aug 1979 (TAB)
- iv. Coleen Michelle GUIDRY, born 1 Oct 1980 (TAB)

f. Richard Joseph RANDOL, born 30 May 1954; married Susan McINTYRE, born 23 Jun 1955 (TAB). Two daughters were born of this marriage:

- i. Kristin Leah RANDOL, born 8 Aug 1981 (TAB)
- ii. Robin Leanne RANDOL, born 26 Jul 1983 (TAB)

3. Bernard Billeaud BEAULLIEU, born 2 Aug 1922; married (1st) Rosemary RICHTER, divorced; married (2nd) Mabel BOURQUE who died 1992 (TAB). Eight children were born of the first marriage:

- a. Pauline Mary BEAULLIEU (TAB)
- b. Ann Lynn BEAULLIEU, died at about age 18 years (TAB)
- c. Judith Gail BEAULLIEU (TAB)
- d. Bernard Patrick BEAULLIEU (TAB)
- e. Gus Frank Vincent BEAULLIEU (TAB)
- f. Etienne P. BEAULLIEU (TAB)
- g. Jean Pierre BEAULLIEU, died at age six years (TAB)
- h. Diadra Della BEAULLIEU (TAB)

4. Frank D. BEAULLIEU, III, born 6 Sep 1924; died 10 Jun 1982; occupation: Consulting Engineer; married Mary Esther HANKS, born 30 Sep 1928 (TAB). This couple had no issue, but listed in Della Billeaud's succession are their adopted children:

- a. Frank D. BEAULLIEU, IV, born 25 Feb 1954 (TAB)
- b. Catherine Mary BEAULLIEU, born 28 Aug 1959 (TAB)

5. Charles Theodore BEAULLIEU, born 8 Jan 1927; occupation: Refrigeration Contractor, Bank Director; married Lydia Rose PATIN, born 10 Jan 1931 (TAB). This couple are the parents of six children:

- a. Charles Theodore BEAULLIEU, JR., born 5 Dec 1953; married (1st) Karen DAIGLE, born 1953; divorced; married (2nd) Mary Margaret PONDROM (TAB). Two children were born of the first marriage:
 - i. Bridget Renée BEAULLIEU, born 15 Nov 1973 (TAB)

ii. Charles Theodore BEAULLIEU, III, born 17 Aug 1977 (TAB)

One child was born of the second marriage:

iii. Catherine Claire BEAULLIEU, born 30 Nov 1986 (TAB)

b. Ann Michelle BEAULLIEU, born 20 Mar 1955; married (1st) James JOHNSON; divorced; married (2nd) Kenneth W. CROUCH (TAB). Of the first marriage one son was born:

i. Jacob (JOHNSON) CROUCH. (He was adopted by Kenneth W. CROUCH) (TAB)

c. Patrick George BEAULLIEU, born 31 Oct 1956; married (1st) Jeanne FAVORS; divorced; married (2nd) Beryl Aline BREAZEALE (TAB). One child was born of the second marriage:

i. Brooke Ellen BEAULLIEU, born 20 Sep 1990 (TAB)

d. Denise Marie BEAULLIEU, born 13 Jul 1960; married Christy Bryan SADLER (TAB). Two children were born of this marriage:

i. Sarah Shepard SADLER, born 31 May 1986 (TAB)

ii. Taylor Beaulieu SADLER, born 14 Jan 1990 (TAB)

e. Helen Suzanne BEAULLIEU, born 22 Aug 1963 (TAB)

f. Richard Paul BEAULLIEU, born 23 Mar 1965; married Jhan Christine BOUDREAUX (TAB)

6. Clarence BEAULLIEU, died at birth

B. Cornelius Bernard ("Curley") BILLEAUD, born 9 Oct 1897 (SWLR, XXVIII, p. 43); died 31 Mar 1949 (LPCH,S#7340); occupation: Wholesale Grocer, Bank Director, Savings and Loan Director (TAB); married 4 May 1922 (LPCH,M#14033) to Georgia Ann DOUCET, born 20 Feb 1898; died 11 May 1971 (LPCH,S#14711). Listed in the succession are two sons:

1. Robert Earle BILLEAUD, born 2 Jul 1924; occupation: Savings and Loan Executive; married 14 Oct 1951 to Lucille Constance THOMAS (LPCH,M#28730) (LPCH,S#7340). Their children include:

a. Robert Earle BILLEAUD, JR., born 24 Jun 1955, married 17 Aug 1979 to Claire Elizabeth BREAU (LPCH,M#55119)

b. Thomas George BILLEAUD, born 10 Jul 1957; married 21 Jun 1985 to Janet Elizabeth LARSEN, born 3 Apr 1956 (LPCH,M#66375)

c. Lucille Helen BILLEAUD (TAB)

d. Lorraine BILLEAUD (TAB)

2. Cornelius Bernard ("Benny") BILLEAUD, JR., born 21 Apr 1939; occupation: Banker; married Elizabeth Ann AZAR, born 17 Jun 1943, New Orleans, LA (LPCH,M#39214) (TAB). This couple are the parents of two children:

a. Cornelius Bernard BILLEAUD, III, born 5 May 1968 (TAB)

b. Elizabeth Ann BILLEAUD, born 19 Mar 1971 (TAB)

C. Roy Joseph BILLEAUD, born 10 Sep 1899, Broussard, LA (USC,LP,1910); died 1 Jan 1949 (LPCH,S#7390); occupation: Merchant; married 26 Oct 1921 (LPCH,M#13794) to Marie DE LASSUS, born 1 Aug 1898; died 7 Nov 1962 (LPCH,S#10726) (TAB). Her succession lists three children:

1. Marie Camille BILLEAUD, born 20 Jul 1922; died 14 Jan 1987; married 20 Oct 1943 to Maxim Paul SOULIER, born 6 Jul 1921 (LPCH,S#10726) (LPCH,S#870234). Marie Camille BILLEAUD'S succession lists these three children:

- a. Maxim Paul ("Mackie") SOULIER, JR., born 4 Sep 1944 (TAB)
- b. Elisabeth Joanna ("Benny Jo") SOULIER, born 22 Sep 1947; married Warren HAWKINS, born 20 Feb 1948 (TAB)
- c. Edwin Randolph ("Randy") SOULIER, born 14 Sep 1949; married Patricia JONES, born 21 Nov 1950 (TAB). One child was born of this marriage:
 - i. Mathew SOULIER, born 18 Jan 1980 (TAB)

2. Roy Joseph BILLEAUD, JR., born 15 Dec 1923; died 10 Apr 1988; occupation: Abstractor; married 10 Oct 1948 to Gloria MOUHOT, born 28 Dec 1925 (LPCH,M#26803) (TAB). Of this marriage three children were born:

- a. Roy Joseph ("Digby") BILLEAUD, III, born 21 Sep 1950; occupation: Abstractor; married 26 Nov 1971 to Rhonda Lynn RICHARD, born 9 Mar 1953, Canal Zone (LPCH,M#43995). They are the parents of two children:

- i. Brittany BILLEAUD, born 23 Jul 1975 (TAB)
- ii. Paul BILLEAUD, born 31 Mar 1977 (TAB)

- b. Barbara Marie BILLEAUD, born 28 Aug 1951; married 9 Aug 1975 to Richard Michael MELEBECK, born 26 Mar 1950 (LPCH,S#890218) (LPCH,M#48931). Four children were born of this marriage:

- i. Katy MELEBECK, born 24 Dec 1977 (TAB)
- ii. Kelly MELEBECK, born 12 Feb 1981 (TAB)
- iii. Claire MELEBECK, born 15 Apr 1983 (TAB)
- iv. Ricky MELEBECK, born 27 May 1984 (TAB)

- c. Debra Anne BILLEAUD, born 24 Jan 1954; married 1 Jul 1977 to Steven Mitchell ASHY, born 23 Nov 1953 (LPCH,S#890218) (LPCH,M#31707) (TAB). This couple are the parents of three children:

- i. Lauren ASHY, born 27 Jan 1983 (TAB)
- ii. Steven ASHY, born 8 Jun 1985 (TAB)
- iii. Michael ASHY, born 16 Oct 1989 (TAB)

3. Louis Edward ("Ti coon") BILLEAUD, born 4 Sep 1929; died 12 Aug 1990 (LPCH,S#900407); occupation: Merchant; married 28 Dec 1954 in Champagne, IL to Helen Joan ARTIGUES born 15 Sep 1931 (LPCH,S#16111: In the matter of Yvonne M. Billeaud et al) (LPCH,S#10726) (TAB). Suit #16111 and Succession #900407 lists the following children:

- a. Virginia Anne BILLEAUD, born 6 Oct 1955; married 4 Oct 1986 Edward Rice ANDERSON, born 11 Feb 1937 (LPCH,M#68587) (divorced) (TAB)
- b. Yvonne Marie BILLEAUD, born 7 Dec 1956; married 28 Oct 1978 to James Michael CRATON, born 17 Oct 1954 (LPCH,M#53742) (divorced) (TAB). Two children were born of this marriage:
 - i. Jamie CRATON, born 20 Oct 1983 (TAB)
 - ii. Julie CRATON, born 6 Jan 1985 (TAB)

c. Louis Edward BILLEAUD, JR., born 7 Mar 1958; married (1st) 14 Oct 1985 to Nita SANDERSON (divorced (TAB); married (2nd) 1 Sep 1989 to Carolyn Ann SCHEXNAYDER, born 25 Jan 1963 (LPCH,M#73111) (TAB). No issue

i. Casey BILLEAUD, born 13 Dec 1983 (son of Carolyn SCHEXNAIDER of her previous marriage, adopted by Louis Edward BILLEAUD, JR.) (TAB)

Two daughters were born of the second marriage:

ii. Allyson BILLEAUD, born 3 Jan 1991 (TAB)

iii. Sydney BILLEAUD, born 14 Sep 1992 (TAB)

d. David Michael BILLEAUD, born 10 Apr 1959; married 17 Aug 1991 in BROUSSARD, LA to Maria Paige TAYLOR, born 6 Oct 1964 (LPCH,M#76366)

e. William Joseph BILLEAUD, born 13 Sep 1960; occupation: Merchant (TAB)

f. Richard Roy BILLEAUD, born 10 Feb 1962; married Bridget FISHER; divorced (TAB)

g. Marie Camille BILLEAUD, born 27 Feb 1966, married 7 Oct 1989 to Mark Louis DUGAS, born 21 Mar 1966 (LPCH,M#73228)

D. Allen Wilfred BILLEAUD, (Wilfred Allen) born 9 Sep 1901 (SWLR, XXXII, p. 29); died 13 Aug 1983 (LPCH,S#850174); occupation: Cotton Buyer; married 25 Jun 1924 (LPCH,M#14855) to Claudia VOORHIES, born 7 Oct 1905, Carencro, LA; died 24 Dec 1991 (Obit. DA, 26 Dec 1991). Listed in S#850174 are the following children (TAB):

1. Mary Ruth BILLEAUD, born 6 Sep 1926; married Dr. David A. KOKE, Optometrist (TAB). One child was born of this marriage:

a. David A. KOKE, JR.; married Elizabeth Jean BUSCH (TAB)

2. Allen Martial BILLEAUD, born 1929; died 1964; married 24 May 1951, Orleans Parish, LA to Joyce Marie STECKLER (LPCH,Suit #29167); (divorced) (TAB). This couple are the parents of five children:

a. Joseph Steckler BILLEAUD, born 22 Sep 1954; married Kathleen Ann REES, born 10 Jul 1957, NC (LPCH,M#60769)

b. Sally Marie BILLEAUD, married Robert Rees (TAB)

c. Michael Allen BILLEAUD, born 30 Nov 1958; married (1st) 22 May 1987 Karen Marie SPEARS, born 6 Jan 1959 (LPCH,M#69532); divorced Nov 1988; married (2nd) 14 Jan 1989 Nella Renée COWART, born 29 Aug 1964 (LPCH,M#72094)

d. Claudia Marie BILLEAUD (TAB)

e. Lance Andrew BILLEAUD (TAB)

3. Ralph Voorhies BILLEAUD, born 2 Feb 1935; married (1st) Gayle MOULEDOUS (divorced); married (2nd) 28 Jun 1985 to Sandra Alice COOLER (widow of Paul GREGORY), born 30 Nov 1942, SC (LPCH,M#66417) (TAB). Five children were born of the first marriage:

a. Ralph Voorhies BILLEAUD, JR., (name changed to GOODYEAR) (TAB)

b. Brent BILLEAUD (name changed to GOODYEAR) (TAB)

c. Mark BILLEAUD (name changed to GOODYEAR); married Ellen JUDICE (TAB)

d. Shelly BILLEAUD (name changed to GOODYEAR) (TAB)

e. John BILLEAUD (name changed to GOODYEAR) (TAB)

4. Bernard Hamilton BILLEAUD, born 1941; occupation: Banker; married Lina LARSEN (TAB). Three children were born of this marriage:

a. Jean Ann BILLEAUD (TAB)

b. Amy Elizabeth BILLEAUD, born 15 Jan 1965; married 6 Jul 1984 to John Holland CAMPBELL, born 1 Mar 1965 (LPCHLM#64505)

c. Bernard H. BILLEAUD, JR., (TAB)

E. Louis Martial ("Lou") BILLEAUD, born 10 Nov 1902 (SWLR, XXXIV, p. 471); died 22 Jul 1949 (LPCH,S#7401); occupation: Sugar Cane Planter; married 22 Jan 1927 (LPCH,M#16030) to Lucile Antonia CORNE, born 22 Jul 1906 (TAB). The children of this marriage are listed in his succession (LPCH,S#7401) (TAB):

1. Denise Theresa BILLEAUD, Sister Denise, member of the Religious Order of Sisters of Divine Providence, born 23 Jun 1928 (TAB)

2. Helen Louise BILLEAUD, born 28 Mar 1930 (LPCH,E#7475); married 21 Nov 1953 to Everett Eugene BAKER, born 18 Nov 1923; died 27 Feb 1973 (TAB). Six children were born of this marriage:

a. Kathleen Louise BAKER, born 19 Aug 1954 (TAB)

b. Ramona Anne BAKER, born 25 Jan 1956 (TAB)

c. Suzanne Marie BAKER, born 24 Apr 1959; married 23 Apr 1983 to John Mark BRADFORD, born 24 Dec 1953 (TAB)

d. Louis Martial BAKER, born 1 Mar 1962 (TAB)

e. Sandra Jeanne BAKER, born 1 Apr 1963; married 10 Aug 1985 Thomas Gerald REILLY, born 17 Dec 1961 (TAB)

f. John Everett BAKER, born 25 Jun 1965 (TAB)

3. Lucile Antonia BILLEAUD, born 19 Feb 1932, Sister Alberta of Mary our Queen, Carmelite Convent (TAB)

4. Shirley Ann BILLEAUD, born 18 Aug 1935, Sister Mary John of the Cross, Carmelite Convent (TAB)

5. Alma Josephine Marie BILLEAUD, born 5 Mar 1937, Sister Antoinette BILLEAUD, Congrégation of the Sisters of Divine Providence (TAB)

6. Palmyre Alice BILLEAUD, born 24 Jan 1940; married 7 Aug 1965 (LPCHLM#37776) to Frank James GARBER, born 21 Feb 1932 (TAB). Three children were born of this marriage:

a. Frank James GARBER, JR., born 17 Jun 1966; married 30 Dec 1989 Elizabeth Mary MORAN, born 8 Feb 1966 (TAB).

b. Palmyre Elizabeth GARBER, born 17 Mar 1969 (TAB)

c. Josie Lynn GARBER, born 22 Jan 1972 (TAB)

7. Frances Marie BILLEAUD, born 7 Oct 1941; married 18 Dec 1971 to Orlando G. BENDANA, born 12 Dec 1934 (TAB)

8. Ethel Irene BILLEAUD, born 11 Dec 1945, Sister Theresa Anne BILLEAUD, Congregation of the Sisters of Divine Providence (TAB)

9. Mary Ann BILLEAUD, born 17 Jan 1950; married 21 Nov 1981 to Eugene Emil CHIARULLI, JR., born 10 Jul 1947 (LPCHLM#59315) (TAB). Three children were born of this marriage:

- a. Eugene Emil CHIARULLI, III, born 21 Aug 1984 (TAB)
- b. Louis Anthony CHIARULLI, born 17 Apr 1986 (TAB)
- c. Michael Joseph CHIARULLI, born 27 Aug 1987 (TAB)

F. Riena Merle BILLEAUD, born 24 Jun 1904 (SWLR, XXXVI, p. 63); died before age three years (TAB)

Child of Martial BILLEAUD, JR. of his Marriage (2nd) to Camille DELCOURT:

G. Martial François BILLEAUD III, born 1 Jan 1921; died 2 Sep 1957; unmarried (TAB)

III. Alice BILLEAUD, born 10 Sep 1866 (SWLR, VIII, p. 41); died 1 Jun 1937 (Tombstone inscription Sacred Heart Church Cemetery, Broussard, LA); married 13 Feb 1893 (SWLR, XXIV, p. 34) to Hebert (Antoine) BILLEAUD (please see below: 7-4) son of Alexandre BILLAUD and Angeline HEBERT. No issue

IV. Charles BILLEAUD, born 6 Aug 1869, (SWLR, IX, p. 37); died 5 Jul 1938 (YYG) (TAB); married 15 Jul 1896 to Marie Leona Sophie GAUTHIER (please see above: 4-I-A). Their descendants include the following:

A. George Lawrence BILLEAUD, born 25 Jul 1897;⁴⁵ died 16 Mar 1953 (LPCH,S#8172); occupation: Sugar Factory Manager; married 24 Jun 1920 (LPCH,S#13298) to Pauline Beatrice ("Betsy") ST. JULIEN, born 21 Feb 1899 (SWLR, XXX, p. 432); died 21 Dec 1964 (TAB). Ten children were born of this marriage:

1. George Lawrence BILLEAUD, JR., born 14 Jun 1921; occupation: Real Estate Sales, Air Conditioning Contractor; married 15 Jun 1944 (LPCH,M#23822) Charlotte OLIVIER, born 19 Oct 1924 (LPCH,S#8172) (TAB). Nine children were born of this marriage:

a. George Lawrence BILLEAUD, III, born 31 Mar 1945; occupation: Dentist; married 30 Dec 1972 to Susan Lynn YDERSTAD, born 19 Sep 1948, WI (LPCH,M#45297); (divorced). No issue (TAB).

b. Michael Buchanan BILLEAUD, born 9 Jun 1947; occupation: Attorney; married 20 Oct 1973 to Jeanne POULET born 24 Sep 1951 (TAB). This couple are the parents of two children:

i. Carolyn BILLEAUD, born 28 Oct 1975 (TAB)

ii. Craig BILLEAUD, born 10 Apr 1978 (TAB)

c. Charlotte Anne BILLEAUD, born 25 Feb 1949; married (1st) 20 Dec 1969 to William Bryan WELBORN, III, born 7 Jul 1947 (LPCH,M#41909); died 16 Sep 1983; married (2nd) 21 Mar 1986 to Charles Arthur CROCHET, born 12 Aug 1946 (LPCH,M#67559) (TAB). Two children were born of the first marriage to William Bryan WELBORN, III:

i. Jason WELBORN, born 10 Oct 1974 (TAB)

ii. Amy WELBORN, born 13 Sep 1976 (TAB)

No issue of the second marriage (TAB)

d. Catherine BILLEAUD, born 12 Apr 1952; married 1 Jun 1975 to Edward Eddins ABDALLA, IV, born 15 Jul 1952 (LPCH,M#48580) (TAB). Two children were born of this marriage:

i. Alicia ABDALLA, born 22 Jan 1978 (TAB)

ii. Adam ABDALLA, born 20 Oct 1979 (TAB)

⁴⁵The Charles BILLEAUD Family Bible," his record of baptism is recorded under the name of "Georges Laurent BILLAUD," date of birth: "15 Jul 1897," (SWLR, Vol. 28, p. 43).

e. Stephen Olivier BILLEAUD, born 14 Nov 1953; married 17 Dec 1977 to Sarah SOILEAU, born 25 Aug 1957 (TAB). This couple are the parents of three children:

- i. Alexis BILLEAUD, born 14 Apr 1980 (TAB)
- ii. Leigh BILLEAUD, born 12 Apr 1982 (TAB)
- iii. Audrey BILLEAUD, born 24 Jun 1988 (TAB)

f. Virginia St. Julien BILLEAUD, born 9 Jun 1956; married 5 Nov 1977 to Coleman Lewis JARRELL, JR., born 19 Jul 1955, OK (LPCH,M#52216) (TAB). Three children were born of this marriage:

- i. Mara JARRELL, born 12 Aug 1978 (TAB)
- ii. Jessica JARRELL, born 10 Feb 1980 (TAB)
- iii. Hannah JARRELL, born 18 Aug 1981 (TAB)

g. Mark Joseph BILLEAUD, born 29 Apr 1959; married 10 Jan 1981 Debra Ann BALDRIDGE, born 15 Sep 1959 (LPCH,M#57556) (TAB). This couple are the parents of three children:

- i. Kyle BILLEAUD, born 11 Feb 1985 (TAB)
- ii. Joel BILLEAUD, born 17 Mar 1987 (TAB)
- iii. Erin BILLEAUD, born 28 May 1991 (TAB)

h. Ellen Theresa BILLEAUD, born 3 Oct 1963, (a twin of Anthony Salles) (TAB)

i. Anthony Salles BILLEAUD, born 3 Oct 1963, (a twin of Ellen Theresa) (TAB). Anthony Salles BILLEAUD and Tonya LAGNEAUX, born 11 Jun 1968, are the parents of one child:

- i. Elizabeth Jade LAGNEAUX (BILLEAUD), born 29 Sep 1992 (TAB)

2. Emile St. Julien BILLEAUD; born 13 Sep 1922; died 21 Jul 1973; occupation: Banker; married 24 Jul 1944 (TAB) in Kaimuki, HI to Dorothy Stephanie LOOK (LPCH,S#16130), born 30 Jun 1924 (TAB). After the death of Emile St. Julien BILLEAUD, Dorothy Stephanie LOOK remarried Charles T. CROWLEY, about 1979. The succession of Emile St. Julien BILLEAUD lists the four children of his marriage with Dorothy Stephanie LOOK:

a. Lani Jeanne BILLEAUD, born 14 Jul 1947, married Albert ESTEP (TAB)

b. Stephanie Marie BILLEAUD, born 23 Jun 1953, married (1st) Curtis COTTRELL; married (2nd) David Louis MICHEL. Neither marriage has issue (TAB).

c. Kenneth Joseph BILLEAUD, born 29 Dec 1955; married 5 Jun 1993 to Terese Marie TOWNSEND (TAB). This marriage presently has no issue. Kenneth Joseph BILLEAUD and Shannon BAUER are the parents of one child (TAB):

- i. Zachary Jay BILLEAUD, born 7 Jul 1981 (TAB)

d. Christopher Emile BILLEAUD, born 10 Apr 1960; married Teresa Marie OGLE, born 26 Aug 1961 (LPCH,M#61085) (TAB). Two children were born of this marriage:

- i. Tanya Terese BILLEAUD, born 9 Jan 1983 (TAB)
- ii. Michelle Renée BILLEAUD, born 3 Nov 1984 (TAB)

3. Marion Beatrice BILLEAUD, born 14 Feb 1924; occupation: Lafayette Parish School Teacher; married 11 May 1946 to Alexander Bernard BELL, born 27 Jul 1922; occupation: Telephone Engineer (TAB) (LPCH,S#8172). Of this marriage four children were born:

a. Richard Billeaud BELL, born 2 Apr 1947; occupation: Telephone Engineer; married 25 Feb 1990 to Katherine WALKER; divorced; No issue (TAB)

b. Linda Sue BELL, born 29 Aug 1948; married 24 Jun 1972 to David BERNARD, born 13 Apr 1949; occupation: Architect (TAB). This couple are the parents of three children:

i. Amanda Beatrice BERNARD, born 10 May 1975 (TAB)

ii. Angelle Denise BERNARD, born 15 Apr 1976 (TAB)

iii. David Louis BERNARD, born 11 Aug 1983 (TAB)

c. Rebecca Ann BELL, born 13 Jul 1949; married 3 Feb 1973 to Richard Broughton RIVET, born 9 Feb 1950; occupation: Owner Chris' Po-Boy Restaurant Chain (TAB). Two children were born of this marriage:

i. Jaime Michelle RIVET, born 2 Mar 1979 (TAB)

ii. Ryan Alexander RIVET, born 17 May 1981 (TAB)

d. David Charles BELL, born 19 Aug 1952; occupation: Telephone Engineer; married 7 Feb 1972 to Debra Kaye BOLDING, born 13 Apr 1955 (TAB). This couple are the parents of three children:

i. Jason Adam BELL, born 20 Oct 1973 (TAB)

ii. David Corey BELL, born 10 Dec 1976 (TAB)

iii. Benson Bernard BELL, born 22 Dec 1983 (TAB)

4. Marie Ellen BILLEAUD, born 31 Oct 1925, died 7 Mar 1927 (TAB)

5. Richard Joseph BILLEAUD, born 11 Nov 1926, died 27 Sep 1935 (TAB)

6. Ramon Edward BILLEAUD, born 11 Sep 1928, Broussard, LA; Sugar, Land Resources Manager; married (1st) 29 Aug 1953, Abbeville, LA to Azelie M. LEBLANC, born 20 Aug 1931 in Vermilion Parish, LA (LPCH,M#29868); divorced; married (2nd) 12 Oct 1974 to Kathryn POWELL (MOLAISON), born 3 Sep 1937 (TAB). Children of Ramon Edward BILLEAUD and Azelie M. LEBLANC are:

a. Ramon Edward BILLEAUD, JR., born 12 Oct 1954 (TAB)

b. Marguerite Louise BILLEAUD, born 21 Jan 1956; married 18 Oct 1980 to Edward Gregory VOORHIES, born 17 Jan 1952; occupation: Attorney (LPCH,M#57172) (TAB). Two children were born of this marriage:

i. Alexander Van VOORHIES, born 30 Oct 1984 (TAB)

ii. Edward Gregory VOORHIES, JR., born 4 Sep 1987 (TAB)

c. Henry Maurice BILLEAUD, born 17 Jun 1957 (TAB)

d. Mary Elizabeth BILLEAUD, born 15 May 1959; married (1st) 22 Sep 1984 Richard Joseph HAMILTON, JR., born 13 Aug 1950 (LPCH,M#65016); married (2nd) 11 Jan 1992 to Ricky LAVERGNE (TAB). Children from the first marriage with Richard Joseph HAMILTON, JR.:

i. Sarah Elizabeth HAMILTON, born 1 Mar 1988 (TAB)

Child from second marriage with Ricky LAVERGNE:

ii. Claire Elyse LAVERGNE, born 23 Apr 1993 (TAB)

e. Beatrice Ann BILLEAUD, born 22 Sep 1965, married 9 Nov 1992 to John Bertels LEVERT, III (TAB)

Ramon Edward BILLEAUD'S marriage (2nd) to Kathryn POWELL (MOLAISSON): no issue.

7. James Alfred BILLEAUD, born 19 Dec 1929, Broussard, LA; occupation: Sugar Factory Engineer; married 8 Jan 1955, Broussard, LA to Julia LARIVIERRE, born 15 Sep 1931, Broussard, LA (LPCH,M#30694) (TAB). Five children were born of this marriage:

a. Arleen Ann BILLEAUD, born 5 Mar 1956; occupation: Lafayette Parish School Teacher; married 12 Aug 1978, Lafayette, LA to Richard Keith ORGERON, born 19 Oct 1951; occupation: Lafayette Parish School Teacher (LPCH,M#53308) (TAB). This couple are the parents of two children:

i. Kerrie Rebecca ORGERON, born 12 Jan 1983 (TAB)

ii. Simone Claire ORGERON, born 27 Mar 1988 (TAB)

b. Johanna Marie BILLEAUD, born 9 Jul 1957; occupation: Registered Nurse; married 26 Oct 1991 William Hillery BULLER, JR.; born 31 Jul 1965 occupation: Hospital Lab. Technician (LPCH,M#76728) (TAB). This couple's children are:

i. Rachel Anne BULLER, born 15 Jul 1993. (A twin of Andréa Marie) (TAB)

ii. Andréa Marie BULLER, born 15 Jul 1993. (A twin of Rachel Anne) (TAB)

c. Yvette Louise BILLEAUD, born 14 Nov 1958; married 19 Aug 1979 to Kyle James GUIDRY, born 20 Jun 1957; occupation: Accountant, AMOCO (LPCH,M#55127) (TAB). Three children were born of this marriage:

i. Anthony Joseph GUIDRY, born 1 Aug 1982 (TAB)

ii. David Scott GUIDRY, born 30 Jul 1984 (TAB)

iii. Garrett James GUIDRY, born 23 Sep 1986 (TAB)

d. Jacqueline Anita BILLEAUD, born 26 Jan 1963; married 21 Jun 1986 to Dale MORRISON, born 2 Feb 1955; occupation: Attorney, AMOCO (TAB). This couple are the parents of two children:

i. Martial James MORRISON, born 4 Oct 1990 (TAB)

ii. Adrienne Bianca MORRISON, born 9 Apr 1993 (TAB)

e. James Alfred BILLEAUD, JR., born 14 Jul 1971 (TAB)

8. Thomas Albert BILLEAUD, born 6 Dec 1932; occupation: Banker; married (1st) 1 Aug 1953 to Mary Lorraine LANDRY, born 23 Jul 1934; divorced; married (2nd) 16 Mar 1973 to Betty Jean FORET (O'CONNOR), born 7 Dec 1934 (LPCH,M#43577) (TAB). The children of Thomas Albert BILLEAUD and Mary Lorraine LANDRY are:

a. Thomas Albert BILLEAUD, JR., born 3 Jul 1954; married 5 Nov 1983, Broussard, LA to Vicki Lucia VIGE, born 20 Sep 1959 (LPCH,M#63360) (TAB). One child was born of this marriage:

i. Anna Lyra BILLEAUD, born 7 Apr 1984 (changed name to SCHIFF when Vicki Lucia VIGE divorced Thomas Albert, Jr., and remarried to George SCHIFF, 1991) (TAB)

b. René Gerard BILLEAUD, born 21 Nov 1955 (TAB)

c. Mary Ann BILLEAUD, born 20 Oct 1958; died 20 Oct 1958 (TAB)

d. Colette Loraine BILLEAUD, born 21 Dec 1959; occupation: Accountant, CPA; married (1st) 13 May 1978, Broussard, LA to Paul Dwain MARTIN, born 10 Oct 1957; (LPCH,M#52939) (TAB); married (2nd) 29 Dec 1989 to Charles W. MARTER, born 4 Oct 1946 occupation: Banker (TAB). One child was born of the first marriage:

i. Ryan Christopher MARTIN, born 7 May 1981 (TAB)

No children were born of the second marriage.

e. Wallace Gerard BILLEAUD, born 24 Aug 1965 (TAB)

f. André Gerard BILLEAUD, born 23 Jul 1969 (TAB)

No children were born of Thomas Albert BILLEAUD'S second marriage with Betty Jean FORET (O'CONNOR).

9. John Michael BILLEAUD, born 6 Nov 1934, Broussard, LA; occupation: Sugar Factory Office Manager; married 12 Sep 1959 Annabelle DUTILE, born 29 Dec 1937, Broussard, LA (TAB) (LPCH,M#33564). No issue.

10. Marie Louise BILLEAUD, born 15 Aug 1936; died 15 Aug 1936 (TAB)

B. Charles Lowell BILLEAUD, born 8 Dec 1898 (SWLR, XXIX, p. 47); died 4 Aug 1899 (SWLR, XXX, p. 45)

C. Marie Louise BILLEAUD, born 12 Jan 1900; died 25 Apr 1980 (LPCH,S#800238); married 24 Aug 1921 to James Césaire Laurent LABBÉ, born 10 Aug 1898 (SWLR, XVIII, p. 76) (LPCH,M#13726); died 2 Oct 1967 (TAB) (No issue)

D. Goldie Marie BILLEAUD, born 26 Jul 1901, Broussard, LA; Baptized St. Martinville, LA (SWLR, XXXII, p. 29); died 27 Jul 1993, Lafayette, LA; buried 29 Jul 1993, Sacred Heart Cemetery, Broussard, LA; married 14 May 1923 at Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Broussard, LA to William Johnston YONGUE; occupation: Physician, born 21 May 1889, Murry, KY; died 6 Jun 1945, buried Sacred Heart Church Cemetery, Broussard, LA (YYG) (MPY). This couple's four children are:

1. Marguerite Yvonne YONGUE, born 8 Mar 1924, Broussard, LA; baptized Sacred Heart Church, Broussard, LA; married 23 Jul 1946, St. John's Cathedral, Lafayette, LA to James Alvin GUIDROZ, born 10 Nov 1924, Arnaudville, LA; Occupation: Chem. Lab. Supervisor-Cities Service (YYG). Their two children are:

a. Patricia Elizabeth GUIDROZ, born 11 May 1947, Lafayette, LA; baptized 25 May 1947 at St. John's Cathedral, Lafayette, LA; occupation: Office Clerk-Cit-Con Refinery; married 7 Aug 1971 at St. Margaret's Church, Lake Charles, LA to Joe Henry WHITE, JR., born 17 Apr 1949, New Boston, TX; occupation: Citgo Refinery, Central Computer Board Operator, Lake Charles, LA (YYG). Two children were born of this couple:

i. Robert Christopher WHITE, born 23 Dec 1973, Texarkana, TX; baptized Jan 1974, Immaculate Conception Church, Lake Charles, LA (YYG)

ii. Catherine Patrice WHITE, born 16 Oct 1977, Lake Charles, LA; baptized Nov 1977, St. Margaret's Church, Lake Charles, LA (YYG)

b. Russell Hugh GUIDROZ, born 30 Nov 1948, Lafayette, LA; baptized Dec 1948, St. John's Cathedral, Lafayette, LA; occupation: Banker; married 27 Apr 1974, First Methodist Church, Lake Charles, LA to Donna Lynette Mims, born 27 Mar 1952, Lake Charles, LA; occupation: School Teacher (YYG). Three children were born of this marriage:

i. Melissa Claire GUIDROZ, born 3 Jun 1976, Lake Charles, LA; baptized: Jun 1976 at St. Margaret's Church, Lake Charles, LA (YYG)

ii. Jennifer Lynn GUIDROZ, born 17 Aug 1978, Lake Charles, LA; baptized: Aug 1978 at St. Margaret's Church, Lake Charles, LA (YYG)

iii. John Russell GUIDROZ, born 5 Sep 1982, Lake Charles, LA; baptized: 1983 Methodist Church, Lake Charles, LA (YYG)

2. Marie Patricia YONGUE, born 5 Feb 1925, Broussard, LA; baptized 14 Feb 1925, Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Broussard, LA; occupation: Teacher (Terrebonne, St. Martin and Lafayette Parishes); married 18 Aug 1945, Lafayette, LA to Allen Richard CHIQUÉLIN, SR., born 25 Jan 1924, Louisville, KY; baptized Lutheran Church, Louisville, KY; Died 4 Oct 1963, Houma, LA; buried 6 Oct 1963, Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Broussard, LA; occupation: Jeweler, Dist. Mgr. Oil Tool Co. (Security Engineering) (MPY)

a. William Prince CHIQUÉLIN, born 20 May 1946, Lafayette, LA; baptized 2 Jun 1946 at St. John's Cathedral, Lafayette, LA; occupation Mud Logger, Drilling Fluids Engr., Teacher (Lafayette Parish Schools); married 18 Oct 1969 at Holy Name of Jesus Church, New Orleans, LA to Susan Anne LANDRY, born 11 Jun 1946, New Orleans, LA; baptized at Mater Dolorosa Church, New Orleans, LA; Occupation: Speech Therapist, Educational Strategist, Dir. of Spec. Ed., Lafayette Parish, LA (MPY).

b. Allen Richard CHIQUÉLIN, JR., born 30 Oct 1949, Breaux Bridge, LA; baptized 10 Nov 1949 at Our Lady of Wisdom Chapel, Lafayette, LA; occupation: Oil Refinery Supervisor, (Exxon) Baton Rouge, LA; married 28 Nov 1970, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Baton Rouge, LA to Sandra Lea McDANIEL, born 5 Feb 1949, Beaumont, TX (MPY). This couple's two children are:

i. Allen Richard CHIQUÉLIN, III, born 5 Jun 1971 at Baton Rouge, LA; baptized at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Baton Rouge, LA (MPY)

ii. Candice Renée CHIQUÉLIN, born 27 Apr 1976, Baton Rouge, LA; baptized St. Joseph's Cathedral, Baton Rouge, LA (MPY)

c. Louis Charles CHIQUÉLIN, born Mar 1951, Lafayette, LA; died the same day; buried Sacred Heart Cemetery, Broussard, LA (MPY)

d. Mary Louise CHIQUÉLIN, born 29 Nov 1955, Breaux Bridge, LA; baptized 11 Dec 1955 at Our Lady of Fatima Church, Lafayette, LA; occupation: Assn't. Dir. of Mktg., (First Nat'l Bank, Laf., LA), Personnel Mgr. (Lanier Business Products) Dallas, TX, Homemaker; married 4 Mar 1978 at Our Lady of Wisdom Chapel, Lafayette, LA to Roger Reed GILLOCK, born 4 May 1950, Newbern, NC; occupation: Bank Leasing Corp. Regional Mgr. (MPY). Two children were born of this marriage:

i. Richard Reed GILLOCK, born 13 Jul 1985, Carrollton, TX; baptized St. John's Cathedral, Lafayette, LA (MPY)

ii. Patrick Allen GILLOCK, born 28 Jun 1990, Carrollton, TX; baptized St. John's Cathedral, Lafayette, LA (MPY)

3. William Johnston YONGUE, JR., born 19 May 1926 Lafayette, LA; died 10 Nov 1981, Lafayette, LA. Never Married (LPCH,S#830094) (MPY)

4. Charles Prince YONGUE, born 20 Mar 1928, Lafayette, LA; died 17 Aug 1971, Lafayette, LA. Never married (LPCH,S#830093) (MPY)

E. Hugh Joseph BILLEAUD, born 30 Nov 1902 (SWLR, XXXIV, p. 471); died 26 Sep 1976; buried Sacred Heart Cemetery, Broussard, LA; occupation: Banker; married Emma Lou BROUSSARD, born 15 Apr 1909, Abbeville, LA; occupation: Bookkeeper-Housewife (RPB) (LPCH,S#17015). Their children are:

1. Margaret Joyce BILLEAUD, born 25 May 1930; died 1 Nov 1930 (TAB)

2. Hugh Joseph BILLEAUD, JR.; born 7 May 1931; occupation: Geologist; married 5 Dec 1953 to Beverly Patricia CRAVEN; born 20 Jul 1931; died 30 Dec 1987. Three children are listed in her succession (LPCH,S#880140) (TAB)

- a. Hugh Joseph BILLEAUD, III, born 2 Feb 1955 (TAB)
- b. Stephen Mark BILLEAUD, born 6 Nov 1957; married 14 Apr 1990 to Jennifer GUY, born 14 Mar 1955 (TAB). Two children were born of this marriage:
 - i. Sarah Meagen BILLEAUD, born 16 Sep 1991 (a twin of Emma Louise) (TAB)
 - ii. Emma Louise BILLEAUD, born 16 Sep 1991 (a twin of Sarah Meagen) (TAB)
- c. Elizabeth Rose BILLEAUD, born 26 Nov 1962; married 16 Feb 1985, Broussard, LA to Daniel Lacy LANGLINAIS, born 13 Aug 1957 (LPCH,M#65633) (TAB). This couple are the parents of two children:
 - i. Beverly Anne LANGLINAIS, born 11 Oct 1989 (TAB)
 - ii. Michael Joseph LANGLINAIS, born 7 Dec 1990 (TAB)

3. Robert Pierre BILLEAUD, SR., born 7 Oct 1932; baptized Broussard, LA; occupation: Banker; married 26 Dec 1958 to Frances Lorraine PICKERING, born 5 Dec 1935, New York City, NY; baptized Olathe, KS; occupation: Teacher/Speech-Language Pathologist (RPB) (LPCH,M#33150) (LPCH,S#17015). Three children were born of this marriage:

- a. Robert Pierre BILLEAUD, JR., born 6 Nov 1965, Lafayette, LA; baptized Lafayette, LA; married 5 Sep 1992 to Peggy Plouhn (HEAPS), born 18 Nov 1963 (TAB). One child was born of this marriage:
 - i. Gabrielle Celeste BILLEAUD, born 19 Aug 1993 (TAB)
- b. Lauren Lee BILLEAUD, born 22 Apr 1968, Lafayette, LA; baptized Lafayette, LA (RPB)
- c. Lisa Lynn BILLEAUD, born 11 Sep 1972, Lafayette, LA; baptized Lafayette, LA (RPB)

F. Vida Ange Marguerite BILLEAUD, born 24 Jul 1904, Broussard, LA (SWLR, XXXVI, p. 63); died 19 Sep 1987, Houston, Harris County, TX (LPCH,S#880250); married 12 Dec 1928 to Wilfred A. OLIVIER (LPCH,M#6505). Their Children are:

- 1. Leona OLIVIER, married (1st) Charles BELL (BOC,5); divorced; married (2nd) Troy W. CLEGHORN (TAB) (BOC,5) (LPCH,S#88025)
- 2. Wilfred A. OLIVIER, JR. born 1931; died 1987 (LPCH,S#880250); married (1st) Jo Anne McANDREWS; divorced; married (2nd) Martha SALES (TAB) (BOC,5). Six children were born of the first marriage:
 - a. Jacqueline OLIVIER (TAB)
 - b. Janice OLIVIER (TAB)
 - c. Michael R. OLIVIER (TAB)
 - d. Wilfred A. OLIVIER, III (TAB)
 - e. Tina Rae OLIVIER (TAB)
 - f. Linda OLIVIER (TAB)
- 3. Eugene Charles OLIVIER, born Aug 1932 (LPCH,S#880250); occupation: Printer; married Patricia ROSE (TAB) (BOC,5)
- 4. Charlotte Ann OLIVIER, born Aug 1933; married Will CALHOUN; divorced; married (2nd) _____ SMITH (TAB) (LPCH,S#880250; BOC,5)

5. Catherine Nell OLIVIER, born 5 Oct 1938; married George YOUNG (TAB) (LPCH,S#880250) (BOC,5)

6. Mary OLIVIER, married (1st) John DALY; divorced; married (2nd) Thomas GLAZIER (LPCH,S#880250) (BOC,5)

7. John Nicholas OLIVIER, (LPCH,S#880250); born 6 Dec 1949; married (1st) Susan SMITH; divorced; married (2nd) Wenosh GOODSON (BOC,5) (TAB)

G. Marie Florence BILLEAUD, born 21 Jul 1906, Broussard, LA; died 16 Aug 1993, New Orleans, LA; buried 19 Aug 1993, St. John Cemetery Mausoleum; married 5 Dec 1928 to Clayton A. VOORHIES; occupation: Dentist (LPCH,M#16631), born 20 Sep 1902; died 18 May 1956 (LPCH,S#8846) (TAB). Of this marriage two children were born:

1. Clayton Joachim ("Jackie") VOORHIES, born 1931; died 13 Feb 1968; occupation: Barber; married (1st) Sandra REED; divorced; married (2nd) Janice Beth HENDERSON, born 11 Feb 1941 (LPCH,S#12858) (TAB). His children are listed in his succession:

Children from the first marriage to Sandra REED:

a. Nedra Louise VOORHIES, born 27 Nov 1951 (TAB)

b. Nicholas Reed VOORHIES, born 25 Oct 1953 (TAB)

Child from the second marriage to Janice HENDERSON:

c. Clayton C. Joachim VOORHIES, JR., born 13 Dec 1965; married 19 Mar 1989 to Peggy Jo HADLEY, born 8 May 1970 (TAB). This couple are the parents of one child:

i. Jackie Beth VOORHIES, born 2 Mar 1990 (TAB)

2. Marie Ellen ("Morie") VOORHIES, born 13 Aug 1933, Lafayette, LA; married (1st) 12 Feb 1952 to Charles Rupert PARKERSON, born 29 Jul 1928 (LPCH,M#28930); US Air Force Pilot, died in combat in Korea, 1953 TAB; married (2nd) John Bernard LEVY; born 28 Sep 1932 (LAVR); occupation: Attorney (LPCH,S#8846) (BOC,5) (TAB). One child was born of the first marriage:

a. Charles Rupert PARKERSON, JR., born 22 Nov 1952; married Debbie VIDRINE, born 6 Dec 1965 (TAB). One child was born of this marriage:

i. Lauren Elizabeth PARKERSON, born 16 Apr 1986 (TAB)

Children of the marriage (2nd) to John Bernard LEVY (OB,DA,Mrs. Clayton Voorhies,A-8,A-10,18&19 Aug 1993):

b. Lydia Marie LEVY, born 22 Jan 1956 (LAVR); married Kim Lindberg (TAB)

c. John Darnall LEVY (TAB)

d. Clayton Van Voorhies LEVY, born 25 Dec 1958 (LAVR)

e. Marie Ellen LEVY (TAB)

H. Leona Sophie Marie BILLEAUD, born 13 Mar 1909, Broussard, LA (USC,LP,1910); baptized Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Broussard, LA; died 12 Feb 1992, Lafayette, LA; buried Sacred Heart Cemetery, Broussard, LA (OB,DA,13 Feb 1992); married 22 Oct 1938 at Sacred Heart Church, Broussard, LA to George Anthony de GRAVELLE, SR., born 6 Dec 1901, Jeanerette, LA; baptized St. John The Evangelist Church, Jeanerette, LA; died 21 Oct 1991; buried Sacred Heart Church Cemetery, Broussard, LA (VAD). The three children born of this marriage are:

1. Virginia Ann de GRAVELLE, born 10 Nov 1939; baptized Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Broussard, LA (VAD)

2. Nancy Louise de GRAVELLE, born 22 Jun 1943; baptized St. John's Cathedral, Lafayette, LA; married 3 Jun 1967, St. Jules Catholic Church, Lafayette, LA to Charles Gayle ZEMBOWER, born 17 Mar 1944, De Ridder, LA (VAD). Two children were born of this marriage:

- a. Todd Edward ZEMBOWER, born 7 Oct 1968, San Antonio, TX (VAD)
- b. Kevin Patrick ZEMBOWER, born 5 Jul 1970, San Antonio, TX (VAD)

3. George Anthony de GRAVELLE, JR., born 4 Sep 1946, New Iberia, LA; occupation: Hospital Administrator; married 8 June 1974, Our Lady of Fatima Church, Lafayette, LA to Deborah Anne MARTIN, born 16 May 1949, Harlingen, TX (VAD). One child was born of this union:

- a. Aimée Claire de GRAVELLE, born 24 Jun 1976, Lafayette, LA (VAD)

I. Jeanne Cecile BILLEAUD, born 27 Jan 1911 (USC,LP,1920); died 9 Jan 1983 (MRM) (LPCH,S#830016); married 14 Oct 1931 to Howard O. ROY; occupation: Colonel, US Army, Oil Business; born 28 Feb 1910; died 9 Mar 1976 (MRM). Two children were born of this marriage:

1. Mildred Louise ROY, born 23 Aug 1932; occupation: Oil Business; married 23 Feb 1952 to John Edmund McELLIGOTT, SR.; born 22 Mar 1927; occupation: Oil Business; died 23 Dec 1984; buried 24 Dec 1984 (MRM). Seven children were born of this couple:

a. John Edmund McELLIGOTT, JR., born 13 Mar 1954; occupation: Attorney; married 18 Aug 1978 to Lucie Eve ALVAREZ; born 2 Jun 1954 (MRM). Of this marriage two children were born:

- i. John Edmund McELLIGOTT, III, born 12 Nov 1980 (MRM)
- ii. Elizabeth Eve McELLIGOTT, born 9 Aug 1983 (MRM)

b. Richard Gerard McELLIGOTT, born 7 Jan 1955; occupation: Oil Business; married 2 Jun 1978 to Jennifer FREEMAN, born 19 Jul 1956 (MRM). Two children were born of this marriage:

- i. Kristen Michelle McELLIGOTT, born 4 Jan 1981 (MRM)
- ii. Patrick Ryan Gerard McELLIGOTT, born 2 Mar 1984 (MRM)

c. William Howard McELLIGOTT, SR., born 2 Apr 1957; occupation: Oil Business; married 23 Dec 1980 to Claire LOWRY, born 7 Dec 1959 (MRM). This couple are the parents of four children:

- i. Margaret Elizabeth McELLIGOTT, born 3 Aug 1981 (MRM)
- ii. Stephanie Jeanne McELLIGOTT, born 10 Jan 1984 (MRM)
- iii. William Howard McELLIGOTT, JR., born 15 Jan 1987 (MRM)
- iv. Allison Claire McELLIGOTT, born 28 Oct 1992 (MRM)

d. Janet Marie McELLIGOTT, born 1 Oct 1958; married 9 May 1986 to Craig Allen BERNARD, occupation: Marketing for Architectural and Engineering firm; born 12 Feb 1957 (MRM). Three children were born of this marriage:

- i. Nicholas Tyler BERNARD, born 8 Jul 1987 (MRM)
- ii. Lauren Elizabeth BERNARD, born 10 Aug 1988 (MRM)
- iii. Hannah Lindstrom BERNARD, born 2 Apr 1993 (MRM)

e. Robert Scott McELLIGOTT, born 10 Aug 1961; occupation: Oil Business; married 16 Aug 1989 to Deidre MARTINEZ, born 21 Dec 1964 (MRM)

f. Elizabeth McELIGOTT, born 31 Dec 1963; married 5 May 1984 to Randall Douglas GABRIEL; divorced (MRM). One child was born of this marriage:

i. Ashley Elizabeth GABRIEL, born 29 Jan 1987 (MRM)

g. Mary Katherine McELIGOTT, born 25 Apr 1965; married 24 Nov 1984 to Christopher STEINKOENIG, born 30 Jan 1962 (MRM). This couple are the parents of three children:

i. Megan Kathleen STEINKOENIG, born 12 Oct 1986 (MRM)

ii. Katelyn Elizabeth STEINKOENIG, born 10 May 1988 (MRM)

iii. Zachary John STEINKOENIG, born 1 April 1992 (MRM)

2. John Michael ROY, born 30 Sep 1942; married Llyna LYONS; divorced (TAB) (BOC,6). One child was born of this marriage:

a. Jeanne Helene ROY (TAB)

J. Charles Henry BILLEAUD, born 26 Jun 1912 (CBFB) (USC,LP,1920); died 21 Mar 1992, (OB,DA,22 Mar 1992); occupation: Sugar Factory Manager; married 6 Nov 1937 to Cora Catherine COMEAUX, the daughter of Alphonse Albert COMEAUX and Mary SEGURA (please see above: 5-I-F-1) (TAB). This couple's children are:

1. Charles Albert BILLEAUD, born 9 Oct 1952; married 20 Dec 1986 in Mandeville, LA Desiree Cecile TAYLOR, born 28 May 1958 (LPCH,M#68850). This couple are the parents of two children:

a. Cathrine Cecile BILLEAUD, born 9 Sep 1988 (TAB)

b. Taylor Marie BILLEAUD, born 21 Apr 1992 (TAB)

2. Clare Louise BILLEAUD, born 12 Aug 1954; married 16 Aug 1980, Broussard, LA to Herman Edgar GARNER, JR., born 31 Mar 1951; occupation: Attorney (LPCH,M#56889) (TAB). One child was born of this marriage:

a. Martin Billeaud GARNER, born 15 Nov 1984 (TAB)

V. Paul BILLEAUD, born 7 Aug 1871 (SWLR, X, p. 35); died 21 Jan 1933 (LPCH,S#4972); married 27 Apr 1898 (SWLR, XXIX, p. 47) to Laurence Marguerite LACAZE, born about 1873 (USC,LP,1920). The children of this marriage are:

A. Manning Francis BILLEAUD, born 16 Jan 1899 (SWLR, XXX, p. 45); died 9 Mar 1929 (LPCH,S#4972); married 18 Dec 1924 to Marie Jeanne MOUTON (LPCH,M#15045). One child was born of this marriage:

1. Manning Francis BILLEAUD, JR., born 23 Jul 1927 (LPCH,S#4652); occupation: General Contractor; married 1 Sep 1949 (LPCH,M#27370) to Mildred Marie Louise MARTIN, born 18 Jun 1927 (LPCH,M#27370). Of this marriage seventeen children were born (MFB):

a. Martin Francis BILLEAUD, born 23 Jul 1950; married 15 Apr 1987 to Mary Louise DUPUIS, born 19 Sep 1954 (LPCH,M#69355). They are the parents of one child:

i. Steven John BILLEAUD, born 13 Aug 1987 (MFB)

b. Marie Jeanne BILLEAUD, born 24 Jun 1951; occupation: Certified Public Accountant (MFB)

c. Marie Louise BILLEAUD, 4 Jul 1952 (MFB)

d. Robert Paul BILLEAUD, born 11 Jun 1953; married 11 Dec 1977 Marcelle Marianne TESSIER, born 9 Jul 1954 (LPCH,M#52264) (MFB). Two children were born of this marriage:

i. Stuart François BILLEAUD, born 9 Sep 1980 (MFB)

ii. Brennan Jules BILLEAUD, born 18 Mar 1982 (MFB)

e. Manning Francis BILLEAUD, III, born 28 Jun 1954; married 13 Jul 1975 to Ellen Ruth WEIMER born 12 Jul 1955 (LPCH,M#48843) (MFB). This couple are the parents of two children:

i. Christine Elizabeth BILLEAUD, born 30 Dec 1981 (MFB)

ii. Shannon Marie BILLEAUD, born 14 Sep 1984 (MFB)

f. Suzanne Marie BILLEAUD, born 16 Aug 1955; married 5 Jan 1979 to Barney Berchman HEBERT, born 3 Apr 1954 (LPCH,M#54048) (MFB). Two children were born of this marriage:

i. Joel Berchman HEBERT, born 18 Jan 1981 (MFB)

ii. Benjamin Martin HEBERT, born 20 Jun 1983 (MFB)

g. André Joseph BILLEAUD, born 17 Dec 1957; married 19 Mar 1983 at Grand Coteau, St. Landry Parish, LA to Rachelle Marie BLANCHARD, born 6 Aug 1955 (LPCH,M#62012) (MFB). This couple are the parents of one child:

i. Joseph O. BILLEAUD, born 11 Dec 1987 (MFB)

h. Valerie Marie BILLEAUD, born 27 Dec 1958; married 21 Nov 1979, Lafayette, LA to Whitney Joseph GONSOULIN, born 21 Jul 1953 (LPCH,M#55551) (MFB). Four children were born of this marriage:

i. Andrée Marie GONSOULIN, born 23 Dec 1980 (MFB)

ii. Zachary Martin GONSOULIN, born 12 Jul 1982 (MFB)

iii. Alix Nicole GONSOULIN, born 5 Feb 1984 (MFB)

iv. Jacques Édouard GONSOULIN, born 23 Sep 1992 (MFB)

i. Edward James BILLEAUD, born 3 Apr 1960, died 28 Apr 1990 (MFB)

j. Marguerite Marie BILLEAUD, born 23 Jul 1961; married 5 Jan 1985 Thomas Jude FISHER, born 10 May 1961 (MFB). This couple are the parents of two children:

i. Joshua Edward FISHER, born 24 May 1990 (MFB)

ii. Courtney Elise FISHER, born 18 Jan 1992 (MFB)

k. Marie Therese BILLEAUD, born 13 Jan 1963 (MFB)

l. Lawrence Charles BILLEAUD, born 9 Jan 1964 (MFB)

m. Claire Marie BILLEAUD, born 2 Apr 1965; married 16 Dec 1984 to Randall Mark GUIDRY, born 30 Oct 1964 (LPCH,M#65421) (MFB). One child was born of this union:

i. Derek Michael GUIDRY, born 29 Apr 1985 (MFB)

n. Philip Christopher BILLEAUD, born 13 Sep 1966 (MFB)

o. Germaine Marie BILLEAUD, born 3 Sep 1967; married 6 Jul 1991 to William Geoffrey GJERTSON, Jr., born 9 Sep 1967 (LPCH,M#76239) (MFB)

p. Jacques Pierre Beauregard BILLEAUD, born 31 May 1969 (MFB)

q. Nicole Marie BILLEAUD, born 20 Dec 1971 (MFB)

B. Willis Joseph BILLEAUD, born 4 Mar 1900 (SWLR, XXXI, p. 46); died 3 May 1961 (LPCH,S#10245); occupation: Sugar Factory Office Manager; married 17 Jun 1939 to Anne CASTILLE; died 19 Mar 1958 (LPCH,S#10245). One child was born of this marriage:

1. Willis Joseph BILLEAUD, JR., born 14 Sep 1944 (LPCH,S#10245); died 20 Jul 1966 (tombstone inscription), "the result of hostile action" in Vietnam (LPCH,S#13077) (TAB). Unmarried

C. Lucile BILLEAUD, born 21 Oct 1901 (SWLR, XXXII, p. 29); died 1915; unmarried (BOC,3)

D. Marie Hilda BILLEAUD, born 25 Oct 1903 (TAB); died 5 Aug 1983; married John Wiltz EMMER, born 27 Apr 1903; died 12 Dec 1990; occupation: Dentist; divorced (LPCH,S#8303097) (TAB). The following descendants are listed in her succession filed 29 Aug 1983:

1. John Wiltz EMMER, JR., born 1 Feb 1931; married Flo SEDATOL (BOC,7). Marie Hilda BILLEAUD'S succession lists John WILTZ, JR.'S children:

- a. John W. EMMER, III; married Cheryl A. BUFKIN (TAB)
- b. Penny EMMER, married _____ HATTON (TAB)
- c. Tanya EMMER, married _____ MILES (TAB)

2. Marilyn Claire EMMER, born 27 Apr 1932 (TAB)

- a. Michael Anthony EMMER, born 27 Dec 1959; married Shannon TALBOT, born 19 Jan 1962 (TAB). One child was born of this marriage:

- i. Brandon Lee EMMER, born 7 Jul 1981 (TAB)

3. Paul Albert EMMER, born 7 Oct 1933; occupation: Architect; married 3 Aug 1968 to Louella POIRIER (RUSSO) (TAB) (BOC,7). One child was born of this marriage:

- a. Michelle Marie EMMER, born 26 Dec 1969 (TAB)

4. Kenneth Charles EMMER, born 1 Apr 1936; married Barbara THOMPSON, born 6 Aug 1944 (TAB) (BOC,7). Of this marriage two children were born:

- a. Scott Charles EMMER, born 19 Feb 1973 (TAB)
- b. Mark Todd EMMER, born 17 Dec 1975 (TAB)

5. James A. EMMER, born 18 Feb 1942; married (1st) Shirley OUBRE; divorced; married (2nd) JoAnn ERNEST (TAB) (BOC,7). Two children were born of the first marriage:

- a. Jason EMMER, born 16 Dec 1971 (TAB)
- b. Cherise EMMER, born 25 Feb 1975 (TAB)

E. Paul Lacaze BILLEAUD, born 1 Dec 1904, Broussard, LA (SWLR, XXXVI, p. 63); died 29 Apr 1974 (LPCH,S#15962); occupation: Sugar Factory Manager; married 3 Apr 1934 to Therese Annabel BROUSSARD (LPCH,M#18552). Their children are listed in his succession filed 21 May 1974:

1. Paul René BILLEAUD, born 2 Oct 1948; married 10 Mar 1973 to Sharon Lee HASTINGS, born 2 Dec 1950 (LPCH,M#45561) (TAB). Two children were born of this marriage:

- a. Brian Paul BILLEAUD, born 1 Sep 1979 (TAB)
- b. Eric Hastings BILLEAUD, born 9 Nov 1984 (TAB)

2. Michael David BILLEAUD, born 9 Feb 1950; occupation: Sugar Factory Engineer; married 6 Jan 1973 to Linda Sue LANDRY, born 24 Jan 1951 (LPCH,M#45336). Of this marriage, two children were born (TAB):

a. Paulette Michelle BILLEAUD, born 13 Aug 1983 (TAB)

b. Beau Barrette BILLEAUD, born 9 Jul 1985 (TAB)

F. Rose Aimée BILLEAUD, born 25 Feb 1906; died 23 Mar 1993; buried 25 Mar 1993 Sacred Heart Cemetery, Broussard, LA (OB,DA,24 Mar 1993,A-7,c.1); married 26 Nov 1930 to Paul André BECHET (LPCH,M#17384), born 11 Oct 1903; died 4 Jun 1979; occupation: Pharmacist (TAB).⁴⁶

1. Lucile Billeaud BECHET, born 5 Mar 1932; married (1st) 19 Feb 1956 Captain James Louis EASON, U.S. Air Force, born 12 Jul 1931; died 26 Jul 1961; married (2nd) 11 Jun 1968 Kevin Joseph MARONEY, born 31 Jan 1926 (TAB). Children from the first marriage are:

a. David Charles EASON, born 26 Jul 1957

b. Paul Lee EASON, born 20 Jan 1959; married Suzanne LeLEUX, born 6 Sep 1960 (TAB). One child born of this marriage:

i. Ross Paul EASON, born 23 Jan 1989 (TAB)

Child of the second marriage:

c. Sarah Brown MARONEY, born 31 Mar 1970 (TAB)

2. Claudette Andrée BECHET, born 24 Mar 1936; married 29 Nov 1958 Estorge Charles SIBILLE, born 11 Sep 1934. This couple's children are:

a. Andrée Marie SIBILLE, born 23 Dec 1959; married 20 Jun 1981 to Charles Lee REYNOLDS, born 4 Mar 1957. This couple adopted a son:

i. Charles Andrée REYNOLDS, born 16 Jun 1989 (TAB)

b. Catherine Rose SIBILLE, born 25 Jan 1961; married 10 Jun 1983 Darrell James MECHE, born 27 Jan 1960 (TAB). Two children were born of this marriage:

i. Jennifer Nicole MECHE, born 1 Oct 1988 (TAB)

ii. Christine Suzanne MECHE, born 4 May 1991 (TAB)

c. Jeannine Suzanne SIBILLE, born 17 Jan 1963; married 21 Sep 1985 Gerald Joseph McCLOSKEY, JR., born 12 Dec 1959 (TAB). This couple are the parents of two children:

i. Gerald Joseph McCLOSKEY, III, born 12 Nov 1986 (TAB)

ii. Thomas Shanley McCLOSKEY, born 19 Aug 1988 (TAB)

d. Michelle Elizabeth SIBILLE, born 8 Feb 1969

G. Mable BILLEAUD, born 13 Apr 1908 (tombstone inscription) (USC,LP,1920); died 13 Jun 1986 (LPCH,S#860328); married Sidney P. LASSALLES, born 10 May 1902; died 21 Sep 1984 (tombstone inscription). Succession #860328 filed 21 Jul 1986 reveals that no children were born of this marriage.

Martial François BILLAUD married (2nd) Mathe' SINGLETON (no issue)

⁴⁶This couple's children are listed in *Some Early Families of Lafayette, Louisiana*, comp. Quintilla Morgan Anders, "Descendants of Children of Dr. William Elmer Brown and Caroline Claudel" by (Mrs.) Rose Aimée Billeaud Bechet, Galvez Chapter National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (1969).

6. Felicité BILLAUD married Henri LANDRY:

I. Louis Joseph LANDRY, born 29 Jul 1866 (SWLR, VIII, p. 296)

II. Felix Henri LANDRY, born 28 Sep 1868 (SWLR, VIII, p. 295); died 14 May 1946; married 19 Mar 1895 in Algiers, LA (LPCH,S#14120) to Clara (C.) Adeline VALLIERE, born 11 Jun 1874; died 18 Aug 1967 (LPCH,S#14120) (ASM). The succession lists these four children:

A. Thelma Cecillia LANDRY, born 27 Nov 1898; died 26 Nov 1990 in Lafayette, LA; married 17 Nov 1920 (LPCH,M#13422) to Orelion (Orey) Berchman LACOSTE, born 10 Jun 1899 in Lafayette, LA; died 2 Nov 1971 in Lafayette, LA (OBL). The children of this marriage are:

1. Ina Mae LACOSTE, died in infancy, 23 Feb 1932 (tomb inscription, St. John Cemetery) (OBL)

2. Orelion Berchman LACOSTE, born 11 Oct 1933, Lafayette Parish, LA; occupation: Insurance Agent; married 22 Feb 1953, Lafayette Parish, LA to Judith Annielee JACOBSEN, occupation: Secretary, retired; born 29 Sep 1933, Orleans Parish, LA (OBL). Three children were born of this marriage:

a. Michael John LACOSTE, born 2 Nov 1954, Lafayette Parish, LA (OBL)

b. Steven James LACOSTE, born 3 Jun 1956, Lafayette Parish, LA (OBL)

c. Cherie Lynn LACOSTE, born 26 May 1958, Lafayette Parish, LA; married 20 Apr 1988 to Richard KEADLE (OBL). Child from this marriage is:

i. Matthew Ryan KEADLE, born 20 Oct 1988 (OBL)

B. Felix Henry LANDRY, JR., born 23 Jan 1901; died 17 Jan 1985; married 18 Jul 1923 to Marguerite Mabel De BLIEUX, born 29 Oct 1901; died 14 Aug 1992 (RLL). Two children were born of this marriage:

1. Alvin Henry LANDRY, born 21 Jun 1924, Lafayette, LA; baptized 4 Jul 1924 at St. John's Cathedral, Lafayette, LA; occupation: Retired Engineer, Shell Oil - Retired USAF Lt. Colonel; married 3 Jun 1950 to Helen Elizabeth SHERRARD, born 27 Jul 1927; baptized 14 Aug 1927, St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral, Alexandria, LA; occupation: Retired Science Teacher of Jefferson Parish, LA (AHL). The children from this marriage are:

a. Elizabeth Ann LANDRY, born 3 Mar 1951; baptized 11 Mar 1951 Immaculate Conception Church, Lake Charles, LA; occupation: Nurse for Ochsner Hospital in New Orleans; married 1 Jun 1973 at St. Matthew the Apostle Church, River Ridge, LA (Little Farms) to William Douglas SCHEER, born 20 Feb 1948; Baptized Baptist Church, Raleigh, NC; occupation: Dr. of Biochemistry, Staff of L.S.U. Medical School and Charity Hospital of New Orleans, LA (AHL). Two children were born of this marriage:

i. Erin Elizabeth SCHEER, born 18 Aug 1978, Jefferson Parish, LA; baptized Apr 1992 at St. Rita's Church, Harahan, LA (AHL)

ii. Matthew Judson SCHEER, born 9 Sep 1981, Jefferson Parish, LA (AHL)

b. Marguerite Erin LANDRY, born 22 Dec 1952, Lake Charles, LA; baptized 11 Jan 1953 at Immaculate Conception Church, Lake Charles, LA; occupation: Technical Sales for AT&T; married 28 Jan 1977 to Charles George DIETRICH, JR., born 27 Jun 1940, New Orleans, LA; baptized at Our Lady of Good Counsel Church, New Orleans, LA; occupation: Sales Representative for self (AHL). One child was born of this marriage:

i. Tyler Sherrard DIETRICH, born 22 Sep 1987, Jefferson Parish, LA; baptized Nov 1987 at St. Matthew the Apostle Church, River Ridge, LA (AHL)

c. Alvin Louis LANDRY, born 3 Jun 1955, New Orleans, LA; baptized Jun 1955 at St. Rita's Church, Harahan, LA; occupation: Petroleum Engineer for Chevron Oil Co.; married 10 Dec 1983 to Karl Ann CAYOU, born 18 Jun 1958, Tucson, AZ; baptized 13 Jul

1958, at Sacred Heart Church, Tucson, AZ; occupation: Former Court Reporter in New Orleans, LA (AHL). Of this marriage, three children were born:

- i. Myles Alvin LANDRY, born 5 Aug 1986, Sumatra, Indonesia; baptized Oct 1986 at St. Thomas Aquinas Church, International Falls, MI (AHL)
- ii. Todd Joseph LANDRY, born 24 Jul 1988, Sumatra, Indonesia; baptized 11 Dec 1988 at St. Matthew the Apostle Church, River Ridge, LA (AHL)
- iii. Kristen Elizabeth LANDRY, born 23 Apr 1991, Sumatra, Indonesia; baptized 23 Feb 1992, St. Pius X Church, Lafayette, LA (AHL)

d. Suzanne Marie LANDRY, born 24 Mar 1958, New Orleans, LA; baptized Mar 1958, St. Matthew the Apostle Church, River Ridge, LA (Little Farms); occupation: Environmental Geologist/Hydrologist for United States Air Force at Barksdale Field, Shreveport, LA (AHL)

e. Diana Lynne LANDRY, born 3 Feb 1961, New Orleans, LA; baptized 26 Feb 1961, St. Matthew the Apostle Church, River Ridge, LA (Little Farms); Occupation: Vice-President Hibernia Bank of New Orleans; married 31 Jan 1987 to Brandon Barry MATHERNE, born 13 Nov 1958, New Orleans, LA; baptized 1965 at First Baptist Church of Gentilly, LA (AHL). Two children were born of this marriage:

- i. Carmann Danielle MATHERNE, born 25 Feb 1992, Ochsner Hospital, Jefferson, LA; baptized 21 Jun 1992 at St. Anselm Church, Madisonville, LA (AHL)
- ii. Marguerite Ellie MATHERNE, born 5 Apr 1993, Ochsner Hospital, Jefferson, LA (AHL)

2. Rosina Mae LANDRY, born 11 Apr 1929; married 25 Nov 1951 to Erwin Henry LEONPACHER, born 19 Nov 1927; died 31 Mar 1988 (RLL). Six children were born of this marriage:

a. Randall Mark LEONPACHER, born 7 Aug 1952; married 7 Jun 1975 to Brenda PEPPER, born 5 Dec 1953 (RLL). The three children of this marriage are:

- i. Metsie Jean LEONPACHER, born 21 Aug 1977 (RLL)
- ii. April Marie LEONPACHER, born 17 Mar 1980 (RLL)
- iii. Mark Louis LEONPACHER, born 14 Jun 1983 (RLL)

b. Norman Kirk LEONPACHER, born 21 May 1954; occupation: Lt. Col.- Air Force; married 14 Jun 1975 to Carolyn SEARLES, born 27 Aug 1953 (RLL). Four children were born of this marriage:

- i. Cristie Marie LEONPACHER, born 30 Oct 1975 (twin of Carin Ann) (RLL)
- ii. Carin Ann LEONPACHER, born 30 Oct 1975 (twin of Cristie Marie) (RLL)
- iii. Patrick Louis LEONPACHER, born 17 Mar 1978 (RLL)
- iv. Kevin James LEONPACHER, born 10 Oct 1979 (RLL)

c. Carolyn Ann LEONPACHER, born 13 Apr 1956; married 27 Nov 1985 to James Marvin GOODMAN, born 4 Aug 1939, TN (LPCH,M#67174) (RLL)

d. Lisa Kay LEONPACHER, born 15 May 1961; married 4 Jun 1988 to Martin DONLON, born 15 May 1960 (LPCH,M#71053) (RLL). Two children were born of this marriage:

- i. Megan Elizabeth DONLON, born 7 Jun 1991 (RLL)
- ii. Katelyn Renée DONLON, born 14 Jul 1993 (RLL)

e. Gary Edward LEONPACHER, born 20 Oct 1962; married 4 Jan 1986 to Melinda-Ann MOUTON, born 14 Dec 1963 (RLL). Of this marriage one child was born:

i. Lauren-Angelle LEONPACHER, born 21 Jul 1992 (RLL)

f. Mark Alan LEONPACHER, born 29 Sep 1963 (RLL)

C. Irma Lucille LANDRY, born 10 Oct 1903 at Lafayette, LA; married 4 Dec 1925, Lafayette Parish, LA to Arnold H. GOULD, born 22 Aug 1898; died 25 Mar 1973 at Felton, MO; buried at Resurrection Cemetery, Jefferson City, MO (ASM). One child was born of this marriage:

1. Patricia Ann GOULD, born 5 Dec 1934 at Jefferson City, MO; died 24 Jan 1975 at St. Louis, MO; buried at Resurrection Cemetery, Jefferson City, MO; married 24 Oct 1956 at Jefferson City, MO to Rolland Charles HAUN, born 19 Nov 1932 at Kiow, OK (ASM). Three children were born of this marriage:

a. Charlene Marie HAUN, born 18 Feb 1960 at Battle Creek, MI (ASM)

b. Charles Eric HAUN, born 23 Jul 1963, at Battle Creek, MI (ASM)

c. Julia Irma HAUN, born 12 Aug 1967 at Festus, MO (ASM)

D. Norma Mary LANDRY, born 22 May 1905; baptized St. John's Cathedral, Lafayette, LA; died 14 Mar 1969; married (1st) 17 Aug 1928 at Our Lady Help of Christians Church, Jennings, LA to Allen ST. MARTIN, born 11 Mar 1904, in New Orleans, La; died 7 Jan 1955 in Jennings, LA; married (2nd) H. J. WILLIS (ASM). One child was born of the first marriage:

1. Allen Henry ST. MARTIN, born 22 Sep 1932, Lafayette, LA; baptized 2 Oct 1932 at the Cathedral of St. John, Lafayette, LA; occupation: Retired Dean, USL; married 7 Jun 1954, Norfolk, VA to Mary Alice KIDDER, born 2 May 1934, Arnaudville, LA; baptized 26 May 1934 at St. Francis Regis Catholic Church, Arnaudville, LA; occupation: Retired Teacher, Lafayette Parish, LA (ASM). This couple are the parents of five children:

a. Sherry Lynn ST. MARTIN, born 24 May 1956, Arnaudville, LA; baptized at St. Francis Regis Church, Arnaudville, LA; occupation: Personnel work; married 22 Feb 1975, Lafayette, LA to Jacques L. SANBORN, Attorney, Chalmette, LA; born 20 Apr 1950, New Orleans, LA (ASM). Three children were born of this marriage:

i. Brandon Lemuel SANBORN, born 11 Sep 1975; baptized at Lafayette, LA (ASM)

ii. Lauren Jense' SANBORN, born 11 Sep 1981; baptized at Chalmette, LA (ASM)

iii. Brett Allen SANBORN, born 4 Mar 1984, baptized at Chalmette LA (ASM)

b. Dwain Penn ST. MARTIN, born 30 Jun 1957, Arnaudville, LA; baptized 6 Jul 1957 at St. Francis Regis Church, Arnaudville, LA (ASM)

c. Craig Allen ST. MARTIN, born 6 Aug 1959, at Arnaudville, LA; baptized at St. Francis Regis Church, Arnaudville, LA (ASM)

d. Lisa Kaye ST. MARTIN, born 7 Jan 1963, Lafayette, LA; baptized 14 Jan 1963, at St. Margaret's Catholic Church, Lake Charles, LA; Occupation: Accountant-CPA; married 20 Mar 1993 to John Michael HOPKINSON, born 31 Dec 1959 at Kingston-Upon-Thames, England; baptized at Kingston Presbyterian Church, Kingston-Upon-Thames, England; occupation: Petroleum Engineer (ASM)

e. Julie Marie ST. MARTIN, born 4 Apr 1967, Arnaudville, LA; Student, University of New Orleans; married 29 May 1988, New Orleans, La to Jacques Jules PONTAN, born 11 Nov 1969; occupation: Petty Officer, U.S. Navy (ASM). One child was born of this marriage:

i. Jourdan Kaye PONTAN, born 19 Jan 1989 in New Orleans, LA; baptized in New Orleans, LA; baptized in New Orleans, LA (ASM)

III. Jules Gasson LANDRY, born 4 Aug 1870 (SWLR, IX, p. 238)

IV. Philomene Emma LANDRY, born 14 Jan 1873, (SWLR, XI, p. 225); died 29 Nov 1941; married (1st) 22 Jun 1889 (LA, 22 Jun 1889, p. 5, c. 1) to John R. WHELAN; married (2nd) John R. LASKEY. The following children of Emma LANDRY are listed from her Obituary.⁴⁷

A. Mrs. A. SCHERER

B. John P. WHELAN

C. WHELAN

V. Charles LANDRY, born 8 Dec 1874 (SWLR, XI, p. 221); died prior to 6 Nov 1917 (LPCH, Suit #5840)

VI. Marie Bernadette LANDRY, born 27 Jun 1877 (SWLR, XIII, p. 302); married Eddy WAGNER (LPCH, Suit #5840)

VII. Leonard Emile LANDRY, born 9 Jan 1880 (SWLR, XIV, p. 320); died 7 Dec 1913 (Died of injuries received from accident while working for Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company); Occupation: Railroad employee; married Euphemie GUCHEREAU (LPCH, S#2994). Two children are listed in this succession:

A. Iris Anna LANDRY, born 12 Apr 1906

B. Charles Frederick LANDRY, born 12 Dec 1912 (LPCH, E#4829)

VIII. Florence Amelie LANDRY, born 29 Oct 1881 (SWLR, XVI, p. 336)

IX. Marie Henriette LANDRY, born 8 Jun 1883 (SWLR, XVI, p. 336); married Edw. T. DRUMM (LPCH, Suit #5840)

CHILDREN OF JEAN BILLAUD (2nd marriage)

AND

ELIZABETH FABRE

7. Alexandre BILLAUD, married Angeline HEBERT:

I. Hebert (Antoine) BILLEAUD, born 13 Feb 1870 (SWLR, IX, p. 37); died 6 Sep 1946 (LPCH, S#5485); buried in Sacred Heart Cemetery, Broussard, LA (Headstone inscription); married 13 Feb 1893 (SWLR, XXIV, p. 34) to Alice BILLEAUD, daughter of Martial François BILLAUD and Lucile ST. JULIEN (please see above; 5-III). No issue.

II. André BILLEAUD, born 25 Oct 1871 (SWLR, X, p. 35); died 6 Oct 1951 (LPCH, S#7890) (tombstone Sacred Heart Cemetery, Broussard, LA); married 7 Jun 1899 (SWLR, XXX, p. 45) to Marie Amelie COMEAUX, daughter of Alphonse COMEAUX and Eulalie BILLEAUD (Eulalie BILLEAUD is the daughter of Martial François BILLAUD and Lucile ST. JULIEN) (please see above; 5-I-B). Three children were born of this marriage:

A. Lionel Joseph BILLEAUD, born 2 Oct 1900 (SWLR, XXXI, p. 46); died 27 Jul 1966 (LPCH, S#12158); buried Sacred Heart Cemetery, Broussard, LA; married 25 Aug 1935 (LPCH, M#19205) to Genevieve McNASPY, born 1911 (USC, LP, 1920) (TAB). No issue (LPCH, S#7890) (LPCH, S#12158)

⁴⁷The Times Picayune, Obituary, Sunday, 30 Nov 1941, New Orleans.

B. Marie Camille BILLEAUD, born 25 Jan 1902 (SWLR, XXXIV, p. 471); married 22 May 1923, Lafayette Parish (LPCH,M#14410) to Curtis G. BREAUX (LPCH,S#7890). Two children were born of this marriage (TAB):

1. Juliette Claire BREAUX (TAB)

2. Camille Celeste BREAUX, married Richard Gale CREED (TAB). Three children were born of this marriage:

a. Richard Gale CREED, JR. (TAB)

b. John Curtis CREED (TAB)

c. Stephen Gilbert CREED (TAB)

C. Mary Agnes BILLEAUD, died before age five years. (TAB)

D. Marie Aimée BILLEAUD, born 12 Mar 1903, Broussard, LA; died 30 Nov 1992 (Obit.DA, 1 Dec 1992); married 10 Jun 1924 (LPCH,M#14843) Donald Louis LABBÉ, born 12 Aug 1900 (SWLR, XXXI, p. 291); died 10 Dec 1966 (LPCH,S#12363) (TAB). One child is listed in the succession, and Marie Aimée BILLEAUD'S obituary lists the following descendants:

1. Marie Elise LABBÉ, born 23 Mar 1936; married 10 Oct 1956 David Smith FOSTER, III (TAB) (LPCH,S#12363)

a. Elise Labbé FOSTER, born 1 Nov 1957 (LAVR); married _____ LANDER

i. Foster LANDER

b. Chadford W. FOSTER, born 19 Nov 1958 (LAVR)

c. Donald Kirkpatrick ("Patch") FOSTER, born 26 May 1961 (LAVR)

E. Marie Tully Louise (Louissette) BILLEAUD, born 1 May 1904 (SWLR, XXXVI, p. 63); married General George W. TROUSDALE (LPCH,S#7890) (TAB)

1. Louissette Amelie TROUSDALE, married Alfred W. BROWN, JR. (TAB)

2. Mary Weeks TROUSDALE, married Edmund SCHENECKER (TAB)

3. George W. TROUSDALE, JR., married Helen GORE (TAB)

8. Marie Azema BILLEAUD married Ursin HEBERT:

I. Edward HEBERT, born 21 Apr 1874 (LPCH,E#1981)

II. André HEBERT, born 22 Jun 1876 (SWLR, XII, p. 221); married 30 Aug 1896 (SWLR, XXVII, p. 249) to Selvina TERRIOT. The children of this couple include:

A. Aimée HEBERT, born 17 Aug 1900 (LPCH,S#5056). The succession of Eugénie BILLEAUD reports the legal adoption of Aimée HEBERT by Eugénie BILLEAUD; married Adam JUDICE, born about 1887 (please see below 9-I) (PCH,S#5056)

III. Jean Gabriel HEBERT, born 31 Jul 1878, (SWLR, XIII, p. 250)

IV. Marie Virginie HEBERT, born 28 Apr 1880 (SWLR, XIV, 14, p. 263); married 3 Dec 1903 to James WELSH (SWLR, XXXV, p. 265)

V. Mary (Percle) HEBERT, born 19 Oct 1882 (SWLR, XV, p. 277); married 10 Dec 1903 (SWLR, XXXV, p. 263) to Herbert W. ARNOLD

VI. Georges HEBERT, born 21 Aug 1884 (SWLR, XVI, p. 280)

VII. Alice Lilian HEBERT, born 18 Jul 1887 (SWLR, XVIII, p. 169)

9. Eugenie BILLAUD married Ernest CONSTANTIN (no issue)

Adopted by Eugénie BILLEAUD:

I. Aimée HEBERT (please see above 8-II-A)

10. Josephine Coralie BILLAUD died in infancy.

11. Jean Edouard BILLAUD died at age ten years.

12. Marie Charlotte BILLAUD married to Benjamin J. DONLON:

I. Jean Walter DONLON (Walter J.), born 24 Dec 1886 (SWLR, XVII, p. 176) (DNFB) (USC,LP,1910); died 15 Mar 1926 buried Lafayette, LA (LAD) (LPCH,S#12676); occupation: Railroad Brakeman; married 29 Jun 1914 to Blanche GUERINIERE (LPCH,M#10376); born 1884, St. Martinville, LA (LAD) (LPCH,S#12676); died 7 Aug 1967 (LAD). The succession of Blanche GUERINIERE lists three children as heirs:

A. Genevieve Evelyn DONLON, born 5 Oct 1915; baptized St. John's Cathedral, Lafayette, LA; died 30 Sep 1968; buried New Iberia, LA; married (1st) 23 Jan 1940 to Harold C. DIETLEIN; married (2nd) 21 Nov 1972 to Abraham (Abe) DAIGLE, born 5 May 1918, Cameron Parish, LA; died 16 Sep 1992; buried Lafayette, LA (LPCH,M#45143) (LAD). Four children were born of the first marriage:

1. Elizabeth Marie DIETLEIN, born 4 Dec 1940; baptized Dec 1940 St. Peter's Catholic Church, New Iberia, LA (LAD)

2. Harold Christopher DIETLEIN, born 16 Feb 1944, baptized St. Peter's Catholic Church, New Iberia, LA (LAD)

3. Catherine Mathilde DIETLEIN, born 14 Dec 1948; baptized St. Peter's Catholic Church, New Iberia, LA (LAD)

4. Walter Mark DIETLEIN, born 12 Jun 1952; baptized at Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church; married 24 May 1980 to Dona LOPEZ (LAD). This couple are the parents of three children:

a. Mary Elizabeth DIETLEIN, born 21 Oct 1982; baptized at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Loreauville, LA (LAD)

b. Marie Elise DIETLEIN, born 5 Nov 1985; baptized at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Loreauville, LA (LAD)

c. Madeline Elaine DIETLEIN, born 19 Sep 1987; baptized at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Loreauville, LA (LAD)

B. Walter J. DONLON, JR., born 22 Jun 1918; baptized at St. John's Cathedral, married 13 Aug 1973 to Theresa SCAVARDA (CAMPORA), born 28 Feb 1912; baptized Stockville CO (LAD). This marriage has no issue.

C. Lewis Anthony DONLON, born 19 Feb 1920 (LPCH,E#5785); baptized at St. John's Cathedral, Lafayette, LA; married 6 May 1950 to Florence Adelaide GUCHEREAU, born 27 Jul 1921; baptized at St. John's Cathedral, Lafayette, LA (LAD) (LPCH,M#27771). Two children were born of this marriage:

1. Lewis Anthony DONLON, II, born 17 Dec 1955; baptized St. John's Cathedral Lafayette, LA (LAD)

2. Walter Stephen DONLON, born 1 Oct 1958; baptized St. John's Cathedral, Lafayette, LA; married 25 Aug 1990 to Renée BREAUD (LAD).

II. Louise Claudia DONLON, born 24 Apr 1888, New Iberia, LA (SWLR, XIX, p. 116); died 4 Jul 1891 (DNFB)

1. Michael DONLON, born 7 Apr 1890 (SWLR, XXI, p. 122) (USC,LP,1910); occupation: Real Estate and Insurance Agent; died 29 Jan 1977 (DNFB) (LPCH,S#17399); married 22 Jul 1913 (LPCH,M#10078) to Camille BIENVENU, born 6 Dec 1895 (USC,LP,1920); died 5 Feb 1960 (LPCH,S#17399). This succession, filed 4 Aug 1977, lists the following children:

A. Michael Henry DONLON, died in infancy

B. Marie Frances DONLON, born 6 Oct 1916; died 10 Sep 1988; married 25 Apr 1942, Lafayette, LA to Francis T. Nicholls PUGH, JR., born 10 Sep 1916; died 17 Jun 1983; occupation: Attorney (CPC). Five children were born of this marriage:

1. Francis T. Nicholls PUGH, III, born 1 Jan 1945; married 25 May 1975 to Jo Ann Lewis, born 1 Nov 1946 (CPC). Three Children were born of this union:

- a. Francis T. Nicholls PUGH, IV, born 20 Jul 1979 (CPC)
- b. Michael Lewis PUGH, born 3 Apr 1982 (CPC)
- c. Nancy Michelle PUGH, born 19 Jan 1984 (CPC)

2. Marie "Camille" PUGH, born 2 Nov 1946; married 20 Jun 1970 to Joseph Greene COPELAND, born 12 Jan 1947 (CPC). Three children were born of this couple:

- a. Maria Therese COPELAND, born 27 Mar 1971 (CPC)
- b. William Robert COPELAND, born 26 Feb 1975 (a twin of Stephen Nicholls) (CPC)
- c. Stephen Nicholls COPELAND, born 26 Feb 1975 (a twin of William Robert) (CPC)

3. Michael Donlon PUGH, born 18 Oct 1949; married (1st) 1969 to Paulette FUSELIER, born 23 Jun 1953; divorced 1979; married (2nd) 26 Dec 1987 to Molly BENNETT (CPC). Two children were born of the first marriage to Paulette FUSELIER:

- a. Brian Christopher PUGH, born 12 May 1970 (CPC)
- b. Joshua Nicholls PUGH, born 29 Jul 1975 (CPC)

4. Nancy Lucille (Lucy) PUGH, born 26 Feb 1957; married 27 Jun 1987 to Michael KELLOGG, born 15 Apr 1954? (CPC). This couple are the parents of two children:

- a. Baird Pugh KELLOGG, born 12 May 1988 (CPC)
- b. Nicholls Pugh KELLOGG, born 7 Apr 1991 (CPC)

5. Benjamin Edward PUGH, born 14 Nov 1961 (CPC)

C. Lucille Catherine DONLON, born 11 Dec 1917; married 10 May 1942 (LPCH,M#22709) to Gordon HAMNER, born 18 Jan 1917 (CPC). One child was born of this marriage:

1. Michael Gordon HAMNER, born 29 Sep 1946; married 25 Jun 1977 to Kay BALL (CPC). Two children were born of this marriage:

- a. Emily Claire HAMNER, born 1 Aug 1978 (CPC)
- b. Alison Elizabeth HAMNER, born 10 Nov 1980 (CPC)

IV. Louise Lottie DONLON, born 6 Feb 1892 (SWLR, XXIII, p. 117); died 28 Jul 1976 (LPCH,S#17079); married 29 Sep 1913 (LPCH,M#10134) to Daniel Archie RITCHEY, died 4 Sep 1971 (LPCH,S#17079, filed 30 Nov 1976). This succession lists the following children as heirs:

A. Mildred RITCHEY, born 17 Oct 1915, Lafayette, LA; married Thomas Banks SIMMS, (LPCH,S#17079) (BER)

1. Thomas Banks SIMMS, JR., married Elizabeth KAUFMAN (divorced) (BER)

a. Phillip SIMMS, born 3 Feb 1972 (BER)

2. Lottie Louise SIMMS, born 27 Mar 1948; married (1st) Ted PRICE, JR. (divorced); married (2nd) 2 Jan 1948 to Frank PRYOR (BER). Two children were born of the first marriage:

a. Ted PRICE, III, born 10 Aug 1970 (BER)

b. Jennifer Marie PRICE, born 8 Jul 1974

B. Daniel Archie RITCHEY, JR., born 7 Oct 1917, DeRidder, LA; married 31 Aug 1941 (LPCH,M#22268) to Cecelia KELLY, born 5 Dec 1917 (BER). The children of this couple include:

1. Christine Cecile RITCHEY, born 22 Apr 1946; married 21 Dec 1968 to Kenneth Louis WEBER, born 21 Dec 1945; died 4 Jun 1981 (LPCH,M#40847) (BER). Of this marriage two children were born:

a. Christopher WEBER, born 26 Apr 1972 (BER)

b. William Martin WEBER, born 30 May 1978 (BER)

2. Ronald James RITCHEY, born 30 Dec 1947; married (1st) 6 Jun 1970 to Margaret MARAIST, born 7 Aug 1946 (divorced); married (2nd) 24 Nov 1984 to Julianne HARPER, born 4 Nov 1956, GA (LPCH,LP,M#65314) (BER). Two children were born of the first marriage to Margaret MARAIST:

a. Sarah Margaret RITCHEY, born 1 Jul 1976 (BER)

b. Scott Daniel RITCHEY, born 4 Apr 1974 (BER)

3. Susan RITCHEY, born 8 Nov 1950; married 18 Dec 1971 to Michael PELLEGRIN (BER). This couple are the parents of two children:

a. Shelley Kathleen PELLEGRIN, born 16 Nov 1975 (BER)

b. Taylor Michael PELLEGRIN, born 15 Nov 1978 (BER)

C. John Donlon RITCHEY, born 28 Jan 1920 in Atlanta, GA; died 13 May 1992, Lafayette, LA; buried Mausoleum of the Resurrection, Calvary Cemetery, Lafayette, LA (Obit. DA,C-8,c.4); occupation: Assistant Police Chief; married 8 Apr 1945 to Dorothy FLEURTY (LPCH,M#24240) (BER). Their children include:

1. John Donlon RITCHEY, JR., born 18 Jul 1948; married 2 Jul 1971 to Martha WARREN (MAY), born 19 Mar 1948, Opelousas, LA (LPCH,M#43551) (divorced) (BER)

2. James Daniel RITCHEY, born 7 Oct 1950; married 20 May 1972 to Vickie Jane BURGESS, born 17 Oct 1951 (LPCH,M#44466) (BER)

3. Brian Martin RITCHEY, born 9 Feb 1956; married (1st) 4 Sep 1975 to Julie BROUSSARD; divorced Sep 1985; married (2nd) 25 Nov 1987 to Darlene SIMON (BROUSSARD), born 9 Sep 1962 (LPCH,M#70365) (BER). Children from the first marriage are:

a. Summer Rae RITCHEY, born 14 Sep 1977 (BER)

b. Jonathan Martin RITCHEY, born 27 Aug 1980 (BER)

Children from the second marriage:

c. Cody RITCHEY, born 7 Dec 1983 (BER)

d. Ethan Joseph RITCHEY, born 24 Jun 1991 (BER)

4. Scott Alan RITCHEY, born 29 Sep 1959; married 18 Sep 1982 to Ray Jean DORE, born 19 Dec 1959 (LPCH,M#61069) (divorced) (BER). Two children were born of this marriage:

a. Bailey Dave RITCHEY, born 25 May 1979 (BER)

b. Trevor Christopher RITCHEY, born 26 Jul 1985 (BER)

5. Jay Barry RITCHEY, born 9 Jun 1963 (BER)

6. Lorie Anne RITCHEY, born 12 Apr 1967; married Ralph Walter CLOUSE, JR. (LPCH, M#74648) (BER)

a. Olivia Malia CLOUSE, born 26 Aug 1992 (BER)

D. Frances Louise RITCHEY, born 6 Mar 1922, Atlanta, GA; married 9 Feb 1947 (LPCH,M#25673) to Thomas Francis DeBAILLON (BER). Four children were born of this marriage:

1. Charlotte Louise DeBAILLON, born 22 Nov 1947; married 14 May 1982 to Santo James GIORDANO, born 1 Jan 1954 (BER)

a. Frank Thomas GIORDANO, born 2 May 1986 (BER)

2. Mary Francis DeBAILLON, born 30 Nov 1948; married 30 May 1970 to John Weldon GRANGER (BER). This couple are the parents of three children:

a. Jennifer Elizabeth CRANGER, born 13 Oct 1975 (BER)

b. John Weldon GRANGER II, born 19 Aug 1978 (BER)

c. Jason William GRANGER, born 24 Feb 1982 (BER)

3. Elizabeth May DeBAILLON, born 8 Feb 1952 (BER)

4. Thomas Frank DeBAILLON, born 11 Nov 1953; married 1982 Theresa BORDELON (BER)

a. Erin Elizabeth DeBAILLON, born 4 Sep 1983 (BER)

b. Kelly Marie DeBAILLON, born 17 Sep 1985 (BER)

c. Michelle Marie DeBAILLON, born 9 Nov 1988 (BER)

E. Mike Albert RITCHEY, born 17 Jun 1924, MS; died 26 Apr 1989; married 7 Apr 1947 to Edna COLES, born 3 May 1926 (BER). Three children were born of this marriage:

1. Michelle RITCHEY, born 1 Oct 1948; married 9 Aug 1969 to Dave LEBLANC, born 26 Aug 1946 (BER). Two children were born of this marriage:

a. Chris LEBLANC, born 10 Oct 1972 (BER)

b. Jody LEBLANC, born 4 Nov 1974 (BER)

2. Camille RITCHEY, born 17 Jun 1953, married 8 Jun 1973 to Keith SIMON, born 27 May 1951 (BER). This couple are the parents of three children:

a. Bryan SIMON, born 24 Oct 1976 (BER)

b. Jeremy SIMON, born 9 Aug 1978 (BER)

c. Jeffery SIMON, born 14 Sep 1980 (BER)

3. Michael RITCHEY, born 27 Dec 1954; married 9 May 1981 to Cass DOVALE, born 23 Aug 1955 (BER). Three children were born of this marriage:

a. Nicholas RITCHEY, born 17 Jan 1984 (BER)

b. Christine RITCHEY, born 6 Mar 1987 (BER)

c. Andrew RITCHEY, born 23 Aug 1992 (BER)

F. Mary Alice RITCHEY, born 9 Mar 1926 Jackson, MS; married (1st) 15 Sep 1946 to James Beverly BRIGNAC (LPCH,M#25338); divorced James Beverly BRIGNAC; married (2nd) 16 Sep 1976 to Henry Harvey HILL, born 13 Mar 1918 (LPCH,M#50580) (BER)

1. James Stephen BRIGNAC, born 4 Jan 1949, Lafayette, LA; married 24 Feb 1973 to Bonnie Jean BODIN (divorced) (BER). From this marriage two children were born:

a. Melissa Kaye BRIGNAC, born 15 Jun 1976, Richmond, VA (BER)

b. Lindsey Ann BRIGNAC, 3 Dec 1980, Lafayette, LA (BER)

2. Beverly Ann BRIGNAC, born 29 Sep 1950, Lafayette, LA; married (1st) 4 Sep 1971 Grant BOULMAY; divorced; married (2nd) 26 Mar 1983 to Russell WEIS (BER)

Child from first marriage of Beverly Ann BRIGNAC with Grant BOULMAY:

a. Lottie Camille BOULMAY, born 8 Feb 1978 (BER)

Two children from marriage (2nd) of Beverly Ann BRIGNAC with Russell WEIS:

b. Natalie Elizabeth WEIS, born 3 Nov 1985 (BER)

c. Julia Katherin WEIS, born 16 Jun 1991 (BER)

3. Charles Edward BRIGNAC, born 3 Jun 1953 (BER)

4. John Mark BRIGNAC, born 17 Oct 1955 (BER)

G. Lottie Ruth RITCHEY, born 14 Apr 1928, Jackson, MS; married Henry Remie CLEMENT, born 25 Apr 1925, Harris County, TX. (LPCH,S#17079) (BER). This couple's four children are:

1. Kenneth Craig CLEMENT, born 21 May 1953; married (1st) Katherine WORLEY (divorced); married (2nd) Jamie CRAWFORD (BER). Two children were born of the second marriage to Jamie CRAWFORD:

a. Kaleigh R. CLEMENT, born 31 Aug 1987 (BER)

b. Teryn E. CLEMENT, born 4 May 1989 (BER)

2. David Wayne CLEMENT, born 11 Nov 1955 (BER)

3. Allen Dale CLEMENT, born 24 Apr 1961; married Beverly RIZZOLO (BER)

4. Brian Jay CLEMENT, born 18 Sep 1963; married 12 Aug 1991 to Donna MARTIN (BER)

H. Benjamin Edward RITCHEY, born 19 Aug 1929, Jackson, MS; married 14 Oct 1951 to Gloria Dale SIMON, born 4 Jul 1928 (LPCH,M#28681) (BER). The children of this couple include:

1. Deborah Louise RITCHEY, born 24 Dec 1952, Lafayette, LA; married 16 Jul 1977 to Robert Murray MAHONY, born 23 Oct 1946, NY (LPCH,M#51766) (DRM). This couple are the parents of two children:

a. Matthew Edward MAHONY, born 31 Mar 1980, Lafayette, LA (DRM)

b. Melissa duPont MAHONY, born 22 Apr 1983, Lafayette, LA (DRM)

2. Benjamin Dan RITCHEY, born 13 Feb 1954; married 27 May 1973, Carencro, LA to Shelia Anne CHAUVIN, born 1 Feb 1955 (LPCH,M#45827) (BER); also married 22 Jan 1988 to Katrina E. HORN (NORTON) (LPCH,M#70598) (BER). One child was born of the marriage (1st) of Benjamin Dan RITCHEY and Shelia Anne CHAUVIN:

a. Cynthia Ann RITCHEY, born 5 Dec 1973; married 28 Dec 1991 to Keith Paul TRAHAN (BER)

i. Eric Michael TRAHAN, born 24 Oct 1993 (BER)

3. James Donlon RITCHEY, born 31 Jan 1956, Lafayette, LA; married 29 Dec 1990 to Teresa Marie BARTON, born 29 Aug 1962 (LPCH,M#75337) (divorced Jan 1993) (BER). One child was born of this marriage:

a. Austin James ("A.J.") RITCHEY, born 19 Jan 1987 (BER)

4. Christopher Paul RITCHEY, born 22 Sep 1957, Lafayette, LA; married 9 Jul 1983 to Laura Lee LOUVIERE (BRACCINI), born 11 Feb 1954 (LPCH,M#62713) (BER). Their children are:

a. Karen Elizabeth RITCHEY, born 9 Jun 1976 (adopted) (BER)

b. Allison Ann RITCHEY, born 27 Apr 1986 (BER)

5. Cynthia Marie RITCHEY, born 23 Aug 1958, Lafayette, LA; married 16 Jul 1983 to Wendell Peter BRIGNAC, born 5 Dec 1958, LA (LPCH,M#62710) (BER). Two children were born of this marriage:

a. Robert ("Bobby") Ray BRIGNAC, born 27 Aug 1984 (BER)

b. Pamela Joan BRIGNAC, born 2 Jul 1986 (BER)

6. William Everett RITCHEY, born 12 Oct 1959, Lafayette, LA; married 3 Oct 1981 to Tina Marie LANTIER, born 6 Sep 1961 (LPCH,M#59082) (BER). Two children were born of this marriage:

a. Blake Edward RITCHEY, born 22 May 1984 (BER)

b. April Ann RITCHEY, born 29 Apr 1988 (BER)

7. Jennifer Jane RITCHEY, born 29 Nov 1960; married 21 May 1983 to Paul Allen BROUSSARD, born 24 Oct 1960 (LPCH,M#62367) (BER). This couple are the parents of two children:

a. Natalie Ann BROUSSARD, born 14 Jun 1987 (BER)

b. Christine Michelle BROUSSARD, born 7 Nov 1988 (BER)

8. Barbara Dale RITCHEY, born 12 Nov 1963; married 4 Apr 1985 to Harmon Bryan ROY, born 10 Sep 1962; (divorced) (LPCH,M#65927) (BER).

9. Patricia Ann RITCHEY, born 5 July 1965; married 2 Dec 1989, at St. John's Cathedral to Patrick HANEY (BER). One child was born of this marriage:

a. Erin Mary HANEY, born 14 Aug 1991 (BER)

10. Richard Daren RITCHEY, born 10 Feb 1967, Lafayette, LA

I. Charles Harry RITCHEY, born 10 Feb 1934, Lafayette, LA; married Patricia ROSATA, born 25 Jul 1933 (BER). Their four children are:

1. Erin Patricia RITCHEY, born 9 Apr 1958; married Dedrick E. A. DUPLANTIS (BER)

2. Charles Michael RITCHEY, born 24 Jun 1959, died 1991; married Kelly Ann LENNARD (BER)

a. Crystal Anne RITCHEY (BER)

3. Gregory Mason RITCHEY, born 1 Dec 1961 (BER)

4. Sean David RITCHEY, born 13 Jan 1974 (BER)

V. Brigitte Rina (Rhena) DONLON, born 14 Sep 1894 (DNFB) (USC,LP,1910); died 24 Mar 1988; married J. J. WARD (DNFB)

A. Benjamin Donlon WARD, SR., born 27 Sep 1929; married Alice SUTHERLAND, born 12 Jan 1933 (BER). This couple had eight Children:

1. Benjamin Donlon WARD, JR., born 11 Mar 1952; married Joanna JACKSON, born 20 Jun 1950 (BER)

2. Mary Ellen WARD, born 11 Feb 1954; married David Charles ZEMAN, born 20 Sep 1954. Six children were born of this marriage (BER):

a. Brian David ZEMAN, born 22 Jun 1979 (BER)

b. Karyn Marie ZEMAN, born 17 Sep 1981 (BER)

c. Courtney Anne ZEMAN, born 29 Mar 1984 (BER)

d. Michelle Allison ZEMAN, born 29 May 1986 (a twin of Ashley Nichole) (BER)

e. Ashley Nicole ZEMAN, born 29 May 1986 (a twin of Michelle Allison) (BER)

f. Mary Katherine ZEMAN, born 14 Apr 1989 (BER)

3. Michael Stephen WARD, born 14 May 1955; married Maria de los Angeles PORTA, born 17 Apr 1960 (BER). Two children were born of this marriage:

a. Daniella Marie WARD, born 5 Apr 1991 (BER)

b. Valerie Camille WARD, born 16 Feb 1992 (BER)

4. James Patrick WARD, born 2 Dec 1956; married Mary Alice RADLEY, born 12 Feb 1954 (BER). One child was born of this union:

a. Mary Elizabeth WARD, born 1 Nov 1992 (BER)

5. John Daniel WARD, born 25 Nov 1958; married Margalit Yael FINGER, born 8 Mar 1962 (BER). This couple are the parents of one child:

a. Nathan Daniel WARD, born 20 Feb 1992 (BER)

6. Catherine Camille WARD, born 30 Mar 1960; married Michael Armand BARRERA, born 5 Dec 4 Jul 1956 (BER). Four children were born of this union:

a. Christine Loreal BARRERA, born 5 Dec 1981 (BER)

b. Jesse Michael BARRERA, born 17 Jun 1985 (BER)

c. Brittany Lee BARRERA, born 17 Feb 1988 (BER)

d. Benjamin Chase BARRERA, born 28 Dec 1991 (BER)

7. Thomas Joseph WARD, born 15 Nov 1961; married Andréa Denise SEYMOUR, born 24 Oct 1961 (BER). Three children were born of this marriage:

- a. Joseph Lawrence WARD, born 1 Mar 1981 (BER)
- b. Michael Stephen WARD, born 18 Sep 1982 (BER)
- c. Christopher Thomas WARD, born 2 Jul 1988 (BER)

8. Laura Anne WARD, born 23 Oct 1964; married (Rhett) Cecil Everett COONEY, born 28 Mar 1961 (BER)

VI. Camille Cora DONLON, born 10 Nov 1898 (DNFB) (USC,LP,1910); died 9 Oct 1939, Lafayette, LA; married 26 May 1925 to Samuel Cooper GRUNEWALD (LPCH,M#15182) (LPCH,S#5890 filed 22 Jan 1940) (BER). The succession lists one child:

A. Patricia Ethel GRUNEWALD, born 4 Dec 1933 (LPCH,S#5890); married 8 Oct 1960 to Robert Stratton BRADY, born 12 Apr 1934 (BER). Three children were born of this marriage:

- 1. Sheila Catherine BRADY, born 1 Jun 1962; married 6 Oct 1990 to Kevin Michael BARTON, born 25 Oct 1960 (BER)
- 2. Michael Stratton BRADY, born 18 Jul 1963 (BER)
- 3. Mary Frances BRADY, born 10 Aug 1970 (BER)

VII. Alice Frances DONLON, born 24 Mar 1901 (SWLR, XXXII, p. 32); died 22 Nov 1976, Lafayette, LA; married (1st) 21 Nov 1925 to Frank W. DOERR; divorced Frank W. DOERR; married (2nd) Harry SKINNER, died 26 Jan 1959. Neither marriage had issue.

NO CHILDREN WERE BORN FROM JEAN BILLAUD'S THIRD MARRIAGE TO

MARIE CÉLALISE TRAHAN